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PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twenty-fourth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. N. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. W. Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-

formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the *Topographical Atlas of Switzerland* and on *Dufour's Map* (p. xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities. To the present edition are added new maps of the Central Grisons Alps and of the Lower Engadine, besides new panoramas from Bern and from the Monte Generoso.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Krüsi* of Bâle and *Bürkli* of Zürich (50 c. each), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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3. From Bern, p. 135.
4. From the Niesen, p. 148.
5. From the Heimwehfluh, p. 150.
6. From Mürren, p. 157.
7. From the Faulhorn, between pp. 168, 169.
8. From the Flégère, between pp. 268, 269.
9. From the Eggishorn, between pp. 306, 307.
10. From the Gorner Grat, between pp. 324, 325.
11. From the Piz Languard, between pp. 400, 401.
12. From the Monte Generoso, between pp. 430, 431.

Plans of Towns.

Bâle, p. 2; Constance, p. 25; Zürich, p. 32; Lucerne, p. 78; Bern, p. 134; Geneva, p. 208; Lausanne, p. 224; Ragatz, p. 346; Coire, p. 347; Lugano, p. 426; Milan, p. 454.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.	ft. (′) = Engl. foot.	l. = Left.	
B. = Breakfast.	N. = North, northern.	hr. = Hour.	
D. = Dinner.	S. = South, southern.	min. = Minute.	
L. = Light.	E. = East, eastern.	carr. = Carriage.	
A. = Attendance.	W. = West, western.	S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.	
M. = English mile.	r. = Right.	I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.	

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. With regard to distances, see Preface.

I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best time. Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but in ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi, the routes through the Bernese Oberland, and most of the higher Alpine carriage-routes at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc.

Distribution of Time. One Month, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from *Bâle* to *Neuhausen;* visit the *Falls of the Rhine*, by railway from *Dachsen* to *Zürich* (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13)	1
From *Zürich* by railway to *Zug;* by steamboat to *Arth;* by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm* (RR. 23, 28, 26)	1
From the Rigi by railway to *Vitznau* (or on foot to *Wäggis);* by steamboat to *Lucerne*, and one day at *Lucerne* (RR. 26, 25, 24)	1
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* to *Brunnen;* visit the *Rütli*, *Axenstein*, etc. (R. 25)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to *Flüelen;* by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen;* by omnibus or on foot to Andermatt (RR. 25, 30, 31) .	1
By diligence over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 33); walk over the *Grimsel* to the *Grimsel Hospice* (R. 52).	
Walk down the *Haslithal* (Handegg Fall) to *Meiringen* (RR. 52, 49)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the *Bernese Oberland*, by the *Scheidegg*, to [the *Faulhorn* (RR. 49, 48) . .	1
Descend the Faulhorn to] *Grindelwald* (Grindelwald Glaciers) (RR. 48, 47)	1
Walk from Grindelwald over the *Wengernalp* to *Lauterbrunnen* (Staubbach) (RR. 47, 45)	1
Walk or ride to *Mürren* and the *Schmadri Fall* and back; drive to Interlaken (RR. 46, 45)	(1)

	Days
Morning at *Interlaken;* in the afternoon by steamer to the *Giessbach* and back (RR. 44, 51)	1
By railway to *Därligen;* by steamer to *Spiez;* [walk to *Wimmis;* walk or ride to the top of the *Niesen* (RR. 43, 42)	(1)
Descend from the Niesen to *Frutigen*]; drive or walk to *Kandersteg* (R. 53)	1
Walk from Kandersteg over the *Gemmi* to *Bad Leuk* (R. 53)	1
Drive to *Leuk* station (R. 53); by railway to *Visp* (R. 80); walk to *St. Nicolaus* (R. 84); drive to *Zermatt* (R. 84)	1
Walk to the *Riffel Inn*, ascend the *Gornergrat*, and return to Zermatt (R. 84)	1
Excursions from Zermatt (*Gorges du Gorner*, *Schwarzsee*, *Hörnli*, etc.) (R. 84)	1
Walk back to *Visp* (R. 84); by railway to *Martigny* (R. 80)	1
To *Chamonix* over the *Col de Balme* or the *Tête-Noire* (RR. 75, 74)	1
Chamonix (R. 73)	1
To *Vernayaz* by *Triquent* and *Salvan* (R. 74); by railway to *Montreux* (R. 66)	1
Excursions from Montreux and *Vevey* (R. 66); by steamboat to *Geneva* (R. 66)	1
Geneva and Environs (R. 65)	1
By railway to *Lausanne;* several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to *Freiburg* (RR. 66, 62)	1
By railway to *Bern* (R. 62); at *Bern* (R. 40)	1
By railway to *Bâle* (R. 4); at *Bâle* (R. 1)	1

A few additional days may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited.

	Days
From Rorschach or Zürich to *Pfäfers* and *Coire* (RR. 89, 90)	1
Diligence to *Thusis;* walk through the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge, and return to Thusis (R. 96); walk by the *Schyn-Strasse* to *Tiefenkasten* (R. 96)	1
Diligence over the *Julier* to *Silvaplana* (R. 100) and *St. Moritz* (R. 101). Drive to the *Maloja* and back (R. 101); in the afternoon to *Pontresina* (R. 102)	1
Pontresina (*Morteratsch* and *Roseg Glaciers;* ascent of the *Piz Languard* etc.; R. 102)	2-3
Diligence over the *Bernina* to *Tirano* and *Sondrio* (R. 104); railway to *Colico* (R. 104); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 113)	1½
Bellagio (*Villa Serbelloni*, *Villa Carlotta*, etc.); then viâ *Menaggio* and *Porlezza* to *Lugano* (RR. 112, 108)	1
Steamboat to *Ponte Tresa*, railway to *Luino* (R. 112); steamer to the *Borromean Islands* and to *Pallanza* or *Stresa* (R. 110)	1
Steamboat to *Laveno*, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*	1
Or by railway and diligence over the *Simplon* to *Brieg* (R. 80)	1

So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. Eight Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)

1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich. Uetliberg.*
2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne.*
3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare; Pilatus*

½-1 day extra) and *Brienz;* by steamboat to the *Giessbach* and *Bönigen;* by railway to *Interlaken.*

4th. To *Lauterbrunnen*, and over the *Wengernalp* to *Grindelwald.*
5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Inn Hof.*
6th. Through the *Haslithal (Handegg Fall)* to the *Grimsel Hospice.*
7th. By the *Grimsel*, the *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen.*
8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle.*

II. Twelve or Fourteen Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier.* Drive to *Fiesch;* walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau.* (Two additional days: — Ascend the *Eggishorn;* walk viâ the *Riederalp* to the *Belalp.* — Ascend the *Sparrenhorn*, descend to *Brieg.*)
8th. Take train to *Visp*, walk or ride to *St. Niklaus*, and walk, ride, or drive to *Zermatt.*
9th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gornergrat*, etc.
10th. Return to *Visp.*
11th. To *Bad-Leuk* and over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg.*
12th. To *Spiez* and *Thun* (train to *Bâle*, or to *Bern* and *Geneva*).

III. Sixteen Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. To *Visp*, and by train to *Martigny.*
11th. Over the *Tête-Noire* or the *Col de Balme* to *Chamonix.*
12th. Excursions from *Chamonix.*
13th. By *Salvan* to *Vernayaz;* by train to *Montreux.*
14th, 15th. To *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva.*
16th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from Bern to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. Seventeen to Twenty Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-8th. As in Tour II.
9th. Ascend the *Gornergrat* and return to *St. Niklaus.*
10th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Gruben.*
11th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Vissoye*, or *Zinal.*
12th. At *Zinal* (visit the *Alp Arpitetta*, etc.).
13th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena.*
14th, 15th. At *Evolena (Arolla* and *Ferpècle)*, and return to *Sion.*
16th, 17th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by rail to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*).
(Or: 15th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny.* 16th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. Seven Days from Bâle.
(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken.*
2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, and over the *Wengernalp* to *Grindelwald.*
3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen.*
4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnach-Stad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne.*
5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno (Stresa, Borromean Islands).*
6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio.*
7th. Steamer to *Como;* back by the St. Gotthard Rail. to Lucerne, etc.

VI. Eight or Ten Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by *Arth* to the *Rigi-Kulm.*
2nd. Descend to *Vitznau;* steamer to *Brunnen* (*Axenstein*, *Rütli*, etc.).

(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Staffeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

VII. Twelve to Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)
1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.
8th, 9th. At Pontresina (*Piz Languard*, etc.).
10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten*.
11th. Through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis (Via Mala)* and *Coire*.
12th. To *Ragatz (Pfäfers)* and *Zürich*.

VIII. Sixteen to Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the *Valtellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)
1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
10th. Through the *Valtellina* to *Bormio*.
11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail)* to *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls*).
13th. Cross the *Flüela-Pass* to *Davos*.
14th. *Landwasser Route* to *Tiefenkasten*.
15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

IX. One Month from Geneva.

(*Chamonix*, *Courmayeur*, *Zermatt*, *Macugnaga*, *Simplon*, *Upper Rhone Valley*, *Tosa Fall*, *St. Gotthard*, *Lake of Lucerne*, *Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*.)
1st. From *Geneva* by steamer to *Chillon*, and by train to *Aigle*.
2nd. Drive to *Champéry*.
3rd. Cross the *Col de Coux* and *Col de Golèse* to *Samoëns* and *Sixt*.
4th. Cross the *Col d'Anterne* to *Chamonix*.
5th, 6th. At Chamonix; excursions.
7th. Cross the *Col de Voza* to *Contamines*.
8th. Cross the *Col de Bonhomme* and the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*.
9th. Cross the *Col de la Seigne* to *Courmayeur* and *Aosta*.
10th. Rail to *Châtillon* and walk or ride to *Val Tournanche*.
11th. Cross the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.
12th, 13th. At Zermatt; excursions.
14th. To *Saas* and *Mattmark*.
15th. To *Macugnaga* by the Monte Moro.
16th. Walk or ride to *Vogogna* (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the Italian Lakes).
17th. Cross the *Simplon* to *Brieg*.
18th. Drive to *Fiesch*; ascend the *Eggishorn*.
19th. Drive to *Obergestelen* (perhaps visit the *Rhone Glacier* thence) and cross the *Gries Pass* to the *Fall of the Tosa*.
20th. Cross the *S. Giacomo Pass* to *Airolo*.
21st. By train to *Flüelen*; steamboat to *Vitznau*.
22nd. *Rigi*.
23rd. To *Lucerne*.
24th. Cross the *Brünig* to *Meiringen*.
25th. To *Rosenlaui* and *Grindelwald*.

26th. Cross the *Wengernalp* to *Lauterbrunnen*; drive to *Interlaken*.
27th. Visit *Giessbach*; steamboat from Interlaken to *Thun*.
28th. To *Bern*; thence to *Bâle* or back to *Geneva*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the **Jura** (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 26) by the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 15) near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 13) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 195) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 197), in Canton Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Chexbres* (p. 206), the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 224), the *Dôle* (p. 224), the *Mont Tendre* (p. 209) and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 209) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 53), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 55), and *Sentis* (p. 56) in Canton Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 38) and *Bachtel* (p. 42) near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 44) near Weesen; the *Alvier* (p. 46) near Sargans; the *Rigi* (p. 85), *Pilatus* (p. 93), *Mythen* (p. 102), *Niederbauen* (p. 81), and the *Frohnalpstock* (p. 82) near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Napf* (p. 130) in the Entlebuch; the *Schänzli* (p. 140) and the *Gurten* (p. 141) near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 241) and *Jaman* (p. 242) in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 220) and the *Voirons* (p. 221) in Savoy, near Geneva; the *Chamossaire* (p. 235) near Villars.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 430), *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 428), and *Monte Brè* (p. 428) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 441) between the lakes of Maggiore and Orta; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 283) near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 281) near Pré-St. Didier.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Niesen* (p. 144), *Amnisbühel* (p. 147), *Heimwehfluh* (p. 150), *Scheinige Platte* (p. 152), *Abendberg* (p. 153), *Faulhorn* (p. 166), *Wengernalp* (p. 161), *Männlichen* (p. 165), *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 172), *Mürren* (p. 156), and the *Schilthorn* (p. 157) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 113) on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 117), *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 177), *Eggishorn* (p. 305), *Sparrhorn* (p. 298), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 184), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 238), *Mont Brûlé* (p. 313), *Gornergrat* (p. 323), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 319), *Bella Tola* (p. 318), and *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 312) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 275), *Flégère* (p. 267), and *Brévent* (p. 267) near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 418) on the Stelvio route; *Muot Marmorè* (p. 390), *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 394), *Schafberg* (p. 398), *Piz Languard* (p. 399), *Piz Ot* (p. 395), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 354), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 383), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 362) and *Piz Muraun* (p. 365) in the Grisons.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard* (RR. 30, 31), rendered easily accessible by the railway across it; but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the *Splügen* (RR. 96, 97), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 98). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn-Strasse* (p. 371) and the *Albula Pass* (R. 99); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 101, 105) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 104) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina, the journey through which has, however, been much facilitated by the railway from Sondrio to Colico. (p. 413). In Western Switzerland the *Simplon* (R. 80) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 78), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 163), *Zermatt* (p. 321), *Chamonix* (p. 263), *Courmayeur* (p. 280), *Macugnaga* (p. 329), and *Pontresina* (p. 395), at all of which experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

MINERAL BATHS. *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 406); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 391); *Ragatz* (p. 343); *Stachelberg* (p. 61); *Weissenburg* (p. 191); *Lenk* (p. 188); *Leuk* or *Loëche* (p. 183); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 235, 234); *St. Gervais* (p. 260).

WINTER RESORTS for invalids: *Davos* (p. 354); *Montreux* (p. 231).

SUMMER RESORTS, see p. xviii.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15*s*., if he frequents the best hotels, or one-third less if he selects the more modest inns, and avoids the expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In silver there are coins of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. (Those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, and Italian and Papal 1 fr. and $^1/_2$ fr. pieces should be declined). In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = $9^3/_4d$. French gold is the most convenient coin, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 10*l*., issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.).

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room from $2^1/_2$ fr., table d'hôte 4-6 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1^1/_2$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*.

When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from 1½ fr., breakfast 1-1¼ fr., table d'hôte 2½-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxv), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxv).

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland. The charge for board and lodging varies from 4½ to 10 or 15 fr., and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels also take visitors 'en pension', usually charging 1-3½ fr. per week extra for attendance.

Among the Swiss **Summer Resorts** may be mentioned: —

In Northern Switzerland: The *Weissenstein* (4220′; p. 15) near Soleure; *Langenbruck* (2355′; p. 13) and *Frenkendorf* (1120′; p. 12) near Liestal; the *Frohburg* (2772′; p. 13) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (3845′; p. 196) near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1345′; p. 32) and the *Uetliberg* (2864′; p. 38); *Wädensweil* (1348′; p. 40) and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1342′); *Schönfels* and *Felsenegg* (3085′; p. 71) near Zug; *Weesen* (1410′; p. 43); and *Murg* (p. 45) on the Walensee; *Obstalden* (2237′; p. 45), *Stachelberg* (2178′; p. 61), *Vorauen* (2640′), and *Richisau* (3590′) in the Klönthal (p. 66); the *Heinrichsbad* (2300′; p. 48), near Herisau; *Rorschach* (1312′; p. 50), *Walzenhausen* (2207′; p. 50), *Heiden* (2645′; p. 52), *Gais* (3075′; p. 54), and *Weissbad* (2680′; p. 55) in Appenzell.

On the Lake of Lucerne (1435′): *Lucerne* (p. 73); *Meggen* (p. 96); *Hertenstein* (p. 79); *Weggis* (p. 79); *Beckenried* (p. 80); *Vitznau* (p. 79); *Gersau* (p. 80); *Brunnen* (p. 82); *Axenstein* (2460′) and *Axenfels* (2065′; p. 82); *Seelisberg* (2628′; p. 81); *Bürgenstock* (2855′; p. 92); *Stoos* (4232′; p. 82); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262′; p. 88), *Kaltbad* (4700′), *First* (4750′), *Staffel* (5262′); and *Scheidegg* (5405′).

In Canton Lucerne: *Schwarzenberg* (2760′; p. 129). In Unterwalden: *Engelberg* (3315′; p. 120); *Niederrickenbach* (3830′; p. 119); *Melchsee-Frutt* (6115′; p. 123). In Uri: *Amsteg* (1760′; p. 104); the *Maderaner Thal* (4790′; p. 114); *Andermatt* (4738′; p. 111); *Hospenthal* (4800′; p. 112); *St. Gotthard* (6867′; p. 112).

In the Bernese Oberland: *Bern* (1765′; p. 135); *Thun* (1844′; p. 141); *Oberhofen* (p. 145), *Gunten* (p. 145), and *Spiez* (p. 146) on the Lake of Thun (1837′); *Aeschi* (2818′; p. 179); *Gurnigelbad* (3783′; p. 143); *Interlaken* (1863′; p. 148); *St. Beatenberg* (3775′; p. 146); *Abendberg* (3737′; p. 153); the *Giessbach*

(1857'; p. 173); *Mürren* (5350'; p. 156); *Wengen* (4327'; p. 161); *Grindelwald* (3468'; p. 163); *Meiringen* (1968'; p. 170); *Engstlenalp* (6033'; p. 126); *Adelboden* (4450'; p. 185); *Kandersteg* (3840'; p. 181); *Lenk* (3527'; p. 188).

On the LAKE OF GENEVA, in the RHONE VALLEY, etc.: *Geneva* (1243'; p. 209); *Ouchy* (p. 225); *Lausanne* (p. 225); *Vevey* (p. 228); *Montreux* (p. 231); *Glion* (2254'; p. 231); *Aigle* (1375'; p. 234); *Bex* (1427'; p. 235); *Villars* (4166'; p. 234); the *Ormonts* (3815'; p. 239); *Gryon* (3632'; p. 243); *Château d'Oex* (3498'; p. 242); *Champéry* (3450'; p. 247); *Fiesch* (3458'; p. 305); *Belalp* (7153'; p. 297); *Eggishorn* (7195'; p. 305); *Zermatt* (5315'; p. 321), the *Riffelalp* (7305'; p. 323) and *Riffelberg* (8430'; p. 323); *Fee* (5900'; p. 332); *St. Luc* (5495'; p. 318); *Zinal* (5505'; p. 316); *Evolena* (4520'; p. 311); *Chamonix* (3445'; p. 263).

In the GRISONS: *Samaden* (5670'; p. 394); *Pontresina* (5915'; p. 395); *St. Moritz* (6090'; p. 392); *Sils-Maria* (5895'; p. 389); *Schuls* (3970'; p. 406); *Davos* (5115'; p. 354); *Arosa* (6035'; p. 358); *Klosters* (3966'; p. 352); *Seewis* (2985'; p. 350); *Waldhäuser* (3615'; p. 361), near Flims; *Thusis* (2448'; p. 371); *Disentis* (3773'; p. 365); *Wiesen* (4720'; p. 356); *Churwalden* (3976'; p. 383); *Parpan* (4956'; p. 383).

On the SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALPS: *Airolo* (3755'; p. 106); *Hôtel Piora* (6000'; p. 107); *Faido* (2485'; p. 107); and *Bignasco* (1424'; p. 433); in Ticino; *Macugnaga* (5115'; p. 329); *Gressoney* (5370'; p. 335); *Lugano* (932'; p. 426); *Bellagio* (p. 449), *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (700'); *Pallanza* (p. 438), Baveno (p. 439), and *Stresa* (p. 440), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); *Monte Generoso* (5560'; p. 430) and *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (3117'; p. 446), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur St., Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House. Luggage is rarely examined at the Swiss custom-house, but the formalities of the *douane* must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels)

may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned ash, 5-6′ long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of ½ oz. of white wax, ½ oz. tallow, ¾ oz. olive oil, and 1½ drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. For inflammation of the skin, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine and starch are recommended. Another remedy is an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For *diarrhœa* 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps of Switzerland in One Sheet: —

**Ziegler's neue Karte der Schweiz* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Karte (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

Keller's Karte (1 : 450,000), 6 fr.

**Leuzinger's neue Karte* (1 : 400,000), 8 fr.

2. Maps on a Larger Scale: —

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1 : 250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by *R. C. Nichols* (1 : 250,000), 4 sheets, 42*s*.

**Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, from surveys made by order

of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2 fr. (not mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the **Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office (each sheet 1 fr.).

Separate maps of the different CANTONS are also issued by the cantonal authorities: St. Gallen and Appenzell (16 sheets), Geneva (4 sh.), Lucerne (10 sh.), Zürich (32 sh.), on a scale of 1 : 25,000; Aargau (4 sh.), Freiburg (4 sh.), Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Uri, Unterwalden, Vaud (12 sh.) and the Valais, 1 : 50,000.

For Chamonix, *Reilly's* Map of Mont Blanc, and *Mieulet's* Massif du Montblanc (1 : 40,000).

For the Engadine, *Ziegler's* Karte des Ober- und Unter-Engadin, in 6 sheets (1 : 50,000).

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary; but the traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for glacier-expeditions. As a class, they will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the *certificated* guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. Like the guides, the 'voiturier' demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour to discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement, which the driver usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt of 2-3 hrs. being made about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-à-bancs', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss postal system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard,

but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, and giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will often avoid the intérieur by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountains-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $^1/_2$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, which include the driver's fee, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 15 grammes (about $^1/_2$ oz.), prepaid, to any part o Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; to al countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 15 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. is 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 24 c. for every 100 fr. (with a minimum fee of 50 c.).

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 1000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2^1/_2$ c. for each word; to Germany 10 c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 7 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or $12^1/_2$ c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value ($^1/_2$ fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** in *German Switzerland* are constructed on the American plan, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are of the ordinary construction. Passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorchach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

The enormous weight of the large trunks and boxes used by some travellers causes not only great labour but not infrequently serious and even lifelong injury to the railway and hotel porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should be placed in the smaller packages, and only the lightest articles in the larger trunks.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the conquest of Helvetia by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the Rhæti were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 286) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 385), Septimer (p. 385), and Splügen (p. 375) to Bregenz (p. 424), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 207) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (Windisch, p. 19) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 18) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 347) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and *Pfyn* (p. 296) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About A. D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 365), *St. Gallen* (p. 48), *Einsiedeln* (p. 98), and *Beromünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zæhringen (p. 136), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 100) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 20) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 59) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 54) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 203) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 202), *Morat* (1476, p. 208), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 9). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 71) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 58) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exampled by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 99) and *Stans* (p. 118), but the national vigour was gone. The resist-

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann v. Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

ance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population

according to the census of 1st Dec. 1888.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects	
1. *Zürich* . . .	74,8	40,408	294,336	1,416	2,960	339,014
2. *Bern*	294	68,246	468,120	1,245	1,694	539,305
3. *Lucerne* . . .	54	127,533	7,939	215	93	135,780
4. *Uri*	47	16,892	378	3	11	17,284
5. *Schwyz* . . .	40	49,289	1,097	2	8	50,396
6. *Unterwald* . .	33,5	27,096	457	—	3	27,556
7. *Glarus* . . .	29,8	7,790	25,935	15	60	33,800
8. *Zug*	10,2	21,696	1,394	18	12	23,120
9. *Freiburg* . .	71,1	100,425	18,869	127	42	119,562
10. *Soleure* . . .	34,5	63,539	21,898	154	125	85,720
11. *Bâle-ville* . .	1,5	22,402	50,326	1,078	441	74,247
Bâle-camp. . .	18,5	12,961	48,847	165	160	62,133
12. *Schaffhausen* .	12,9	4,813	32,887	26	150	37,876
13. *Appenzell* . .						
(Rhodes ext.) .	10,7	4,502	49,555	26	117	54,200
(Rhodes int.) .	7,3	12,906	697	—	3	12,906
14. *St. Gallen* . .	87,7	135,796	93,705	575	365	229,441
15. *Grisons* . . .	304,1	43,320	52,842	43	86	96,291
16. *Aargau* . . .	60,4	85,962	106,414	1,064	394	193,834
17. *Thurgau* . .	42,8	30,337	74,782	61	411	105,091
18. *Ticino* . . .	121,8	125,622	1,079	13	434	127,148
19. *Vaud* . . .	138,7	22,428	227,475	638	755	251,296
20. *Valais* . . .	226,5	100,925	865	3	44	101,837
21. *Neuchâtel* . .	34,7	12,689	95,040	774	534	109,037
22. *Geneva* . . .	12,2	52,692	51,532	723	1,791	106,738
Total	1769,3	1,189,662	1,724,869	8,384	10,697	2,933,612
Census of 1880 .	—	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102
Increase . . .	—	28,607	57,885	1004	14	147,510

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

1. Bâle 2
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3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure 12
From Liestal to Waldenburg; Langenbruck, 12. — The Schafmatt; Eptingen; the Frohburg, 13. — The Neu-Wartburg; Lostorf, 14. — Fridau. From Soleure to the Weissenstein, 15. — From Soleure to Bnrgdorf; to Lyss, 16.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Herzogenbuchsee 17
From Herzogenbnchsee to Soleure, 17. — From Burgdorf to Langnan, 17.

5. From Bâle to Zürich 18
Königsfelden; Vindonissa, 18. — From Brugg to Wohlen, 19. — From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 20.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne 20
From Zofingen to Suhr, 20.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg . . . 21
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8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance 22
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9. The Falls of the Rhine. 26

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance 27
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12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich 32

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ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (Glarus) 41
The Wäggithal, 42.

iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans 42
The Bachtel, 42. — Rieden, 43. — Biberlikopf; Amden; Speer, 44. — From Mühlehorn over the Kerenzenberg to Mollis, 45. — The Murgthal; the Roththor; the Widerstein-Fnrkel and Murgsee-Furkel; Mürtschenstock, 45. — From Walenstadt over the Käserruck to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg, 45. — The Alvier. From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeuser-Thal to Vättis, 46.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen . . 46
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From Winkeln to Appenzell, 48. — Excursions from St. Gallen; the Freudenberg; Untere and Obere Waid, etc., 49. — Excursions from Rorschach; the Martinstobel; the Möttelischloss; Walzenhausen; Meldegg; Horn, 50. — Excursions from Lindau, 51.
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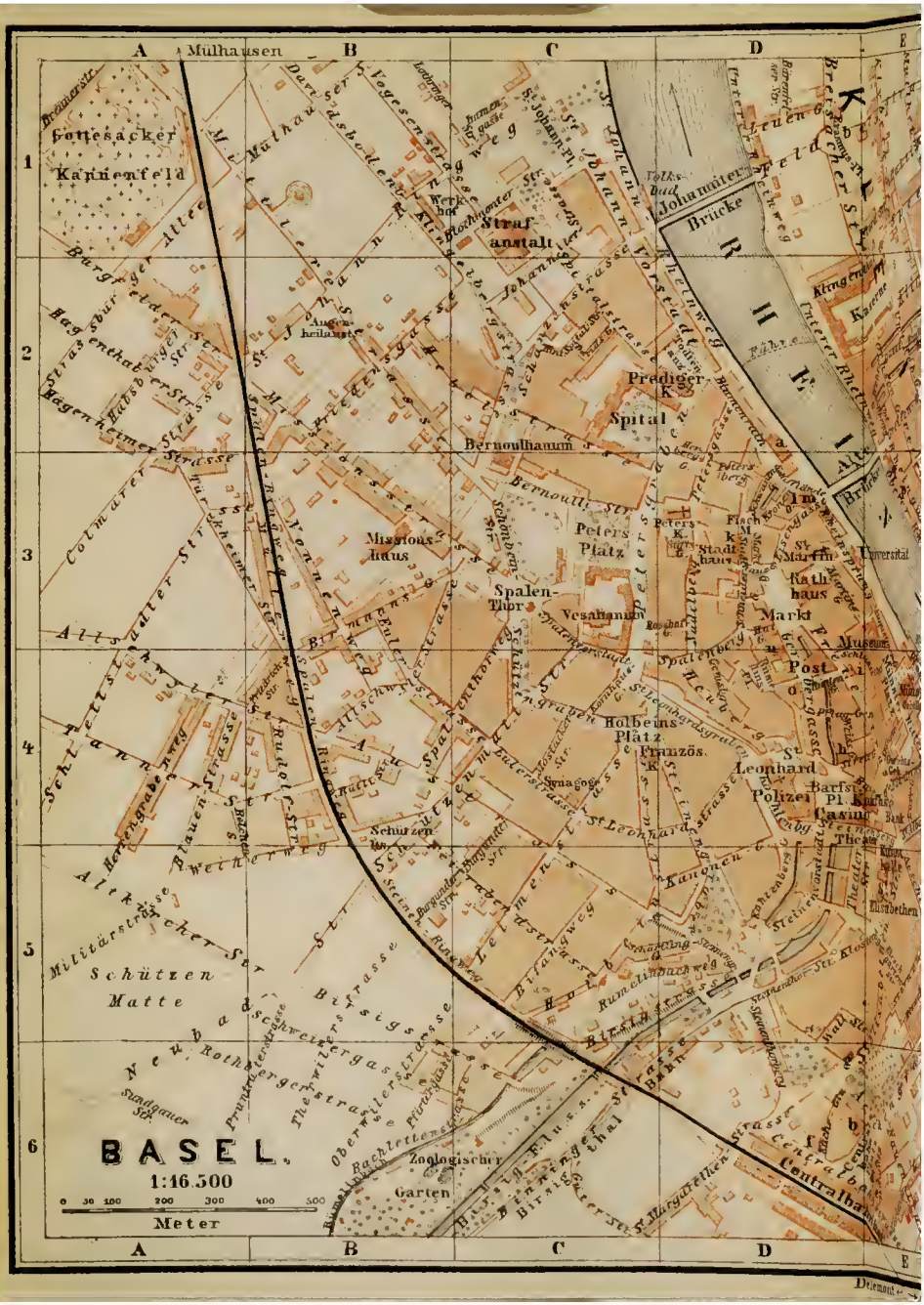
1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The Baden Station (Pl. F, 1), at Klein-Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. The Baden time is 4 min. in advance of the Swiss. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the Central Station (Pl. D, E, 6) in Bâle, on the S. side of the town. These two stations are connected by a junction-line, crossing the river (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.). *Omnibus*, see p. 3.

Hotels. *Trois Rois (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4½-6½, B. 1½, D. 5, omn. 1 fr. At the Central Station, to the right: *Hôtel Suisse (Pl. c; E, 6), R. & A. 3½-4½, D. 4-5 fr.; *Hôtel National (Pl. d; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3½-4 fr., these two of the first class; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. e; E, 6), R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 3½-4 fr.; Hôtel St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr. To the left of the station: *Hôtel Euler (Pl. b; D, 6), R., L., & A. 3½-5½, omnibus 1 fr., first-class; *Hôtel Hofer (Pl. f; D, 6), R. & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôtel Jura, small. — In the town: *Faucon (Pl. g; D, 6), corner of the Elisabethen-Str., R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Métropole Pl. h)



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Johanniter Brücke
Prediger K.
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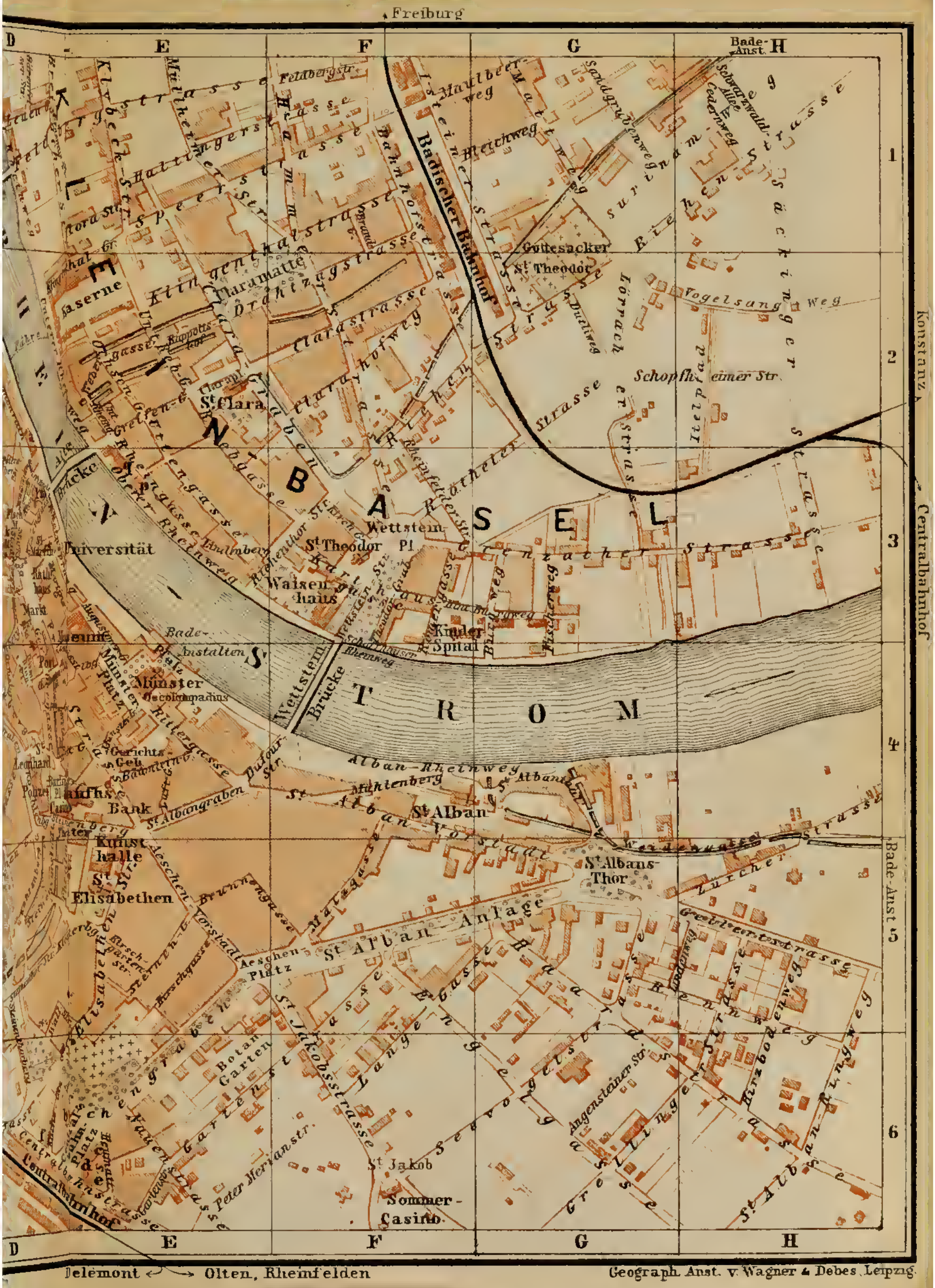
Bernoullianum
Missions-haus
Peters Platz
Spalen-Thor
Vesalianum
Holbeins-Platz
Französ. K.
Leonhard
Polizei
Casino
Theater
Rathhaus
Markt
Post
Universität
Schützen Matte
Zoologischer Garten
Centralbahn
Rhein


Freiburg
Bade-Anst.
Konstanz
Centralbahnhof
Bade-Anst.
BASEL
RHEIN
STROM
Badischer Bahnhof
Gottesacker
St. Theodor
Claramatte
Caserne
St. Clara
Universität
St. Theodor
Wettstein Pl.
Waisenhaus
Kinder Spital
Bade-Anstalten
Münster
Münster Platz
Oecolampadius
Wettstein Brücke
Rittergasse
Gerichts-Geb.
Bank
St. Albangraben
St. Alban
St. Alban-Vorstadt
St. Albans-Thor
St. Alban Anlage
Kunsthalle
St. Elisabethen
Aeschen-Platz
Botan. Garten
St. Jakob
Sommer-Casino
St. Jakobsstrasse
Clarastrasse
Klingentalstrasse
Drahtzugstrasse
Riehenstrasse
Grenzacherstrasse
Rheinweg
Alban-Rheinweg
Mühlenberg
Lange Gasse
Peter Merianstr.
Gartenstrasse
Centralbahnstrasse
St. Alban-Ring
Angensteiner Str.
Delemont
Olten, Rheinfelden
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

D, 4), R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; SAUVAGE (Pl. i; D, 4); *CIGOGNE (Pl. k; D, 3), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. o; D, 4), opposite the post-office; *COURONNE (Pl. l; D, 3), *BELLEVUE (Pl. m; D, 3), both on the Rhine; *POST (Pl. n; D, 3, 4). — At *Klein-Basel:* *HÔTEL KRAFFT (Pl. p; E, 3), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., *CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. q; E, 3), R. & A. 2½-3 fr., both on the Rhine; HÔTEL DE BÂLE (Pl. r; F, 2), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *HÔTEL SCHRIEDER (Pl. s; F, 1), near the Baden Station, moderate, R. 2, B. 1¼ fr.

Cafés. *Trois Rois*, on the Rhine; *Kunsthalle; *Stadt-Casino*, also good restaurant; *Café National (Kleinbasler Gesellschaftshaus)*, also restaurant, by the old bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine. — **Confectioners** (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'). *Wirz*, near the old bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzy*, Freie-Str. 19; *Burckhardt*, *Sleiger*, both in the Schneidergasse; *Hörler*, at Klein-Basel; etc.

Restaurants. At the **Central Station; Kibiger*, Barfüsser-Platz; *Bierhalle zum Parsifal*, Freie-Str. 49 (Munich beer); *Bühler's Bierhalle*, Steinen suburb, in the 'old German' style, good cooking (in summer, *Bühler's Biergarten*, in the Sternengässlein). Wine at the *Vellinerhalle*, Freie-Str., and at the *Schützenhaus* (good stained glass). — In Klein-Basel: at the *Baden Station; Burgvogtei*, with a 'Bierhalle' and garden; *Warteck Brewery*, near the Baden station; *Oeschger*, Riehenthor-Str. 27. — **Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Wed. and Frid. at 7.30, on Sun. at 6 p.m. (50 c.); concerts also at the *Erlen-Park*, 1¼ M. from Klein-Basel, and in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 8).

Omnibus *(Stadtomnibus)* between the Central and Baden Stations, crossing the Alte Brücke. — **Cabs.** For ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ¼ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 fr. for the first ½ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional ¼ hr., and 10 c. per ¼ hr. for lights.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. D, 4) in the Freie-Str.; at the railway-stations; in the Johannes suburb; and at the Schützengraben.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5), 1 fr. Warm baths: *Stauffer-Schmid*, Martinsgasse; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.; *Zum Brunnen*. Fischmarkt.

Zoological Garden (p. 8); admission ½ fr.

Picture Gallery (½ fr.) in the new *Kunsthalle* on the Steinenberg (p. 8); another at *Lang's*, Freie-Str.

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois.

United States Consul, *George Gifford, Esq.*

Bâle, or *Basel* (870'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville or Basel-Stadt (pop. 70,305), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēa*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, which had been established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, 5½ M. to the E., see p. 18). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501.

The principal town lies on the left bank of the *Rhine*, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* by three bridges. The wooden **Alte Brücke** (Pl. D, E, 3), 165 yds. in length and 16 yds. in breadth, is partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge rise a chapel of the 16th cent. and a column with a barometer and weather-cock. Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the iron **Wettstein Bridge** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1879, with three spans, 200 ft. in width. At each end of the bridge are two basilisks,

the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-arched **Johanniter Bridge** (Pl. D, 1), completed in 1882, which commands a fine view.

The ***Münster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with two conspicuous towers, was formerly the cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 10) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 14). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old building was almost demolished by an earthquake, but it was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. The *Towers*, which are 218′ in height, were not completed till 1500. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The *W. Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the façade are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior has recently undergone a thorough restoration.

The **Interior** is open to the public in summer on Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times 50 c. (mediæval collection and council-hall 50 c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives in the Münsterplatz No. 13, but in summer he is generally to be fonnd in the church (knock). The chnrch, which is 71 yds. long and 35½ yds. wide, was skilfully restored in 1852-56, and is embellished with good modern stained glass. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curions relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommnnicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448.

The ***Mediæval Collection**, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public on Sun., 10.30 to 12.30; at other times adm. ½ fr., on application at Münster-Platz 13; illustrated catalogue in French and German, ½ fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information).

Ground Floor. *Chapel of St. Nicholas:* antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the '*Lällenkönig*', a curious piece of mechanism not older than the end of the 17th cent., formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1839) of the

Rhine bridge. The later story that this head was erected in derision of the Austrians to whom Klein-Basel was pledged in 1375-92 is a mere myth. — The *Waffenhalle*, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the FIRST FLOOR. In the *Conciliums-Saal*, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1431-48. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous **Death Dance* of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th century. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs; large winged *Altar by J. Strigel of Memmingen (1512). — We next enter the *Saal für Profanarchitectur*, which contains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. — In the following room, the *Saal für Hausalterthümer*, is a collection of mediæval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the **Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin*, of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, dating from 1607. The adjoining *Gothic Room* of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. *Figures of Adam and Eve, carved in box-wood (about 1500). — Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of *Handicrafts:* in the first are fine specimens of *Iron work, bindings of books, *Goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, the ecclesiastical treasures remaining after the division of the canton in 1833, large guild-vessels, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stoves, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of *Domestic and Kitchen Utensils*, chiefly from mediæval Bâle.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer* contains interesting specimens of old musical instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden wind-instruments. — In the *Saal für kirchliche Alterthümer* are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled bronze **Votive Tablet* presented by Duchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The *Saal für Costüme* is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Lastly, the *Saal für Rechts- und Staatsalterthümer* contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the 14-18th centuries.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive ***Cloisters**, constructed in the 15th cent., restored in 1869-73, and used until recently as family burial-places. They extend to the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind the Münster, 65 ft. above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, and affording a pleasing survey of the green river and the distant hills of the Black Forest, the outliers of the Jura, and (in clear weather) of the Vosges. Behind the Münster, on the W. side of the cloisters, is a statue of *Œcolampadius;* and in the neighbourhood (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of *Froben* and *Erasmus*.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. E, 3; open on Sun., 10.15-12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 50 c. for 1 or 2 persons, 25 c. for each additional pers.), containing a natural history collection, a picture-gallery and a collection of antiquities.

The **Picture Gallery** (on the upper floor) is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger *Holbein* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. The STAIRCASE is adorned with frescoes of Gæa, Flora, and Apollo by *Böcklin*,

cartoons by *Cornelius*, *Schnorr*, and *Steinle*, stained glass, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. *178. *Benner*, Street in Capri. — ANTE-ROOM. Seven fragments of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber and old and modern copies from them; painted organ-shutters from the Münster, by *Holbein*. — ROOM TO THE LEFT. MODERN SWISS MASTERS. To the left: *Böcklin*, 10. Lady with a green veil, 15. Life a dream, *11. Pietà, *14. Naiads, *12. Battle of Centaurs; 27. *Ed. Girardet*, Fortune-teller; *21. *Zünd*, Forest landscape with the Prodigal Son; *43. *Steffan*, Forest landscape; *Böcklin*, *43. Sacred grove, *9. Diana hunting; 20. *Zünd*, Harvest; 37. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Tasso and Leonora; 45. *Diethelm Meyer*, Girl of the Valais; 26. *Ed. Girardet*, Wounded Turcos; *Burnat*, Sheep; 49. *Staebli*, River scene; 54. *Ruedisühli*, Marshy ground; 48. *Grob*, Pestalozzi; 50. *S. Durand*, Wandering musicians; 29. *Van Muyden*, Italian street scene; *35. *Gleyre*, Pentheus pursued by the Mænads; 51. *Bachmann*, Christmas in the Canton of Lucerne; *Koller*, 32, 33. Cows at water, 31. Horses on a road through a dale; 57. *Castan*, Harvest; *18. *Anker*, Children's breakfast; *Vautier*, *16. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property, *17. The involuntary confession; 8. *Stückelberg*, Earthquake at Bâle; *23. *Zünd*, Noon; 24. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; *Stückelberg*, *7. The painter's children, *6. Marionettes, *5. Festival of St. Mary in the Sabine Mts.; 2, 3. *Calame*, Forest landscapes; 38. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Lady performing music; 19. *Anker*, Quack; 36. *Gleyre*, Nymph; *1. *Calame*, Alpine landscape; 55. *Ruedisühli*, Rocky scenery. — *DRAWINGS. The cabinets contain a rich collection. On the walls: 5-13. *Schongauer*; 15-27a. *H. Holbein the Elder*; *30-32. *A. Dürer*; 33. *H. Schäufelin*; 34. *H. Sebald Beham*; *37-41. *H. Baldung Grien*; *44-53 and 58. *Nich. Manuel Deutsch*; 54-57. *Urs Graf*; **61-138 and 142. *H. Holbein the Younger*. Among the last should particularly be observed: 111. Family of Sir Thomas More (presented to Erasmus), 113. Combat of foot-soldiers, 114. Samuel and Saul, 123-128. Feminine costumes of Bâle, 91-100. The Passion. Then: 139-141. *Ambrose Holbein*; *152. *Nich. Glockendon*; 158. *Rembrandt*; 160. *Raphael*. In a glass-case the original of *Holbein's* Praise of Folly. — LARGE SALOON, N. END (beautiful view towards the Blauen in fine weather). Continuation of MODERN SWISS MASTERS. *39. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Fiesco; 62. *Buchser*, Capuchins and worldlings; *69. *Bocion*, The harbour of Ouchy; 63. *Bosshardt*, Hans von Hallwyl at the battle of Morat; 64. *Veillon*, Venice; 41, 42. *Steffan*, Mountain landscapes; 28. *Ed. Girardet*, Arab drinking coffee; **Gos*, Valley of the Seine; 278. *Schnorr*, 'Domine quo vadis'; 277. *Overbeck*, Death of St. Joseph; *40. *Zwengauer*, Sunset. — LARGE SALOON, 1ST SECTION. *H. Holbein the Younger*, 6a. and 6b. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *7. Erasmus; 10. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; *11. Last Supper; 13. Ecce Homo; **14. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus; *15. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism; **16. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; *17. Erasmus; *18. Laïs Corinthiaca, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 19. The same lady with Cupid; *20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. A London merchant; 28. Portrait of the printer Froben; 23, 24. *Ambrose Holbein*, Portraits of boys; *M. Grünewald*, 32. Crucifixion, 33. Resurrection; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 34. Crucifixion, 35. Nativity, 36, 37. Pictures with figures of Death; 41-43. *N. Manuel Deutsch*; 58, 59. *Tob. Stimmer*, Full-length portraits of Jac. Schwytzer and his wife (1564). — 2ND SECTION. 65-72. School of *Gerrit van St. Jans*; *Dutch Masters* of the 15th cent., 73. Pius Joachim, 74. Coronation of the Virgin; 101-3. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*; 109. *H. met de Bles*(?), Adoration of the Magi. — 3RD SECTION. *118. *Rubens*, Christ bearing the cross (a sketch); *124. *Peter Thys*, Pietà; 125. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Woman singing and flute-player; 126. *J. B. Weenix*, Italian landscape; 137. *Karel du Jardin*, Trumpeter on horseback; 138. *Berghem*, Cattle crossing a ford; 139. *C. Dusart*, Rustic scene; 144. *Rombouts*, Forest scene; 146. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; *156. *Dutch Master*, Forest scene; 165. Old copy of Raphael's Joanna of Aragon. — 5TH SECTION. 265. *Jos. Koch*. Macbeth and the witches; *Leopold Robert*, 288. Bandits' wives in flight, 289. Wounded bandit and his wife;

290. *Aur. Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; 292-296. *J. Frey*, Southern landscapes; *300. *Diday*, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; 35. *Landerer*, Federal representatives entering Bâle in 1501 to administer the federal oath to the town; 306. *Lessing*, Forest landscape; 307. *Feuerbach*, Idyl. — SCULPTURES in the picture-gallery: Antique heads of Apollo and Hercules; *Imhof*, Rebecca; *Kissling*, Runner; *Schloeth*, Psyche (marble statues). — MODERN DRAWINGS (fine old inlaid council-table). 2-23. *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface at Munich; cartoons by *Overbeck* (26-35), *Schwind* (36-40), *Genelli* (41, 43), *J. C. Koch* (59, 50), *Cornelius* (51, 52; drawings for the Last Judgment), etc.

Collection of Antiquities. In the first room are casts, coins and medals, and a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The **University Library** in the same building (open 10-12 and 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the Council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The *University* (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians *Bernoulli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Œcolampadius* and *Grynaeus*, and the theologians *De Wette* (d. 1849) and *Alex. Vinet* (d. 1847). In front of the aula are ten marble busts, by *Schlöth*, of professors of Bâle of the present century.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 3), or Town Hall, in the Market-place (No. 13), was erected in 1504, and restored in 1824-28. The handsome **Council Hall* in the interior is adorned with carvings and stained glass. The court contains a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 3), erected here in 1580.

The old fortifications have been almost entirely removed, and their site converted into promenades; but the handsome **Spalen-Thor** (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the *St. Albansthor* (Pl. G, 5) on the S., and the *St. Johannthor* (Pl. C, 1) on the N., have been restored. Near the first of these, to the right, is the **Vesalianum** (Pl. C, 3), the new University institute for anatomy and physiology; and to the N.W. is the **Bernoullianum** (Pl. C, 2, 3), also belonging to the University, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the Hebel-Str., near the latter, is the house where the poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born, with a tablet.

Other MEDIÆVAL STRUCTURES deserving mention are the late-Gothic *Fishmarket Fountain* (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., restored in 1851; the *Spalen Fountain*, with a bagpiper supposed to have been designed by Holbein; the *Rebhaus Fountain*, in the Riehenthor-Strasse (Pl. F, 3; the pillars of the last, which had become injured by time, have been replaced by faithful copies); and the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. F, 4). — The **Barfüsser-Kirche** (Pl. D, E, 4), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a storehouse. — The **Church of St. Martin** (Pl. D, 3), was restored in 1851,

when the choir was skilfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) **Church of St. Clara** (Pl. E, 2) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the MODERN BUILDINGS of Bâle is the Gothic ***St. Elisabethenkirche** (Pl. E, 5), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858). The interior is worth seeing, especially the fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5; built by Stehlin; adm. 50 c.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, the latter adorned with good mural paintings by Brünner. On the staircase are frescoes by Stückelberg. Between the St. Elisabethenkirche and the Kunsthalle is the new *Sculpturhalle*, containing plaster-casts. Next the Kunsthalle is the *Theatre*, opposite which is the *Musiksaal*, both designed by Stehlin.

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6), adjoining the 'Nachtigallenwäldchen', outside the site of the Steinenthor, and about $^3/_4$ M. from the Central Station (adm. $^1/_2$-1 fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss (mountain goats) and other animals. Concerts are frequently given on Sun. afternoons.

The **Monument** of **St. Jacob** (Pl. F, 6), near the Sommer-Casino (p. 3), by *F. Schlöth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!'.

The **Missionary Institutions** of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several charitable institutions: the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E., the missionary institution on the *Chrischona* (1722), 4 M. to the E., with splendid view, and the Reformatory at *Beuggen*, 12 M. to the E. (p. 23). — An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

FROM BÂLE TO FLÜHEN, 8 M., railway *(Birsigthalbahn)* in 50 minutes (fares 1 fr. 30, 95 c.). The train, starting from the local station in the Steinenthor-Str. (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above), and traverses the attractive and fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations: $1^1/_4$ M. *Binningen* (*Hirsch; *Bär), a large village with 4700 inhab. and the church of *St. Margaret*, commanding a good view; $1^3/_4$ M. *Bottminger-Mühle; $2^1/_2$ M. *Bottmingen*, with the *Bottminger Schlösschen* (inn and pretty park), a favourite resort; 3 M. *Oberwyl* (*Krone), with an extensive parquetry-factory; $4^1/_4$ M. **Therwil** *(Rössli)*, a substantial village in the *Leimenthal*. The line now bends to the S. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring, and thence skirts the foot of the mountains to the right viâ *Witterswyl* and *Bättwyl* to (8 M.) **Flühen** (1250'; *Inn* and *Baths*), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a recess of the valley at the foot of the *Blauen*. An attractive excursion may be made to the W. from this point, viâ the Alsatian village of *Tannwald* to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) well-preserved ruin of ***Landskron** (1890 ft.), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road leads to the S. from Flühen to ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Mariastein** (1685'; *Kreuz; Post*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From

Mariastein the *Landskron* may be reached viâ *Tannwald* in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* and (2¼ M.) *Burg* (1735'; *Inn), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and a château commanding fine views. — The **Blauen** (2690'), which may be ascended from Ettingen (p. 8) or Mariastein in 1½ hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münsterthal.

77 M. Railway *(Jura, Bern, & Lucerne Line)* to Bienne (56 M.) in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.); from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c.). [Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in ¾-1¼ hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 5¼-7¼ hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 7¾ hrs. Through-carriages to Geneva and St. Maurice.]

The **Münsterthal**, watered by the *Birs*, is the grandest and most interesting valley in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, with pine-clad banks, while the broader basins are enlivened with meadows, villages, mills, and factories. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a route between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 203), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 3), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. The railway through this beautiful valley forms a most interesting approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Bâle (870'), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 12) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and near (3 M.) *Mönchenstein* crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (Munzinger's Restaurant), near the hamlet of *Dornach-Brugg* (*Ochs). On a wooded hill, 1½ M. to the E., near *Arlesheim* (1130 ft.; Löwe; Ochs), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. On the left is the village of *Dornach*, with its picturesque ruined castle. 7 M. *Aesch* (Ochs), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1850'). On the right, near (9¼ M.) *Grellingen* (*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice; the valley then expands. *Schloss Zwingen*, on the right, was the seat of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14½ M. **Laufen** (1155'; *Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwyl* it passes through two tunnels and crosses the Birs twice. 18½ M. *Liesberg*. At (22½ M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôtel de la Gare) the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruined castle of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

24½ M. **Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (1430'; **Faucon; Lion d'Or; Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station; **Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town

(3638 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy, 18 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtetelle*, *Courfaivre*, *Bassecourt*, and (7 1/2 M.) *Glovelier*, Ger. *Lietingen*. We next cross the large viaduct of *Combe Maran*, and beyond a tnnnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, reach (11 M.) *Ste. Ursanne* (*Deux Clefs; Bœuf), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 198), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1457'; **Ours*; **Cheval Blanc*), a considerable town (6509 inhab.) with an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 7 M. to the W. of Porrentruy, near the French frontier, a large stalactite grotto has recently been discovered and made accessible. — The line leads hence to *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort*, and *Paris* (express from Bâle to Paris in 9 1/4-11 hrs.).

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E., and beyond (26 1/2 M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf* (Cerf), enters the ***Münsterthal**, Fr. *Val Moutier*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. (A walk from Courrendlin to Münster is recommended.) Above (28 1/2 M.) *Choindez*, and opposite the *Glass Works of Roche*, which lie on the right bank of the stream, we traverse a tunnel, 100 yds. in length, and reach (29 1/2 M.) *Roche* (1650'; *Cheval Blanc, moderate). The train threads five short tunnels in rapid succession, crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Rausbach*.

32 M. **Münster**, Fr. *Moutier* (1730'; **Hôtel de la Gare*, moderate). The thriving village (1750'; **Cerf; Couronne; Cheval*, well spoken of), with 2346 inhab. and a new Protestant church, is prettily situated in a green dale, on the left bank of the Birs.

Ascent of the Weissenstein from Münster (3 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 15). About 10 min. to the N.E. of Münster, or 6 min. from the station, at the *Restaurant Sperisen* (good beer), a road (diligence to St. Joseph daily in 1 hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 2010') and (3/4 M.) *Crémine* (2066'; Croix). It next ascends the gorge of the *Raus* to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (Inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the Kurhaus on which (p. 15) may easily be reached hence by the road in 1 3/4-2 hrs. The footpath to the left is shorter (1 1/2 hr.). (Carriage from Münster to the Weissenstein 25 fr., there and back 30 fr.; from Gänsbrunnen 15 fr.)

The line traverses another wild and very picturesque gorge, the *Roches de Court*, high above the Birs, and beyond a long tunnel reaches (35 1/2 M.) **Court** (2200'; *Ours; Couronne*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370') to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (p. 11; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

42 1/2 M. **Tavannes**, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2500'; *Hôtel de la Gare*, poor), a large village at the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly, and passes under the *Pierre Pertuis* by means of a tunnel (1500 yds.).

The **Pierre Pertuis** (*petra pertusa*; 2598′), through which the high-road passes, is a natural opening in the rock, 30-40′ high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 161. This defile, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and afterwards that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, and crosses the *Suze* (or *Schüss*).

47 M. **Sonceboz** (2152′; *Couronne; Cerf*, well spoken of), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 198).

The train crosses the Suze, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (p. 10). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50½ M. *La Heutte;* 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1942′; Inn, excellent trout). The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura range. Four tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* (Ger. *Ilfingen*) to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (*Taubenloch*, see below), by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes to —

56 M. **Bienne**, Ger. *Biel* (1444′; **Hôtel de Bienne*, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. Suisse*, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; **Couronne; Croix; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient and thriving town (18,000 inhab.). The *Museum Schwab*, founded by Col. Schwab and presented by him to the town, is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the N. end of the *Lake of Bienne*, as far as (1 M.) *Nidau*, with its old château, near the efflux of the *Zihl* or *Thièle* (p. 194). Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Bözingen* (Fr. Boujean).

From *Bözingen* (Hirsch; Rössli), an attractive walk leads through the picturesque **Taubenlochschlucht**, watered by the copious Schüss, to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Friedliswart*, Fr. *Frinvillier* (Inn, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (¾ hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (see above).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station 10 min. to the N.W. of the railway station at Bienne, where an omnibus is waiting) ascends in 15 min. (1 fr., return 1½ fr.) to the Kurhaus of **Macolin**, Ger. *Magglingen* (2960′; R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-11 fr.), splendidly situated on the slopes of the Jura, 1¼ hr. above Bienne, and noted for its fine air. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in summer.

A very pleasant round of 3 hrs. is as follows: by wire-rope railway to Macolin, thence through magnificent pine-woods or viâ *Orvin* (see above)

to *Frinvillier* and by the *Taubenlochschlucht* to *Bözingen* (tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the Chasseral (5280′) takes about 3½ hrs. from Macolin. From the hotel a good path crosses the hill to the S.W. to *Lamboing*, *Diesse*, and *Nods*, at the N.E. foot of the mountain, whence a steep and stony ascent leads to the top (descent to *St. Imier*, see p. 198). — About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Macolin is the prettily situated village of Leubringen, Fr. *Evilard* (*Kurhaus; Drei Tannen*, well spoken of), visited as a health resort.

From Bienne to *Soleure*, see p. 16; to *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva*, see R. 58.

The Railway from Bienne to Bern crosses the *Zihl* near (58½ M.) *Brügg*, and the *Aare* before (61 M.) *Busswyl*.

63 M. **Lyss** *(Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant)* is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 208) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 16). — 64½ M. *Suberg* 68 M. *Schüpfen*; 71 M. *München-Buchsee* (*Hôt. Kæch; Krone; Bär), the seat of the cantonal seminary, which was transferred in 1885 to the former institute of E. v. Fellenberg at *Hofwyl*, situated ½ M. to the E. On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 17.

3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure.

63 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*. 5 M. *Pratteln*, the junction for Zürich (p. 18). On the Rhine, 1½ M. to the N.W. (branch-railway in 10 min.) are the well-equipped salt-baths of *Schweizerhalle*.

The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the Ergolz. Near (7½ M.) *Nieder-Schönthal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1120′; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer-resort. A good carriage-road leads from Nieder-Schönthal to (2¼ M.) Bad Schauenburg (see below). Near Liestal, on the left, is the large prison of Canton Basel-Land, and beyond it the Cantonal Hospital.

9 M. **Liestal** (1033′; 4927 inh.; **Falke*, with salt-baths and garden, pens. from 4 fr.; *Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne*), prettily situated on the *Ergolz*, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477). The collection of coins contains Roman and Swiss specimens. — *Bienenberg* (Kurhaus, with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer-resort, and about 1½ M. beyond it is *Bad Schauenburg* (1590′), below the ruin of the same name (1975′; *View). Carriage-road to Nieder-Schönthal, see above.

To Waldenburg, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenkenthal*. 2½ M. *Bad Bubendorf*, with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. *Lampenberg*; 5½ M. *Hölstein*, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1713′; *Löwe; Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.)

to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (**Kurhaus*, pens. 6-8 fr., with its dépendance *Ochsen; Pens. Bider*, etc.), situated on the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein* (2355'), a quiet and pleasant hill sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to *Fridau* and (5 M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 14); another to the S.W. to *Holderbank*, *Balsthal*, and through the *Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the picturesque ruin of *Falkenstein* and the restored château of *Bechburg*, to (10½ M.) *Oensingen* (p. 14).

11 M. *Lausen.* Near (13 M.) *Sissach* (1233'; Löwe), a thriving village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2398'), 1 hr. to the N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (13½ M.). By diligence to Oltingen in 2 hrs., viâ (2¼ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1370'; *Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to (1½ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860') a steep ascent; (1½ M.) *Oltingen* (1942'; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (½ hr.) **Schafmatt* (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (½ hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., framed by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 21) in 1¼ hr., past the *Laurenzenbad* (p. 21), situated in a side-valley to the left, and *Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. viâ *Zunzgen*, *Tenniken*, and *Diegten*) **Eptingen** or *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873'; *Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see above, 1¼ hr.).

The train quits the Ergolzthal, turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque *Homburger Thal*, and beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. 19½ M. *Läufelfingen* (2008'; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

On the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in ¾ hr. from stat. Läufelfingen viâ *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a *Kurhaus*), is situated the ***Frohburg** (2772'; **Hôtel & Pension*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.), commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see below) and the Wiggerthal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*.

The train now enters the *Hauenstein Tunnel*, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond it we observe on a hill to the right the small château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 14), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to the station of —

24½ M. **Olten.** — *HÔTEL SUISSE, at the station, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; HÔTEL WISS, moderate; HALBMOND. — **Rail. Restaurant.*

Carriages generally changed here. Detention of ¼-½ hr. As we leave the waiting-rooms, the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the *left*, those to Lucerne and Bern to the *right*. Pocket-picking not uncommon here.

Olten (1296'; 4936 inhab.), the second town in the canton of Soleure, prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines

to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 6), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by Disteli, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Neu-Wartburg** or *Sälischloss* (2237'; **Restaurant*), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in ¾ hr.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1¼ hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** (**Kurhaus*, moderate, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (¼ hr.) rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2060'), with a fine view.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 17), crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. *Olten-Hammer;* 27½ M. *Wangen;* 29 M. *Hägendorf;* 31 M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to **Fridau** (2300'; **Kurhaus*, pens. 5½-6 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 13; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten;* 36 M. *Oensingen* (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to *Langenbruck*, p. 13); 37 M. *Niederbipp* (to the right of which is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) *Wangen* the train crosses the Aare. Beyond *Deitingen* and *Luterbach* we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ours; to the right are the Röthe and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 15). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. *Neu-Solothurn.*

Soleure. — Soleure has two Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn*, on the right bank of the Aare (½ M. from the new Aare bridge), and *Alt-Solothurn*, on the left bank, to the W. of the town. The Cathedral is reached from either in 8 min., but for a visit to the town and the Weissenstein the station of Alt-Solothurn is on the whole more favourably situated.

Hotels. *Krone, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Storch; Adler; Hirsch; Thurm; Schwan, well spoken of. — *Restaurant Wengistein*, ½ M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 15), with a garden and pleasant view.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1424'; 8462 inhab.), on the *Aare*, a quiet place, the capital of Canton Soleure, was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was the Roman *Salodurum*, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The Cathedral of St. Ours, a cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 36 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other

with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The ten large altar-pieces, dating from the latter half of the 18th cent., are unimportant. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains some good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics, chiefly of the 16-18th centuries.

The *Arsenal, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the second floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, swords, fire-arms, and standards, taken by the Confederates from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton. A large plastic group close to the entrance represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 123), from a drawing by *Distěli* (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the Clock Tower, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th century B.C., but is really an early Burgundian building of the 5th or 6th cent. A.D. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 137).

The *Natural History Cabinet*, in the suburb on the right bank of the Aare, contains valuable collections of zoology and palæontology. In the *Cantonal School* are a number of *Roman and Mediæval Antiquities* and the *Cantonal Library*. The *Town Library* contains about 40,000 vols. and 200 incunabula, besides coins and medals. The *Municipal Picture Gallery*, founded by the Kunstverein, possesses a *Virgin and Child, with SS. Ours and Martin of Tours, by *Holbein the Younger* (1522).

The *Weissenstein (4220'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either hy the carriage-road viâ *Längendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., up 20, down 10, there and back with stay overnight 35 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.) ascending the Verenathal. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the *Villa Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the aveuue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes the *Restaurant Wengistein* (p. 14) and turns to the left into the *St. Verenathal (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the heginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The hlocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are helieved hy geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. This gorge is now converted into a promeuade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena.** On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel, reached by a hroad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large marble quarries, and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the right, in the direction of the Weissenstein; at (10 min.) the village of *Widlisbach* we turn to the left and cross the hill to (12 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827'), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (40 min.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood and more gradual. In 40 min. we regain the road (to the left) above the *Nesselboden Alp* (3447'), and following it, reach in 40 min. more the *Kurhaus on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pension 8 fr.; telegraphing for rooms advisable), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (English Church service). The footpath, diverging to the right at the end of the wide curve, 8 min. from the Nesselboden Alp, and then ascending abruptly to the left at the post on the top, is a short-cut.

The *View is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure are the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk to the W. through the wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093'). — The Röthe (4588'), ½ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the *Hasenmatt (4746'), 1¾ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027'; Inn). A pleasanter route leads by the shady footpath, which enters the woods to the right above the pastures, but which must be quitted as soon as it begins to ascend more steeply. Shortly before reaching the Hintere Weissenstein we descend a little to the left and cross the ridge to (20 min.) the end of the meadows; then descend for ¼ hr. in the *Kesselwald*, and ascend across pastures to (20 min.) the chalet of *Althüsli* (4375'; simple refmts.), on the saddle, with a good spring. An easy path leads hence to the summit in 20 min. (the path, diverging to the left, 10 min. before the chalet, is shorter but steeper). — We may descend from the Hasenmatt or the chalet on the S. side, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Those returning from the Kurhaus to Soleure follow the road from Fallern (see above) to (½ M.) a sign-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in ½ hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see p. 17.

From Soleure to Borgdorf (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 1 hour. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzensdorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmenthal. *Burgdorf*, see p. 17.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-1½ hour. About halfway is *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 12.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 14); then *Selzach*, *Grenchen* or *Granges* (Löwe), with watch-manufactories, and *Pieterlen*.

63 M. *Bienne*, see p. 11.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. Railway in 3¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 75 c.).

To (24½ M.) *Olten*, see pp. 12, 13. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare; to the left, the château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 14).

27 M. **Aarburg** (1286′; **Krone; Bär*), a thriving little town (2079 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 20). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, with casemates hewn in the rock, is now a factory. — Stations *Niederwyl; Murgenthal*, where the *Murg* is crossed; *Roggwyl; Langenthal* (*Löwe), a thriving village with a busy timbertrade; *Bützberg*.

41½ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1500′; 2316 inhab.; **Sonne; Rail. Restaurant*) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To Soleure (9 M.) railway in 40 min. Stations *Inkwyl*, *Subigen*, and *Derendingen*, beyond which we cross the *Grosse Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 14).

Near (45½ M.) *Riedwyl* we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (47 M.) *Wynigen* a long tunnel (1 min.). The train now crosses the *Grosse Emme* to —

52 M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1863′; *Hôtels Guggisberg* and *de la Gare*, both at the station; *Maison de Ville; Ours*), a busy town (6876 inhab.), picturesquely situated. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which in 1804 he removed to Yverdon (p. 202). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the *Lueg* (2886′), 2 hrs. to the E.

From Burgdorf to Langnau, 14 M., railway in 1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmenthal*. Stat. *Oberburg* and *Hasle-Rüegsau*. From Rüegsau, 1½ M. to the N.E. of the railway, the *Rachisberg* (2768′; fine view of the Alps and the Jura) may be ascended in ½ hr. — 6 M. *Lützelflüh-Goldbach*. Lützelflüh was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854), a well-known popular author under the name of Jeremias Gotthelf. — 7½ M. *Ramsey-Sumiswald* (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. *Zollbrück*; 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 130).

From Burgdorf to *Soleure*, see p. 16.

54½ M. *Lyssach*. Beyond (56 M.) *Hindelbank* a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, March 15th, 1798. — 59 M. *Schönbühl*. Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 12), on the right, lies the *Rütti*, once the property of E. v. Fellenberg, and now an agricultural institution. Farther on, the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld* (drilling-ground), whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. Farther on, to the right, is a new workmen's suburb (the 'Lorraine'), beyond which we cross the Aare and enter the station of Bern. The **Bridge*, 200 yds. long and 142′ high, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway. — 66 M. *Bern*, see p. 135.

5. From Bâle to Zürich.

56 M. RAILWAY in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).

To (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 12. Near (7½ M.) *Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine. On the left *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church. On the opposite bank of the Ergolz is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst* (p. 3).

10½ M. **Rheinfelden** (873′; **Hôtel des Salines*, 5 min. above the town, pens. 4-6 fr.; **Hôtel Dietschy zur Krone*, with terrace on the Rhine; **Dreikönig*, with shady garden, pens. 5 fr.; *Zum Schützen; Schiff*, all with salt-baths; **Bellevue*, on the right bank of the Rhine; beer at the *Salmen*; English chaplain in summer), an old town with 2400 inhab., once strongly fortified, with walls and towers still partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (Soolbad zur Sonne; Guntert), and then return to the river for a short distance. 18½ M. *Stein* (990′; *Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 23).

We quit the Rhine, and at (20½ M.) *Eiken* enter the pleasant and fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1120′; Adler; Engel), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1275′). 28½ M. *Effingen* (1427′), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. long (4 min.), under the **Bötzberg** (1945′), the *Mons Vocetius* of the Romans. 31 M. *Bötzenegg* is the station for the village of *Schinznach* (p. 22). The train gradually descends; magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps. Bridge over the Aare 259 yds. long and 104′ high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1096′; pop. 1572; **Rothes Haus*; **Rössli; Station Hotel; Rail. Restaurant*), an antiquated little town, the junction for *Aarau* and *Waldshut* (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks. The '*Schwarze Thurm*', by the bridge, dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was restored in the 15th century.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. The stained-glass windows in the choir, of the 14th cent., opposite the door, portray the history of Agnes, etc. Part of the choir, with the tomb of Duke Leopold (p. 20), is now a cart-shed. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged).

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of **Vindonissa**, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

FROM BRUGG TO WOHLEN, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — 3 M. *Birrfeld*; 5½ M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 21); 7½ M. *Hendschikon* (p. 21); 8½ M. *Dottikon-Dintikon* (p. 21); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Rothkreuz*, see p. 21.)

We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare, and beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (p. 22; Railway Restaurant), reach the *Limmat* and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. **Baden** (1257′; pop. 3887; **Hôtel Bahnhof*; **Waage*, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.) was much visited even in Roman times for the sake of its mineral springs *(Aquae Helvetiae)*. In the reign of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town *('in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens')*. In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. was often the residence of the princes of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1506′), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; its summit and the *Café Belvedere* command fine views.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190′), 5 min. to the N. of the station, ½ M. from the town. The *'Small Baths' (Adler; Engel; Hirsch; Rebstock; Schwan)*, on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the neighbouring peasantry; the *'Great Baths' (*Neue Kuranstalt Baden*, or *Grand Hôtel*, pension 8-12 fr.; *Schiff*; **Verenahof*, 8 fr.; **Blume; Schweizerhof; Freihof; *Limmathof; Ochs; Bär)* lie on the left bank. The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station to the handsome *Kursaal*, with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the Kuranstalt (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175′); opposite, on the right bank, is the *Café Brunner*, with a garden. From the upper bridge a footpath leads to the left to (½ M.) the *Restaurant Schartenfels*, which commands a fine view.

From Baden to *Aarau*, see p. 21; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass through a short tunnel under the Stein zu Baden (see above), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägerngebirge* (2828′); and on the right, surrounded by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen**, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 18) reposed for 15 months before their removal to Speyer. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 13½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 2½ M. *Würenlos;* 4½ M. *Otelfingen-Daenikon* (branch-line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 47); 6 M. *Buchs-Daellikon;* 8½ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* (*Inn); 10½ M. *Affoltern;* 12½ M. *Seebach;* 13½ M. *Oerlikon* (p. 46).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen.* — 49 M. **Dietikon** (1286′; *Löwe*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — *Schlieren* and *Altstetten* (p. 70) are the last stations before Zürich. To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 38). We now cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. *Zürich*, see p. 32.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. Railway (*Central*) in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.).

To (27 M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4), see p. 17. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wiggerthal.*

30 M. **Zofingen** (1430′; pop. 4496; *Rössli; Ochs*), a busy little town. The library in the Rathhaus contains a collection of coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the *Bleichegut*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

From Zofingen to Suhr, railway in 36 minutes. Stations *Safenwyl*, *Kölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 22).

33 M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. *Dagmersellen;* 37 M. *Nebikon* (diligence daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Willisau*, to *Wohlhausen* in the Entlebuch, p. 129). To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond (39½ M.) *Wauwyl* the little *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

43½ M. **Sursee** (1690′; pop. 2135; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) *Nottwyl* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee.*

49½ M. **Sempach.** The small town (pop. 1097; *Kreuz; Adler*) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank of the lake. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, according to the story, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected beside the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory.

A CHAPEL (2064′), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 100). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 75); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the Titlis. 53 M. *Rothenburg;* 56 M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seethal), the junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 131). The line crosses the *Emme*, a little above its junction with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 72), and on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 129). Lastly we pass through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 77).

59 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 73.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg.

32½ M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 13. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Dänikon;* 5½ M. *Schönenwerth;* on the opposite bank of the Aare is *Schloss Gösgen*, with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of —

8½ M. **Aarau** (1263′; pop. 6809; **Rössli*; **Ochs*; **Löwe*; **Wilder Mann*), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau, on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the Jura, the slopes of which at places are planted with the vine. The *Gross-Rathsgebäude* contains fine stained glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). The Geographical and Commercial Society of Central Switzerland has here founded an interesting **Ethnographical Industrial Museum.* A house in the Rathhaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa (p. 19). The historian Heinrich Zschokke (d. 1848) once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the (¼ hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Restaurant, with fine view, pens. 4 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850′), and to the N.E. the *Giselafluh* (2540′), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — Pleasant road from Aarau by *Erlisbach* (p. 13) to the (4 M.) **Laurenzenbad*, prettily situated in the Jura. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aaran are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (p. 14), the road to which passes Erlisbach and *Stüsslingen*. — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 13.

FROM AARAU TO ROTHKREUZ, 29½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Ruppersweil* (see p. 22); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 132); 8 M. *Hendschikon*; 10 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon;* 12½ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two considerable villages (junction for *Brugg* and Bâle, p. 19). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Kreuz), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. — Then (16 M.) *Boswyl-Bünzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated Muri (1590′; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths; *Adler*), with the ex-

tensive buildings of a former Benedictine Abbey burned down in 1889, but to be rebuilt. Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühltobel* with several waterfalls. On a hill, 1½ hr. to the S.E., is *Schloss Horben (2625'; pension from 4 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. *Benzenschwyl*; 22½ M. *Mühlau*, on the Reuss; 25 M. *Sins*; 27 M. *Oberrüti*. We then cross the Reuss to (29½ M.) *Rothkreuz*, the junction of the St. Gotthard line (pp. 72, 101).

From Aarau to Baden, 17½ M., railway in 1 hr. 20 min. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 20); 5½ M. *Hunzenschwyl* (on a hill to the right the *Staufberg*). 7½ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 132; 'Seetalbahn' to Lucerne, see R. 39), where the *Aa* is crossed. 10½ M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 19). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwyl*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Braunegg*. The train crosses the *Reuss*. 13½ M. *Mellingen*; 15½ M. *Dättwyl*; 17½ M. *Baden* (p. 19; the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 19).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Giselafluh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 13 M. *Ruppersweil*; to the right the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 132). — 15 M. *Wildegg*, with a castle of that name, on the foot of the *Wülpelsberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. On a hill beyond the Aare rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. — 17½ M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies ½ M. from the **Schinznacher Bad**, or *Habsburger Bad* (1203'), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths, frequented by French visitors (*Dr. Amsler*; R. in the *Neue Bad* from 4, board 8, bath 2 fr.; music ½ fr. per day; in the *Alte Bad*, more frequented by Swiss visitors, about half as much).

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Habsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, bounded on the S. by the Alps. — The village of *Schinznach* lies about 2½ M. to the S.W., on the left bank of the Aare. The nearest station is *Bötzenegg* (p. 18).

19½ M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 18, 19.

The Waldshut train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30½ M.) *Koblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare.

32½ M. *Waldshut*, see p. 23.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. Baden Railway in 5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 23) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the *right*. — Steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance in 3½-4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 25; fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 2. We traverse a fertile plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier), *Herthen*. At (10 M.) *Bei*

Rheinfelden (Bahnhôtel; Bellevue), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 18), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen;* to the right are a large reformatory and a seminary, formerly a Teutonic lodge. 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt.* To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* (*Zum Wehrathal) opens the **Wehrathal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957′; *Soolbad* or *Löwe; Schütze*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen', is now the property of Hr. Balli. Pretty grounds.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Laufenburg* (*Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (980′; *Rheinsoolbad; Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers. The Rhine here forms a roaring cataract called the *'Laufen'*.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122′; *Hôt. Schätzle*, at the station; **Hôtel Blume; Rebstock*, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 22; to *Winterthur*, see p. 47.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach*. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen-Hallau*, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and (57½ M.) *Neuhausen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 26).

59 M. **Schaffhausen**. — *Post, in the Herrenacker, 3 min. from the station; *Müller, R. from 2, B. 1¼ fr., Rheinischer Hof, Riese, all three at the station; *Schwanen; *Tanne, plain; *Schiff, on the Rhine; *Krone, unpretending. — *Restaurant Rebmann*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*. — Baths in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

Schaffhausen (1414′; pop. 12,402), the capital of the canton of that name, still retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It presents a most picturesque appearance when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from the villa *Charlottenfels* (1384′) on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa, originated the imposing *Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with water-power.

The Cathedral, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great bell, cast in 1486: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic *Church of St. John* contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of MUNOT (properly *Unnot*), built in 1564-82 and recently restored, commands the town. It consists of a round tower containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16′ thick (fine view from the top).

The *Imthurneum*, in the Herrenacker, erected by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre, a music-school, and exhibition rooms. Opposite is the *Museum*, with natural history specimens and antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen), and the town-library. In the neighbouring government buildings is preserved a large onyx, dating from the Roman imperial epoch, and representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the pretty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace towards the Rhine affords a fine view of the rapids and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 26. Carriage with one horse to the Schlösschen Wörth, and back from Neuhausen to Schaffhausen, including stay of 1 hr., 7 fr. In summer an omnibus starting from the Hôtel Müller at 9 p.m. takes visitors to view the illumination of the falls. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlenthal* to the *Seckelamtshüsli*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), 4 M. to the W. (to Beringen station in 20 min., see p. 23), and from the *Hohe Randen* (2955′), 10½ M. to the N.W., reached viâ *Hemmenstadt* or *Merishausen*.

The line now turns to the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, and *Gottmadingen*. — 71 M. **Singen** (**Krone; Ekkehard; Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the Black Forest Railway. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises the *Hohentwiel* (2244′), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations *Rielasingen*, *Ramsen*. We cross the Rhine between *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (p. 25). 9 M. *Etzweilen* (p. 31).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 77½ M. **Radolfzell** (**Schiff; Krone; *Sonne*), an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is *Seehalde*, formerly the villa of Victor v. Scheffel, with a monument to the poet (d. 1886).

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of **Reichenau**, in the dominions of Baden, 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, connected with the E. shore by an embankment, ¾ M. in length. (Boat from Allensbach to the island in 25 min.; from Constance to the island by the embankment 4½ M.; the Schaffhausen steamers also touch at Reichenau twice daily.) The Benedictine Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-administration in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish-church of the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohren). The tower and nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquities here, except several reliquaries in the sacristy. The Carolingian churches of *Oberzell* and *Unterzell* are architecturally interesting.

The train intersects the tongue of land between the Untersee and the *Ueberlinger See* on the S.W. side, passes *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, *Reichenau*, and the large barracks of *Petershausen*, and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) *Constance* (p. 28), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. Below the stations are indicated with daggers. Pier above the bridge, near *Schloss Munot* (p. 24), opposite *Feuerthalen.* — Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: *Bibsingen*, a Baden village.

R. *St. Catharinenthal*, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incnrables; opposite (left) *Villa Rauschenberg.*

† R. **Diessenhofen** (1325′; *Adler; Löwe; Hirsch*), the Roman *Gunodurum.* The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its fnnnel.

R. *Rheinklingen;* left, *Bibern.* We now pass under the handsome bridge of the 'Nordostbahn' (see p. 24). L. *Hemishofen*, with the rnin of *Wolkenstein* above. R. *Wagenhausen.*

† L. **Stein** (**Sonne; *Rabe*), a pictnresque old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthnr railway (p. 31). The suppressed monastery of *St. George* contains a hall with a vaulted wooden roof, erected in 1515, and embellished with frescoes. The *Rathhaus* contains a collection of stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945′), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the **Untersee.** R. *Eschenz* (p. 31); on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels.*

† L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dyeworks; beyond it the snppressed monastery of *Oehningen.*

† R. *Mammern* (p. 31); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg;* on the bank, the house of *Glarisegg.*

† L. *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (now a hydropathic estab.).

† R. *Steckborn* (p. 31). Below it, the former nnnnery of *Feldbach.*

† R. *Berlingen* (p. 31). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 24). On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. *Mannenbach* (p. 31), charmingly sitnated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein;* then, on a beautifully wooded hill, *Arenaberg* (1052′), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie, and containing some reminiscences of Napoleon I.

† L. *Reichenau*, on the island of Reichenau (p. 24).

† R. *Ermatingen* (p. 31), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1690′; *Hôt.-Pens., pens., incl. R. & A., 3 fr. 20 to 4 fr. 80 c.). The neighbouring *Schloss Hard*, with its beantifnl garden, is not visible.

We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (l. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass nnder the handsome railway-bridge of **Constance** (p. 28). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 24.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near stat. Neuhausen (p. 23), *Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no fees), with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; Bellevue, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; omnibuses from both to the station and pier at Schaffhausen (1½ fr.). At Neuhausen, *Hôtel Rheinfall, *Rhein-hof, with baths, both moderate. — On the *left* bank, above the Falls, Hôt. Schloss Laufen, R. 2½ fr.; Hôt. *Witzig, at stat. Dachsen, ¾ M. from the Falls (omnibus from both hotels in 8 min.). Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in summer (1 fr.). — **English Church** in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 23) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* (p. 32) on the Swiss line.

The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return through the grounds, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing luggage to go on to its destination and await their arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1½ fr.) to (1 M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the Fischetz, cross to *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return to Schloss Laufen by the Rheinfallbrücke; or descend from Wörth by the road on the right bank to the (¾ M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain Dachsen in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from *Schaffhausen* (p. 23) is to drive in an open carriage, viâ Feuerthalen, to Schloss Laufen. Or the traveller may walk to Neuhausen and cross the railway-bridge to the Schloss (2 M.). Omnibuses ply from the Hôtel Schloss Laufen and from the hotels on the right bank to the railway station and steamboat quay at Schaffhausen. — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The **Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which on the side next the left bank is about 60′ in height, and on the right bank about 48′. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the falls may be estimated at nearly 100′. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180′.) In June and July the river is much swelled by melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. numberless rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is a curious fact that no mention of the Falls of the Rhine occurs in history before the year 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has gradually been deepened by erosion,

the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Leaving the *Neuhausen Station* (p. 23), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. Beyond the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory* (a projecting point near which affords a fine view of the Falls) to the (1/4 hr.) ***Rheinfallbrücke,** 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 32). The nine arches vary in span (42-66'), as it was difficult to obtain foundations for the piers. The footway on the upper side of the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to **Hôtel Schloss Laufen** (1360'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. (Admission 1 fr.; no other fees.) The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron **Pavilion*, the wooden **Känzeli*, and lastly the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene here is stupendous. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and bedewing him with its spray.

Boats are in readiness here to ferry us across (50 c.) to the **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 1 3/4 fr.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 26.) We may now return to the Neuhausen station or visit the Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the *Fischerhölzli*, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, ascending the river (benches at intervals, commanding splendid views) to the *Laufen Ironworks*, where a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat four times daily in summer (twice direct, in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.; twice viâ Meersburg in 2 hrs.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1 1/2 hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1 1/4 hr., Lindau-Romanshorn 1 1/4 hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 1/4 hr., Constance-Lindau 2 1/2 hrs.) 3-4 times daily. Good restaurants on board. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on

arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306′; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Utweil 836′ deep. The water is of a light green colour. The N.E. banks are in general flat, but on the S.W. the lake is bounded by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to present a very pleasing scene. The lake is bounded by three different states: Germany (Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria), Austria, and Switzerland. The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

Friedrichshafen (**Deutsches Haus*, near the lake and station, good cuisine, moderate; **König v. Württemberg*, ¼ M. to the N. of the stat.; **Krone*, with a garden on the lake; *Sonne; Adler; *Müller's Restaurant)*, the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 6-7½ hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhalle* with pleasant grounds on the lake. The royal *Schloss* contains pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Würtemberg artists; a pavilion in the garden commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. The historical and other collections of the *Bodensee-Verein* in the former Bellevue Hotel deserve a visit. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers about to continue their journey by steamer may keep their seats until the train reaches the harbour-terminus, near the quay (Restaurant with view-terrace). Those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and step into the train at once.

A trip on the clear pale-green lake is generally very enjoyable, but in rough weather sea-sickness is sometimes experienced. On the N. bank are the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg;* then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we next observe the picturesque little town of *Meersburg;* then the island of *Mainau* (p. 30), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance in 1½ hr.

Constance (comp. Plan, p. 25). — *Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 30), on the lake, with a garden and fine view, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M.* S. 2½, pens. 7-10 *M.*; *Hôtel Halm (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 *M.*; *Hecht (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *Badischer Hof (Pl. f; A, 5); *Krone (Pl. g; C, 4), Anker, Schiff, *Barbarossa, *Bodan, *Falke, *Lamm, *Schnetzer, in the market-place, second class. — *Restaurant Victoria*, opposite the station; **Post Restaurant*, next the Hôtel Halm; *Engler's Biergarten*, near the public park; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Post-Office* (Pl. C, 4), a handsome new building, near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer. — The former Konstanzer Hof (Pl. D, 1), on the lake, is now an *Institute for Nervous Patients* (Dr. G. Fischer).

Geograph Anstalt von
BODENSEE
KONSTANZ
MEERSBURG
IMMENSTAAD
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
ARBON
BISCHOFZELL
ST. GALLEN
Romanshorn
Salmsach
Steinach
Roggwyl
Neukirch
Muhlen
Hagenwyl
Goldach
Rorschach
Tubach
Berg
Steinebrunn
Erdhausen
Kesswyl
Utwyl
Altnau
Guttingen
Bottighofen
Kreuzlingen
Egelshofen
Scherzingen
Oberhofen
Illighsn
Alterswyl
Birwinken
Andwyl
Sommeri
Dozwyl
Amriswyl
Hagnau
Kippenhausen
Fischbach
Tisch
Wasserburg
Manzell
Schloss
Efrizweiler
Kluftern
Riedheim
Stadel
Moggenweiler
Heppach
Bermatingen
Wangen
Grasbeuren
Buggensegel
Dingelsdorf
Muhlhofen
Seefelden
Uhldingen
Schnetzendorf
Aahausen
Bergheim
Hiltensegel
Daisendorf
Ittendorf
Frankenbach
Stetten
Reute
Staad
Allmannsdorf
Petershausen
Litzelstetten
Untersee
Rhein
Zihlschlacht
Neukirch
Bischofszell
Niederbüren
Niederwyl
Oberbüren
Flawyl
Gossau
Andwyl
Engelburg
Gaiserwald
S. Josephen
Abtwyl
Witzenbach
Waldkirch
Bernhardzell
Haggenschwyl
Muhlen
Roggwyl
Steinach
Arbon
Romanshorn
Salmsach
Kilometres
1: 25'000

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Constance (1335′; pop. 14,800), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, once a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (adm. 20 pf.).

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28′ high, 3′ thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of *J. H. v. Wessenberg* (see below).

The Treasury (verger 1/2-1 *M.*) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20′ high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome *Cloisters.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15; B, 3), once the residence of the benevolent Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings (daily, 9-12 and 2-5), and books (Mon., Wed., and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12), bequeathed by him to the town.

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone.

The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Hôtel Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — A little to the W. is the *Prot. Church* (Pl. 5; A, 4).

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or Town Hall (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and recently embellished on the façade with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — In the market-place stands a *Wingless Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten Museum*, a fine collection of antiquities of Constance and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1; C, 4) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has lately been restored and adorned with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The Dominican Monastery in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 28). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the convent) and the finely vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) are worthy of a visit.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I. and charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Hussen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the *Brühl*, to the W. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Prot. Church (p. 29), a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where these illustrious reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the **Allmannshöhe* (3/4 hr.), with belvedere (Restaurant), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (Inn; 1 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 28), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of **Mainau*, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 *M.* and gratuity; carriage and pair (in 1/2 hr.) 8 *M.*; walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).

11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (*Zürich*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 24.

60 M. Railway (*Nordostbahn*) in 4 1/4-5 3/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 50. The line skirts the lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Rising conspicuously above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1066′ above the lake), a

château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations *Horn* (p. 51), *Arbon* (*Bär; Engel; Kreuz; Pens. Seebad), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix.* — 7½ M. *Egnach.*

9½ M. **Romanshorn,** see p. 47; the station is close to the steamboat-pier. 12 M. *Uttwyl;* 13 M. *Kesswyl* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen,* with a château; 16 M. *Altnau;* 18½ M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling), with a former Benedictine abbey, now a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** *(*Helvetia; Löwe),* a pleasant little town with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, at present a seminary for teachers. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminus station), see p. 28. The train backs out and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 23 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen,* 25 M. *Tägerweilen,* thriving villages; on the Rhine, to the right, *Gottlieben* (p. 25). Near (28 M.) **Ermatingen** *(*Hôt.-Pens. Adler,* pens. incl. R. 4½-5 fr.; *Krone)* we approach the green *Untersee,* which we now skirt. Charming views; in the distance, to the N.W., rise the peaks of the Höhgau (p. 25). Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of *Wolfsberg* and *Hard;* then *Arenaberg* (p. 25), and near (28½ M.) *Mannenbach* (*Pens. Schiff, 4-5 fr.) the handsome *Salenstein* (comp. p. 25). To the right, in the lake, the large island of *Reichenau* (p. 24); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 25). At (30½ M.) *Berlingen* the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** *(*Löwe; Krone; Sonne),* a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron-foundry of *Feldbach,* once a nunnery. On the right, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg;* to the left, in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg.* On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the hydropathic establishment of *Marbach* (p. 25).

36 M. *Mammern* (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a *Hydropathic Establishment (pension). Then, on the right bank, *Oberstaad,* and on the hill the abbey of *Oehningen* (p. 25). At (37 M.) *Eschenz* the Untersee again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 25). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein** (*Sonne; *Rabe,* moderate), on the right bank, commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen;* and then turn to the left to (41 M.) *Etzweilen* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Singen* (p. 24).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716′). 43½ M. *Stammheim;* 48½ M. *Ossingen.* We now cross the *Thur* by a bold iron bridge, 148′ high, borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations *Thalheim-Altikon, Dynhard, Seuzach,* and *Oberwinterthur,* a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum.*

60 M. *Winterthur* and thence to (76½ M.) *Zürich,* see p. 47.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 38.

35 M. Railway *(Nordostbahn)* in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the *right*.

Schaffhausen, see p. 23. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 24), and passes below the villa *Charlottenfels* (p. 23). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 23), which passes through a tunnel under Charlottenfels. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the *Rheinfallbrücke* (see p. 27), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 27). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1296′; **Hôtel Witzig*, R. & B. 2 fr. 75, B. 1 fr. 30 c.) lies 1 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 26). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen*. The valley of (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (1298′; *Löwe*) soon begins to open, and that thriving village appears in the distance to the right, on the steep bank of the *Thur*. We approach it by a wide curve, and cross the Thur above the village by an iron bridge 113′ high. We then skirt the river for a short distance, and reach Andelfingen on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

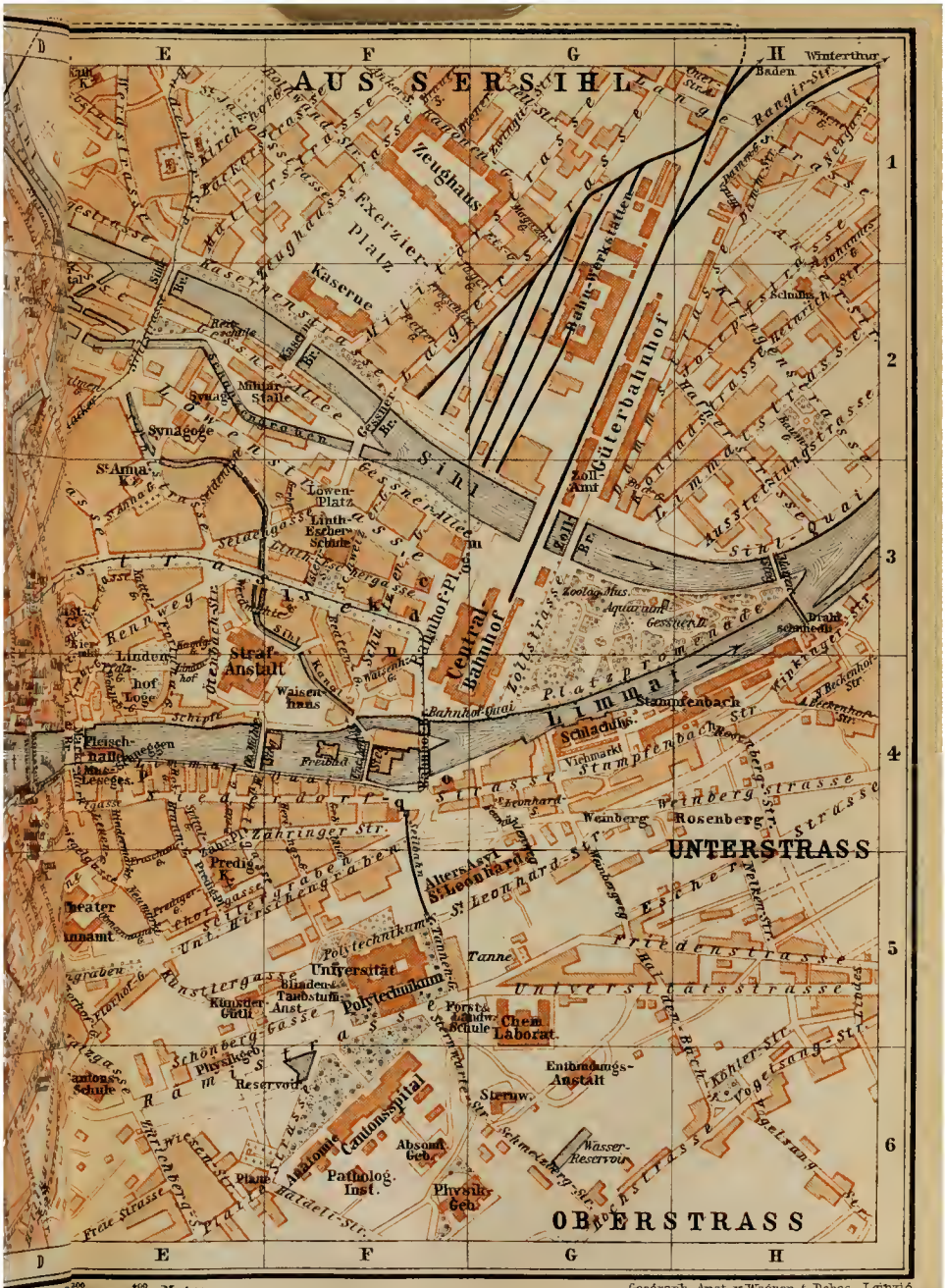
The route is now less interesting. 13 M. *Henggart*, ½ M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pens., moderate). 14 M. *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is *Gallenspitz*. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 47.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; C, 3; closed in winter), with a garden on the lake, and delightful view, R., L., & A. from 6, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. b; C, 4), a large new building on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; *National (Pl. d; F, 3), *Victoria (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4 fr., both opposite the station; Hôt. dr l'Epée (Pl. e; E, 4), by the lower bridge, R. & L. from 3, D. 3-3½ fr.; *Hôtel Baur-Ville (Pl. f; D, 3), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel Habis (Pl. g; F, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr., at the station; Hôtel de Zurich (Pl. h; C, 5), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; Cigogne (Pl. i; D, 4), commercial; *St. Gotthard (Pl. k; F, 3) and *Wanner's Hôtel (Pl. l; F, 3), Bahnhof-Str.; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. m; F, 3) and Stadthof (Pl. n; F, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3¼, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., both near the station; Hôt. Central (Pl. o; F, 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. p; E, 4), R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr., and *Limmathof (Pl. q; F, 4), on the Limmat-Quai; Pfaurn (Pl. t; D, 6), next the Summer Theatre (p. 33); Schwarzer Adler, moderate; Rothrs Haus (Pl. r; D, 4), and Srehof (Pl. s; D, 4, 5), on the Uto-Quai; *Sonne, Krone, Hirsch, Lamm, Löwe, etc., unpretending. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — **Pensions.** *Pension Neptun

ZÜRICH
1: 14.000
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
5
6
Ütliberg
Freudenberg
Bürgli-Terrasse
Schulhs.
Villen-Quart.
Freigut
Sihl-Hölzli
Sihl
ENGE
Station Enge
SELNAU
Alfred Escher-Platz
Mythen-Quai
Arboretum
Hafen
Bäder
Thalweil
Alpen-Quai
Gewerbe-Mus.
Botan. Garten
Post
Bank
Börse
Paradeplatz
Centralhof
Stadthaus-Anlagen
Stadthaus-Quai
Fraumünster
Kaufh.
Limmat
Quai-Brücke
Utoquai
Schifflände
Gross-Münster
Tonhalle
Neues Theater
Badeanst.
Seefeld-Quai
Stadelhofen
Zeltweg
Seefeldstrasse
ZÜRICHER SEE
S.
N.
Tramways
Meter



AUSSERSIHL
UNTERSTRASS
OBERSTRASS
Zeughaus
Exerzier-Platz
Kaserne
Bahn-Werkstätten
Güterbahnhof
Zoll-Amt
Central-Bahnhof
Bahnhof-Platz
Bahnhof-Quai
Limmat
Sihl
Sihl-Quai
Zoolog. Mus.
Aquarium
Gessner-Allee
Lowen-Platz
Linth-Escher-Schule
Straf-Anstalt
Waisenhaus
Lindenhof
Loge
Fleischhalle
Mus.-Leseges.
Schlachths.
Stampfenbach
Viehmarkt
Weinberg
Rosenberg
Zähringer Str.
Predig. K.
Altersasyl
St. Leonhard
Polytechnikum
Universität
Blinden-Taubstum-Anst.
Künstler-Gütli
Forst- & Landw. Schule
Chem. Laborat.
Entbindungs-Anstalt
Sternw.
Wasser-Reservoir
Cantonsspital
Absonn. Geb.
Patholog. Inst.
Physik. Geb.
Reservoir
Physikgeb.
Cantons-Schule
Kunstlergasse
Schönberg-Gasse
Ramistrasse
Universitätsstrasse
Friedenstrasse
Weinbergstrasse
Eschersstrasse
Zollstrasse
Platzpromenade
Lange Strasse
Rangir-Str.
Kirchhofstrasse
Kasernenstrasse
Gessner-Allee
Lowenstrasse
Seidengasse
Rennweg
Schipfe
Freibad
Zähringer Str.
Unt. Hirschengraben
Seilergraben
Schmelzberg-Str.
Freie Strasse
Baldeli-Str.
Wiesen-Str.
Zürichberg-Str.
Kohler-Str.
Vogelsang-Str.
Lindes
Meter
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

at Secfeld, near Zürich, 6-7 fr.; near it, *Weisses Kreuz and Pension Hauser; Sonne, at Unterstrass; Blank-Jaquet, in Oberstrass, next the Polytechnic, pens. incl. R. 5 fr.; Tiefenau, at Hottingen; Karolinenburg and Forster, at *Fluntern*, on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. of Zürich. The Bürgli Terrace and Waid, see below. The *Uetliberg, see p. 38.

Restaurants and Cafés. **Rail. Restaurant; Cafés National* and *Habis*, both near the station; *St. Gotthard*, *Wanner*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Central*, Centralhof. On the right bank: **Kronenhalle*, D. 2½ fr.; *Tonhalle* (see below), on the lake, D. (11 to 2) 3 fr.; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathhaus; Summer Restaurant in the Platz Promenade. — **Ices.** *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz; *Bourry*, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Uto-Quai. — **Beer.** **Kropf*, in Gassen, an elegant establishment; *Café Orsini*, Frau-Münsterplatz. behind the Hôtel Baur; *Stadtkeller*, behind the Limmathof; *Metzgerbräu*, Beatengasse: *Boller*, on the quay; *Weishaar*, Steingasse; *Strohhof; Café de Paris; Blaue Fahne; Meierei*, etc.; *Drahtschmidli*, opposite the Platzspitz (Pl. H, 3), with garden on the Limmat; also at the above cafés. — **Wine.** Valtellina wine at the *Veltlinerhalle; Burkhardt's Weinhalle.* Italian wines: *Fratelli Dorta*, in the Eiermarkt.

Popular Resorts. **Tonhalle* (Pl. C, 5) on the lake, with an open pavilion and restaurant; concerts every evening in summer (70 c.). *Pfauen Summer Theatre* (Pl. D, 6): operettas, etc. *Platten-Garten* (Pl. E, 6), adjoining the Polytechnic; exhibitions of animals; concerts. **Bürgli Terrace*, ½ M. to the S.W., on the road to the Uetliberg (p. 38). The **Waid* on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town. The **Sonnenberg*, on the slope of the *Zürichberg*, above Hottingen. The **Uetliberg* is the finest point in the environs (by railway in ½ hr.; see p. 38). — Information as to excursions, objects of interest, etc., may be obtained at the *Offizielles Verkehrs-Bureau*, on the ground-floor of the Exchange buildings.

Baths in the lake at the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. C, 4), at the suburb of Enge (Pl. A, 3), and, for ladies, in the Limmat below the Bauschanze (Pl. C, D, 4). At the S. end of the town, on the Uto-Quai, are the *Neumünster Baths* (Pl. D, 5). — *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.) at the *Werdmühle Baths* in the Bahnhof-Str., and at *Stocker's*, in the Mühlgarten.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Bahnhof-Strasse; branch-offices in various parts of the town.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For ½ hr., 1 fr. 50 c. or 2 fr. 20 c.; ¾ hr., 2 fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 c. or 3 fr. 60 c. etc.

Tramway from the Station through the Bahnhof-Str. to the suburb of *Enge*, across the Bahnhofbrücke and by the Limmat-Quai, Tonhallen-Str., and Seefeld-Str. to *Riesbach* and *Tiefenbrunnen* (near Zollikon), and from the Parade-Platz northwards to the cemetery of *Aussersihl*.

Cable Tramway *(Zürichbergbahn)* from the Limmat-Quai to the *Polytechnic* (Pl. F, 4, 5) every few min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.; fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey 2½ min.). The tramway, which is an interesting specimen of engineering skill, is 185 yds. long and mounts to a height of 130 ft.

Steamboats (see p. 39) start below the Tonhalle (Pl. C, 5) and at the Stadthaus-Platz. — **Rowing-boats** for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 60 c. per hour.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. F, G, 3, 4) at the lower (N.) end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (omnibus 75, each box 20 c.). — *Enge Station* (Pl. B, 2), on the left bank of the lake (p. 42). — *Uetliberg Station*, at Selnau (Pl. D, 1, 2; see p. 38).

English Church Service in the *Chapel of St. Anne* (Pl. E, 3), near the Pelikan-Str., at 8.30, 10.30, & 5.30 (3.30 in winter). — **Presbyterian Service** (Church of Scotland) in summer.

British Consul. *Henry Angst Esq.*, 7 Centralhof; office-hours 10-12. — **American Consul.** *Geo. L. Catlin, Esq.*, Börsen-Str. 14, 9-12 and 3-4 p.m.

Permanent Exhibition at *Staub & Co's.*, Parade-Platz (gratis). — *Anglo-American Pharmacy*, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Tonhalle-Platz.

Zürich (1345′; pop. 28,216, or with the suburbs upwards of 91,000), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine Stadt*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, an unimportant stream except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton.) At the same time it is the intellectual centre of German Switzerland. Its schools are in high repute, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Grieseistock* (9200′), near it on the right the *Pfannstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the two last rising above the Linththal); in front of these the *Clariden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,610′); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier;* then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the long *Ross-Stock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgälle;* between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uelliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, our walk through the town is so planned as to conduct the traveller to the finest Points of View in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic and the *Hohe Promenade*.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. F, 4) a fountain with a bronze *Statue of Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and founder of the St. Gotthard Railway, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The **Bahnhof-Strasse** (Pl. F, C, 3), nearly $^3/_4$ M. long, leads hence S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. F, 3), the *Linth-Escher School;* then, on the right, the *Post Office* and the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. D, 3); on the left the *Centralhof*, a block of houses with tempting shops, and the *Kappeler Hof;* and on the right the *Zürich Cantonal Bank* and the *Exchange* (Pl. C, 3). The *Stadthaus-Platz*, which is adorned with flower-beds and shrubs, is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. C, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right of the latter is the steamboat-quay, to the left, a bathing-establishment (p. 33). The broad *Alpen-Quai* skirts the lake to the right as far as the attractive new ***Park**, near the suburb of *Enge;* in the park, which enjoys a fine view of the town, the lake, and the Alps, is an Arboretum with Alpine and foreign plants and interesting geological specimens.

To the E. from the Stadthaus-Platz the handsome **Quaibrücke**

(Pl. C, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83 by Holzmann and Benkiser, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island with walled sides (formerly a bastion), shaded with trees, and connected with the bank by a bridge. On the right bank also new promenades, with charming views of the lake, extend past the *Tonhalle* (p. 33) and the handsome new *Theatre* (Pl. B, 5) as far as the new harbour at the suburb of *Riesbach*.

Going straight on from the Quaibrücke, we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (to the left is the Swiss exhibition of articles used in building, adm. free), then turn to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (best by morning-light, see Panorama by Keller) from the plateau with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836), a favourite vocal composer, erected 'von den schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli'. — From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the *Old Cemetery* rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, at a square, planted with trees, in which (to the left) is the marble monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1883), the composer. The street ascends past the *Turn-Platz* to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. E, 6), and then bends to the N. To the left is the *Physical and Physiological Institute*, to the right are the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. F, 6), the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, and the new *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. G, 5).

The handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. F, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879), and erected in 1861-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (founded in 1832; 400 students, 88 professors and lecturers) and of the federal *Polytechnic School* (800 students).

In the vestibule and on the staircase are busts of *Kopp* and *Bolley*, the chemists, *G. Semper* (d. 1879), and *Culmann*, the engineer. On the ground-floor are the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12. Tues. and Frid. 2-4); on the first floor the *Mineralogical* and *Palaeontological*, on the second floor the *Zoological Collection* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the *Aula*, handsomely decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris and a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the celebrated philologist, by Meili. Splendid view from the balcony. The *Collection of Engineering* is shown only to professional engineers. The *Mechanical and Technical Collection* is open daily, 8-12 and 2-6 (adm. 50 c.); the *Semper Museum* (in the Architectural School) on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 2-4 (gratis).

The terrace of the Polytechnic commands the best survey of the town. — To the S. is an *Asylum for the Blind and Dumb* (Pl. 5); lower down to the left, the **Kunstgebäude** ('Künstler-Gütli'; Pl. E, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Artists' Union* (open on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times, 50 c.).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): *H. Asper*, *J. Anmann*, *S. Hofmann*, *K. Meyer*, and others. *Millenet*, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tättwyl; *Angelica Kauffmann*, Winckelmann; *Füssly*, Portrait of Bodmer; *L. Hess*, Landscapes; *Scheuchzer*, The Fuscherthal; *Deschwanden*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; *Steffan*, Mountain torrent; *Boschard*, Scenes from the history of Zürich; *Koller*, The Engelberger Thal, Midday repose, Autumn evening; *Holzhalb*, The Wetterhorn; *Diday*, At the Handeck, Scene in the Valais; *Veillon*, Evening on

the Lake of Lucerne; *Girardet*, The sick child; *Anker*, Pestalozzi; *Grob*, The artist on his travels; *Fröhlicher*, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amperthal; *Corrodi*, Uncle and nieces; *Eug. Girardet*, Halt in the desert; *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; *Buchser*, Italian pastoral scene; **Böcklin*, Spring; *Baade*, Sea-pieces; *Rigaud*, Portraits; *Tischbein*, Portrait of Bodmer; *Marie Ellenrieder*, Portrait of a man.

We descend to the lower town either from the Kunstgebäude by steep streets, or (preferable) by the cable-tramway (p. 33) from the N.E. side of the Polytechnic, and turn to the left along the Limmat-Quai. At the *Marktbrücke* (Pl. E, 4) we see on our left the *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, E, 4), a massive building of 1699, on our right the handsome *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market (Pl. E, 4), and opposite to it the *Lese-Museum* (introduction by a member required).

Crossing the Rathhaus-Quai on which is the *Rüden*, restored in the German Renaissance style, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet, we next come to the *Münsterbrücke* (Pl. D, 4). Adjoining the bridge on the left is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library,** established in an old church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water. It contains 110,000 vols. and many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 4-6; fee 50 c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of *Zwingli* (see below) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of *Henri IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, including *Zwingli;* marble bust of *Lavater* by Dannecker; marble bust of *Pestalozzi* by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. **Müller's Relief* of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The *Helmhaus*, adjoining the Wasserkirche, contains the ***Antiquarian Museum** (adm. daily, 8-12 and 2-6, fee 50 c., Wed. afternoon free), including a large and excellent collection of relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, coins, etc. — On the quay is a bronze **Statue of Zwingli** (see below), by Natter, erected in 1885.

The steps opposite the Münsterbrücke lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. D, 4), erected in the Romanesque style of the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. — *Zwingli* was the incumbent of this church from 1519 down to his death in 1531 (p. 71).

On the adjacent site of the residence of the canons now stands the *Töchterschule*, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are *Cloisters*, of the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored in 1851, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne. — The church and cloisters are open daily in summer from 11 to 12 (adm. 20 c.).

We now return by the Münsterbrücke to the left bank of the Limmat. On the left we pass the **Frau-Münsterkirche** (Pl. D, 4), built in the middle of the 13th cent., with a high red-roofed tower.

Adjacent is the **Peterskirche** with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29′ in diameter), where *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for twenty-three years. In the direction of the Bahnhof-Str., is the late-Gothic **Augustine Church** (Pl. E, 3), now used by the 'Old Catholics', with two altar-pieces by *Deschwanden*.

In the vicinity, nearly in the centre of the town, rises the **Lindenhof** (Pl. E, 3, 4), 123′ above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. A little to the N. are the large *House of Correction* and the *Orphan Asylum* (Pl. F, 4).

Crossing the Bahnhof-Str. and following the Pelikan-Str., we reach the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. D, 2), which is well stocked with Alpine and other plants, and contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. In the garden rises the **Katz**, an old bastion, forming a lofty platform planted with trees and affording pretty views.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzengraben (the old moat) to the suburb of *Selnau*. Immediately to the left is the **Gewerbe-Museum** (Pl. D, 2), containing industrial collections (including a *Room from a patrician house of the 17th cent, with fine panelling and stove) and a permanent exhibition (daily 8-12 and 2-5, except Mon.). Beyond it, towards the Sihl, is the *Uetliberg Station* (Pl. D, 1; see p. 38).

In *Aussersihl*, a new workmen's quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl*, is the *Military Depôt* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal. The **Collection of Arms** in the arsenal (Pl. F, G, 1; open on week-days 8-12 and 1.30-6) contains battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim to have belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 71), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither, after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet. — In the Grosse Werdstrasse in Aussersihl is the new **Roman Catholic Church** (Pl. E, 1), embellished with good stained glass and altar-pieces by *Balmer* and *Deschwanden*.

The **Platzpromenade** (Pl. G, H, 3, 4), so called from the former Schützen-Platz, an avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, between the Sihl and Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. In this promenade are the Nägeli Museum of stuffed Alpine animals (50 c.), the town *Aquarium* (20 c.) and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788) and the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat. A bridge crosses the Limmat to the *Drahtschmidli* (Pl. H, 3), a beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the *Waid* (p. 33; we ascend the flight of steps, behind the Drahtschmidli, to the right, to the upper road). — On the right bank of the Limmat, opposite the Platzpromenade, lies the manufacturing quarter of Zürich, with the extensive engine-works of *Escher, Wyss, & Co.* (Pl. H, 4), who have built most of the steamboats that ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes.

The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in ½ hr. (fare 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips up and 10 down, available for a year, 20 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by certain trains 2nd cl. return-ticket 2 fr.). This line, 5½ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7' in 100', is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of *Selnau* (p. 37; Pl. D, 1), not far from the Botanic Garden, on the Sihl, ¼ hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge.

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Wiedikon* (1390'), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and then ascend through wood to (17 min.) Stat. *Waldegg* (2040'). The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R. & A. 4-5, B. 1¼, D. 4; pens. from Sept. onwards 7½-9 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the **Restaurant Uto-Kulm.* Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about ¼ hr. from the top, is the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (pens. 5 fr.).

The **Uetliberg** (2864'), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienne to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. The Abbey of Muri (9 M. distant), with a façade 750' in length, is distinctly seen by morning light (p. 21). Baden with its old castle (p. 19) is also prominent. Good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads from the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 3) viâ the Bleicher-Weg, the Beder-Strasse, and the Uto-Strasse. After 1 M. we cross the Sihl, turn to the left viâ the Sihl-Strasse and Albis-Strasse, and reach (¾ M.) the *Albisgütli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. Near the inn is an inscription to the memory of *F. von Dürler*, who lost his life here in 1840. To the summit 20 min. more.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above) we keep to the right where the path divides (finger-post), and follow a good path, which is even practicable for carriages, skirting the crest of the mountain. Fine view from the *Felsenegg* (Restanraut; finger-post). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther distant

n. Bulach u. Regensberg
n. Winterthur
n. Baden
nach Zug
n. Zürich
n. Luzern
n. Arth-Goldau
Geograph Anst von
Kilomètres
1:250000
Affoltern
Seebach
Wallisellen
Dietlikon
Rieden
Brüttisellen
Wangen
Illnau
Effretikon
Russikon
Fehraltorf
Höngg
Oerlikon
Schwamendingen
Dübendorf
Volketschwil
Höngg
Altstetten
ZÜRICH
Albisrieden
Wiedikon
Fluntern
Hottingen
Neumünster
Fällanden
Schwerzenbach
Greifen See
Pfäffikon
Pfäffikon See
Wytikon
Zollikon
Kl. Uster
Ob. Uster
Wollishofen
Stallikon
Zumikon
Maur
Küsnacht
Mönchaltorf
Gossau
Kilchberg
Rüschlikon
Erlenbach
Egg
Thalweil
Langnau
Herrliberg
Grüningen
Oberrieden
Oetwyl
Meilen
Horgen
Uetikon
Hombrechtikon
Männedorf
Aeugst
Rifferschwyl
Hausen
Stäfa
Wädensweil
Kappel
Hirzel
Richtersweil
RAPPERSWIL
Frerenbach
Neuheim
Blickenstorf
Steinhausen
Schönenberg
Baar
Menzingen
Hütten
Feusisberg
Cham
ZUG
ZUGER SEE
Neuägeri
Hochwacht
Oberwyl
Buonas
Busch
Ägeri
Ägeri See
Rothenthurm
EINSIEDELN
Altmatt

Winterthur
Wyla
Sitzberg
Jonschwyl
Lützisburg
Sternenberg
Dürsteten
Baurau
Hittnau
Mosnang
Bütschwyl
Oberhelfenswyl
Wattwyl
Hinwyl
Bubikon
Dürnten
Wald
Rüti
Eschenbach
Schmerikon
Jona
Uznach
Rapperswyl
Benken
Maseltrangen
Rieden
Gommiswald
Gaunn
Kaltbrunnen
Tuggen
Lachen
Altendorf
Wangen
Galgenen
Siebnen
Schübelbach
Reichenburg
Schänis
Bilten
Wesen
Walen
Willerzell
Vorder Wäggithal
Hinter Wäggithal
Näfels
Glarus
Mollis
Netstal
Ennenda
Linthal
Schwanden
Matt
Elm
Sernf
Braunwald
Klausenpass
Urnerboden
Schächenthal
Unterschächen
Spiringen
Bürglen
Altdorf
Flüelen
Seedorf
Attinghausen
Erstfeld
Amsteg
Silenen
Gurtnellen
Wassen
Göschenen
Andermatt
Hospenthal
Realp
Furka
Gotthard
Oberalp
Tavetsch
Disentis
Sedrun
Tiefenkastel
Filisur
Davos
Klosters
Landquart
Chur
Ragaz
Sargans
Mels
Walenstadt
Quinten
Weesen
Amden
Obersee
Lachen
Pfäffikon
Freienbach
Wollerau
Richterswil
Horgen
Thalwil
Zürich
Zürichsee
Obersee
Linth Canal
Escher Canal
Wallenstadt
Seez
Murg
Linth
Sernf
Klausenpass
Pragel
Schwyz
Brunnen
Gersau
Vitznau
Weggis
Küssnacht
Immensee
Arth
Goldau
Rigi
Rossberg
Zugerberg
Zug
Cham
Hünenberg
Steinhausen
Baar
Menzingen
Aegeri
Morgarten
Sattel
Rothenthurm
Einsiedeln
Schindellegi
Pfäffikon
Hurden
Rapperswyl
Lützelau
Ufenau
Schmalzgrueb
Lützelsee
Pfäffikersee
Greifensee
Uster
Wetzikon
Hinwil
Bubikon
Rüti
Tann
Dürnten
Bäretswyl
Wald
Fischenthal
Wila
Turbenthal
Wyla
Elgg
Winterthur
Töss
Eschlikon
Sirnach
Wil
Bischofszell
Hauptwyl
Gossau
Herisau
Urnäsch
Appenzell
Trogen
Speicher
Heiden
Rheineck
Altstätten
Rheintal
Rhine
Lake of Constance
Bregenz
Arbon
Romanshorn
Kreuzlingen
Constance
Radolfzell
Stockach
Engen
Singen
Schaffhausen
Neuhausen
Rheinfall
Eglisau
Kaiserstuhl
Zurzach
Brugg
Aarau
Olten
Aarburg
Zofingen
Sursee
Willisau
Entlebuch
Escholzmatt
Langnau
Sumiswald
Huttwyl
Zell
Pfaffnau
Reiden
Wauwyl
Sempach
Lucerne
Lake of Lucerne
Alpnach
Sarnen
Kerns
Stanz
Engelberg
Titlis
Pilatus
Rigi
Rossberg
Zugerberg
Zug
Cham
Hünenberg
Steinhausen
Baar
Menzingen
Aegeri
Morgarten
Sattel
Rothenthurm
Einsiedeln
Schindellegi
Pfäffikon
Hurden
Rapperswyl
Lützelau
Ufenau
Schmalzgrueb
Lützelsee
Pfäffikersee
Greifensee
Uster
Wetzikon
Hinwil
Bubikon
Rüti
Tann
Dürnten
Bäretswyl
Wald
Fischenthal
Wila
Turbenthal
Wyla
Elgg
Winterthur
Töss
Eschlikon
Sirnach
Wil
Bischofszell
Hauptwyl
Gossau
Herisau
Urnäsch
Appenzell
Trogen
Speicher
Heiden
Rheineck
Altstätten
Rheintal
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Lake of Lucerne
Alpnach
Sarnen
Kerns
Stanz
Engelberg
Titlis
Pilatus
English miles.
1 2 3 4 5
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — 2½ hrs. *Ober-Albis* (2600′; Inn). Beautiful view from the *Albis-Hochwacht* or *Schnabel* (2885′), ½ hr. to the S.; still more extensive from the *Albishorn* (3010′), ½ hr. farther to the S. From the Hochwacht a good forest-path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, and to (1¼ hr.) *Horgen* (p. 40); while to the W. a road leads past the small Türler See to (3 M.) *Hausen* (p. 71).

14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 52, 60.

79 M. Railway to Coire by Wallisellen, Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans in 3¾-4¾ hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). The train does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil. — Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Richtersweil and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 43, junction for Weesen) 36 M., in 1½-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 2-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 19.

Steamboat, preferable to the railway, on the right (E.) bank to Rapperswil 7 times daily in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamers ply between the N. and S. banks. Steamboat on the left (W.) bank to Horgen 4-5 times daily in 1-1¼ hr., to Richtersweil twice in 2 hrs. From Rapperswil to Schmerikon, thrice daily in 1 hr. 10 min. — An excursion-steamer starts daily (except in very bad weather) from the Tonhalle at 10 a.m., skirts the right bank to Stäfa, crosses to Wädensweil, and returns by the left bank, without halting, reaching Zürich about noon (fare 2 fr.).

The ***Lake of Zürich** (1342′), 25 M. long, 2½ M. broad at its widest part, and 470′ deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with no pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500′ high, are wooded. Being sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich. In the background a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 34).

i. Steamboat Journey.

Left (W. & S.) Bank.

The steamer passes the suburb of *Enge*. On the right rises the long ridge of the Albis; before us in the distance tower the Alps of Uri and Glarus. *Wollishofen*, prettily situated, is the first station. The next (24 min. from Zürich) is *Bendlikon* (Löwe), belonging to the parish of *Kilchberg*, which lies on the hill above. Above stat. *Rüschlikon* is the rustic *Nidelbad* (1 M. by road), with

Right (E. & N.) Bank.

First station, *Neumünster*, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. Then *Zollikon*, *Goldbach*, and (½ hr. from Zürich) **Küsnacht** *(*Sonne)*, with a seminary for teachers.

Erlenbach, beautifully situated. Between *Herrliberg* and Thalweil is the deepest part of the lake (470′). Stations *Feldmeilen* and —

Meilen *(Löwe; Sonne)*, a large village with an old church.

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.

a chalybeate spring and charming walks. Stat. *Ludretikon* (Krone, rustic). Then —

(3/4 hr.) **Thalweil** (*Adler*, by the church, 1 M. from the lake), a large village, charmingly situated. *View of the lake from the church, or better from the tower. Stat. *Oberrieden*; then —

(1-1 1/4 hr.) **Horgen** (pop. 5519; *Schwan*; **Löwe*; *Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to silk manufacturers, pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards.

About 1 1/2 M. above it is the *Kurhaus Bocken* (p. 73). The **Zimmerberg* (1 hr.), see p. 73. — To *Zug* diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 73.

The picturesque peninsula of *Au*, with its orchards and meadows, projects far into the lake on the S. bank (*Hotel-Pens. Au*, 5 fr.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 44); to the left of it the Sentis, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4042'), and farther distant the mountains of Glarus (comp. Keller's panorama).

(2 hrs.) **Wädensweil** (1348'; pop. 6346; **Engel*, facing the quay, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*) is the largest village on the lake.

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see p. 97. — Diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. viâ *Schönenberg* to the whey-cure resort of **Hütten** (2428'; *Bär*; *Kreuz*), prettily situated above the little *Hüttnersee*.

In a few minutes more the steamer reaches **Richtersweil** (pop. 3881; **Drei Könige*, or *Post*; **Engel*), the last station on the S. bank.

TO SCHINDELLEGI (p. 97) 3 1/2 M.,

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.

The **Pfannenstiel** (*Oken's Höhe*, 2118'), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and refreshment-pavilion at the top.

At *Obermeilen* the first discovery of lake-dwellings was made in 1854. Stations *Uetikon*, *Männedorf* (Wilder Mann), and —

Stäfa (pop. 3845; *Sonne*; *Rössli*; *Restaur. zum Seethal*, with garden), the largest village on the N. bank.

The lake now attains its greatest breadth (2 1/2 M.). Fine view of the S. bank. Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). On the right are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau*, in front of the wooded Etzel.

Ufnau, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperswil (pop. 2789; **Swan*, on the lake, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôtel du Lac*, R., L., & A. 3 1/2 fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with garden; **Freihof*), a picturesquely situated town, lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view), on which rises a black marble column with the Polish eagle, erected in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence. The old *Schloss*, restored in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count

Left (W. & S.) Bank.

by (1 M.) *Wollerau* (railway from Pfäffikon see p. 42; 2¼ M. to the E. is the prettily situated *Kurhaus Feusisberg*, 2170′). The nearer footpath (55 min.) ascends to the right by the apothecary's at the end of Richtersweil, crossing the road several times and affording fine retrospects. By a large walnut-tree at the top of the first hill we take the narrow path to the left.

Right (E. & N.) Bank.

R. Plater (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. At the foot of the Lindenhof on the lake are public gardens, to which also a flight of steps leads down from the Schloss.

In 1878 the old wooden bridge connecting Rapperswil with Hurden and Pfäffikon was replaced by the **Seedamm**, a viaduct 1024 yds. in length and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each 47½ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. There are also twenty other openings, each 10 yds. wide, and a swing-bridge 15½ yds. long, for the passage of vessels. The Railway (from Rapperswil to Pfäffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk upon it is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the *Dreiländerstein*, an obelisk 33′ in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

The upper part of the lake is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower. The mountains of Appenzell and Glarus form the background; while in the extreme distance appear the Toggenburg Mts. The steamer starts from the N.E. extremity of the Seedamm and approaches the S. bank. To the right is the *Etzel* (p. 98). On the slope above the station of *Altendorf* lie the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Johann* (1655′), and the *Johannisburg Restaurant* (pens., 4-5 fr. per day), with a fine view. In about 25 min. after leaving Rapperswil, the steamer reaches the considerable village of **Lachen** (1350′; **Ochs*, moderate), and beyond the marshy promontory formed by the *Wäggithaler Aa*, it touches at the little *Bad Nuolen*, at the W. base of the *Untere Buchberg* (1975′). It now steers across the lake to *Bollingen*, on the N. bank, with large quarries, and to (1 hr. 10 min. from Rapperswil) **Schmerikon** *(*Rössli; Seehof; Adler)*, situated at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth* (p. 43).

ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 33) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations *Wollishofen*, *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, *Rüschlikon*, *Thalweil* (all described above), *Oberrieden*, and (11 M.) **Horgen** (p. 40). The peninsula of *Au* (station) lies to the left. 15½ M. **Wädensweil** (railway to *Einsiedeln*, see p. 97); 17½ M. **Richtersweil.** The lake attains its greatest width here (2½ M.). Towards the E. rise the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of

Ufnau and *Lützelau* (p. 40). 21 M. *Pfäffikon* (Hôt. Höfe); railway across the lake to Rapperswil, see p. 41; railway viâ *Wollerau* to Samstagern (Einsiedeln, etc.), see p. 97. At (25 M.) **Lachen** (p. 41) the train quits the lake, and near (27½ M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* it crosses the *Wäggithaler Aa*.

Wäggithal. The road from *Siebnen* (*Rabe) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep channel of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2400′; *Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5584′) on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780′) on the left, to (4 M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or Innerthal (3800′; **Schäfli*, unpretending). Pleasant excursions to the *Aa* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenlochquelle* (¼ hr.); to the *Aaberli-Alp* (3546′), ½ hr.; *Hohfläschen-Alp* (4726′), 1½ hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5584′), ascended by the *Bärlaui-Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg*, or *Diethelm* (6873′), by the *Fläschli-Alp* in 4 hrs., are good points of view and present no difficulty (guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the *Klönthal* a pleasant route (to Richisau 4 hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3566′) and the *Ober-Alp* (5060′), to the (2 hrs.) *Karrenegg*, or *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′), and then descends by the *Brüsch-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Richisau* (p. 66).

We now traverse a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right rise the Glarus Mts., on the left the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 43), and above them the Speer (p. 44). 34½ M. *Bilten* (Hirsch); in the 'Herrenstube' is a handsome apartment with artistic wood-carving of the 17th century. We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 43) to the Rapperswil and Coire railway at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 43). Thence to (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 59.

iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) *Wallisellen*, p. 46. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the neighbouring *Greifensee* (1440′). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, and *Nänikon*. — 14 M. **Uster** (1530′; *Usterhof; Stern; Kreuz*), a large manufacturing village, with 7042 inhabitants. On the right is the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, now the seat of the district court (Restaurant; fine view). In the vicinity are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Beyond (16 M.) *Aathal* the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* (Schweizerhof) branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 46), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to *Hinweil* (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* (Löwe, plain) the line attains its highest level (1800′). 22½ M. *Rüti*, with a former Præmonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 47).

The **Bachtel** (3670′; *Inn*), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the district of Uster, sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfaffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädensweil to the Linth Canal, the Linth Valley as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama* at the inn. From *Wald* (p. 47; in ¼ hr. from Rüti by rail), and from

Hinweil (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), good paths lead to the summit in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (Schlüssel), a pretty village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniser Berg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

27 M. **Rapperswil,** see p. 40. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. (Branch-line to *Pfäffikon*, see p. 41). Views to the *right* as far as Weesen. The line crosses the *Jona*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmspach* on the right, and returns to the bank of the lake near *Bollingen* (p. 41). In front of us towers the Mürtschenstock, above the wooded hills on the lake, and to the right of it are the Fronalpstock and the Schild near Glarus.

34 M. **Schmerikon,** see p. 41. We now enter a broad valley traversed by the Linth (see below), which falls into the lake here. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1975′), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

36 M. **Utznach,** a manufacturing village (1378′; **Ochs; Falke*), lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs., p. 58.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317′). 36½ M. *Kaltbrunn-Benken.* The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2020′).

A carriage-road leads from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) Rieden (2360′; *Inn & Kurhaus zum Rössli*, moderate), a beautifully situated health-resort, commanding charming views. Attractive excursions may be made thence to the top of the *Speer* (p. 44), in 3½ hrs.; viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 58); etc.

Near (39½ M.) **Schänis** (1450′; **Hirsch; Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, several sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

We now approach the *Linth Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 by Konrad Escher of Zürich, connecting the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, draining a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the *Linth-Colonie*, originally a colony of poor people who kept the bed of the river clear before the canal was made, and now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. *Ziegelbrücke* (Hôtel Berger) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon diverges to the right (p. 59). The Weesen line passes through a cutting and rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (pp. 60, 66).

45½ M. **Weesen** (1410′). — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Speer, at the station, ⅓ M. from the lake, R., L., & A. 2¾, B. 1¼, S. 2¼, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Schwert, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.; *Rössli, pens. 4-4½ fr. Various less pretending inns in the '*Fly*', the quarter of the village extend-

ing along the lake, with numerous gardens. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church Service* in summer.

Weesen, a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend from the Fly to the (20 Min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station 3/4 hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the Biberlikopf (1896'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat across the lake to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Strahlegg* at the foot of the Leistkamm. Fine view of Mühlehorn, the Mürtschenstock, etc. From Betlis, we may walk to the ruined *Serenmühle* and the *Falls of the Serenbach* (see below), or we may ascend to (1 hr.) *Amden*.

A new road with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Weesen to (1 1/4 hr.) Amden or *Ammon* (2874'; *Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Most beautiful view at a small ruined chapel to the right of the road, 3/4 hr. from Weesen. — From Amden to the top of the *Leistkamm* (6890'), 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (Thoma of Amden), interesting and not difficult. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 59), over the *Amdener Berg* (5056'), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The *Speer (6417'), an admirable point of view, 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). At the church we turn to the left, and ascend for the first 1/2 hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. *Untere Büts-Alp* (3563'); 3/4 hr. *Unter-Käsern Alp* (4337'); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5404'; *Inn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the top a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 58) the Speer is easily ascended in 3 1/2-4 hrs.

The ***Walensee**, or *Lake of Walenstadt* (1394'), 9 1/4 M. long, 1 1/4 M. wide, and 495' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices, 2000' to 3000' high, above which rise the barren peaks of the seven *Curfirsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7240', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstoll* 7556', and *Hinterruck* 7523'). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012'), lie several villages. The names of the hamlets, *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quarten*, *Quinten*, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhætian or Latin, and not Germanic origin.

Beyond Weesen we cross the Linth Canal by an iron bridge (the Glarus line, diverging to the right, see R. 19), traverse the broad valley, cross the *Escher Canal* (p. 59) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we observe the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes disappear in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpes of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. 50 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Mühle*, *Tellsplatte*, both unpretending). To the right rises the bald *Mürtschenstock* (see below).

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS (8½ M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the **Kerenzenberg**, by the favourite summer-resorts (2½ M.) *Obstalden* (2237'; *Hirsch, with shady garden, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; *Stern) and (1¼ M.) *Filzbach* (2336'; *Rössli), a village near the highest part of the route, whence the *Mürtschenstock* (see below) may be ascended viâ the *Meerenalp* in 6 hrs., with guide. (By the *Plattenalp* to Glarus, see p. 61.) From a rock on the right (good path in 10 min.), about ¾ M. farther on, we enjoy an admirable *View of the Walensee, the Seezthal Mts., the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. Much of our route now passes through wood. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 59). — A fine new road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn viâ (¾ M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (brewery) and (1½ M.) Murg to (2 M.) *Unterterzen* and (3½ M.) *Walenstadt*.

Two more tunnels (to the left, *Quinten*, see p. 44).

51 M. **Murg** (**Schiffli*, **Rössli*, pens. at both 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, all rustic), charmingly situated at the narrow mouth of the *Murgthal*, with factories and spinning-mills.

A visit to the **Murgthal**, a valley 10 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the Rössli, as far as (20 min.) a *Waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (½ hr.) beginning of the *Merlenalp* (3640'). It then ascends a pleasant valley, through meadows and wood, to the (2½ hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5488', 5955', and 5980'). From the highest lake the *Roththor (8248') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Scesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfirsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a fatiguing path crosses the Widerstein-Furkel (6607') to the deep *Mühlebachthal* and (2½ hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernfthal (p. 67); another (guide required) leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6568') to the *Mürtschenalp* (6060'), past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 60), and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. — Ascent of the **Mürtschenstock** (8012') laborious, fit for experts only, with a guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of *Quarten* (1762') with a new church. 53½ M. *Unterterzen* (Freieck; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks of the opposite bank several waterfalls are visible; to the right, the village of *Mols*. Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1394'; *Hôtel Churfirsten*, at the station, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Hirsch*, in the village, moderate) lies ½ M. from the E. end of the lake (**Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, on the lake).

EXCURSION (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lösis*; then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and (¾ hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (5040'; milk); follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Schwaldis* (4774') and return by *Alp Schrinen* (4206') to (1½ hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from Alp Schwaldis to the *Säls-Alp* (4662'), descend by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (4504') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to (1½ hr.) *Quinten* (p. 44), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To AMDEN viâ the *Leistkamm*, 10 hrs. with guide, very attractive (comp. p. 44). — To WILDHAUS in the Toggenburg (p. 58) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the *Käserruck* (7435'; 6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein;* to the left, on a rocky height above *Bärschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen*. 58 M. *Flums* (1475′; Hôtel Bahnhof; Löwe). Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1637′; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*) the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The **Alvier** (7753′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (4850′; Kurhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, room for 30 pers.). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 342).

From Mels to Vättis, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Kalfeuser Thal* (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3270′; *Alpenhof; Gamsli*). Thence (with guide), by *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and the *Alp Valtüsch* (5940′), in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7306′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Kalfeuser Thal*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 346) 2 hrs. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo* or *Ramin Pass*, see p. 68.

At (65 M.) **Sargans** (1590′; **Hôtel Thoma*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant; Krone, Löwe*, in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town, ¾ M. to the N.W., rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen* (p. 342), and is commanded by an old castle (still habitable) of the former Counts of Toggenburg.

Railway from Sargans viâ *Ragatz* to (79 M.) *Coire*, see R. 88.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 24, 28.

Railway to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 *M.* 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in 1½ hr. (2 *M.* 25 or 1 *M.* 50 pf.; see p. 27).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. 3 M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Rail. Restaurant).

From Oerlikon to Dielsdorf, 12 M., railway in 35 minutes. Stations *Glattbrugg, Rümlang*, and (8½ M.) *Oberglatt*, the junction for *Niederglatt* and (4½ M.) *Bülach* (p. 47). Then (10½ M.) *Niederhasli* and (12 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410′; Sonne; Post), the terminus of the line, 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2024′; **Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägerngebirge* (p. 19). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2828′), 1 hr. farther on.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (6 M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the *Rapperswil* line diverges to the right (see p. 42). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon*; 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon* and *Hinweil*, p. 42); 13 M. *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen* (1962′).

16 M. **Winterthur** (1447′; pop. 15,985; **Goldner Löwe*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; **Krone*; **Adler*; **Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. The new **Stadthaus* was designed by Semper. The large *School* (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (p. 31). In the *Kunsthalle* are some good Swiss paintings.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal*. Stat. *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, *Pfungen-Neftenbach*, *Embrach-Rorbas*. The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. **Bülach** (1374′; *Kopf*; *Kreuz*), a small town near the *Glatt*, once fortified (branch-line to *Oberglatt* and *Otelfingen*, p. 20). The line runs through the *Hardwald* to the N. to *Glattfelden* and (13½ M.) *Eglisau*; the latter (Löwe; Hirsch) with its castle lies on the right bank of the *Rhine*. We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. *Zweidlen*; 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank *Schloss Röteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30 M.) *Koblenz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 23).

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthalbahn*. Stations *Grüze* and *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the S.W. of which is the old château of *Kyburg*, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tössthal*. Stations *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal* (Bär), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland*, (16 M.) *Bauma* (Tanne), all thriving industrial places. About 2¼ M. to the E. of Zell, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Gyrenbad*, with an alkaline spring (see p. 48). Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried*. From the last, situated on the watershed, the Bachtel may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) **Wald** (*Löwe*; *Rössli*), at the S.E. foot of the Bachtel (p. 42). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the Zürich and Rapperswil line (p. 42) at (29½ M.) *Rüti*.

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 12; to *St. Gallen and Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 20 M. *Wiesendangen*; 24 M. *Islikon*.

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1340′; pop. 6087; **Falke*; **Hôtel Bahnhof*), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome *Schloss* on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th century.

FROM FRAUENFELD TO WYL, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). Stations: *Murkart*, *Mazingen*, *Jakobsthal*, *Wängi*, *Rosenthal*, *Münchweilen*, and *Wyl* (p. 48).

29 M. *Felben*. Near (32½ M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur*. 35 M. *Märstetten*; 37½ M. *Weinfelden* (1463′). To the left *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′; view), on the vine-clad *Oltenberg*. 39½ M. *Bürglen*; 41 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia; Schweizerhof).

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, 14½ M., railway in 67 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*. 6 M. **Bischofzell** (1653′; *Linde*; *Schwert*), a small town at the confluence of the Thur and *Sitter*; then *Hauptweil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (see below).

Stations *Erlen* (Hôt. Bahnhof), *Amriswyl*, and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322′; **Hôtel Bodan*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Falke*; *Jäger*; **Rail. Restaurant*), on a promontory on the Lake of Constance. Station on the quay (p. 31). The lake and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 28.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 52, 28.

RAILWAY to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 3¾ hrs (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.). STEAMBOAT from Rorschach to Lindau in 1¼ hr. (1 *M.* 65 or 1 *M.* 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 46. The St. Gallen railway is unattractive. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E.

20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012′; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930′; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (p. 47). Stations *Aadorf* (Linde), *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*. — 34½ M. **Wyl** (1936′; **Hôtel Bahnhof*), a small and pleasant old town (3507 inhab.). Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 58; steam-tramway to *Frauenfeld*, p. 47.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. 39½ M. *Utzwyl*, the station for *Nieder-Utzwyl* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwyl* on the right. (Near the former, 1¾ M. from the station, is the hydropathic Kurhaus of *Buchenthal*.) 43 M. **Flawyl** (2020′; **Rössli; Post*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see above). — 48½ M. *Winkeln* (Kreuz).

FROM WINKELN TO APPENZELL, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzell Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (*Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. **Herisau** (2550′; 12.937 inhab.; **Löwe*, R. 2½, D. 3, pens, 7-8 fr.; *Storch*), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700′; Hirsch; Pens. Sentisblick), with a chalyheate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) **Urnäsch** (2746′; **Krone; Schäfle*). About ½ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892′). Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (11½ M.) *Jacobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters) and goes on viâ (13 M.) *Gonten* (2970′; Bär) and (14 M.) *Gontenbad* (2925′), a well-managed whey-cure establishment, with a chalybeate spring, to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 54). — Ascent of the *Sentis* from Urnäsch, see p. 57. Over the *Kräzern Pass* to *Neu St. Johann*, see p. 58.

We now cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an imposing iron *Bridge, 207 yds. long, and 174′ above the river. A little lower down is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. — 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen**. — **Hotels.** *HECHT, R., L., & A. 3-4, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr.; *HÔT. STIEGER, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; *HIRSCH, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *WALHALLA, opposite the station; *SCHIFF, OCHS, moderate. — **Cafés.** *Café-Restaurant Börse*, *Pavillon*, *Trischli*, all three with gardens; *Café National; Walhalla*, see above. — **Baths** of all kinds at the *Löchlibad* and at the '*Paradies*'. — *Havannah Cigars* at *Beck's*, Bahnhof-Str. 10. — *Embroidery* at *A. Naef's*. — **United States Consul**, *Wm. K. Robertson, Esq.*

St. Gallen or *St. Gall* (2165′), one of the highest-lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton of that name, and an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland, embroidered cotton goods being its staple product. Pop. 27,842.

The BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gal-

lus, an Irish monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The extensive buildings now accommodate the Cantonal offices, the Roman Catholic technical school, the bishop's residence, and the *Library*. The last (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored (1850-54) and embellished with a handsome tower, and stained glass by Gsell of Paris.

The large *School House* in the Vordere Brühl contains the *Town Library* ('*Vadianische Bibliothek*'; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4), which boasts of valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period. Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum*, containing the municipal collections. On the ground-floor are extensive *Natural History Collections* (open Sun., 10-12 and 1-3, Wed. and Frid., 1-3), and on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., 10-12 and 1-3, Wed., 1-4; at other times, for 1-4 pers., 50 c.). The E. wing is devoted to the *Industrial and Trade Museum* (open Sun., Tues., Wed., and Sat., 10-2 and 2-4). Behind the museum is the *Public Park*; farther on, in the Rorschacher-Strasse, are the *Town Hospital*, to the right, and the *Cantonal Hospital*, to the left. To the W., in the Arboner-Strasse, on the left bank of the Steinach, is the large *Cantonal Prison*. The *Industrial Museum*, with a school of design, is in the Vadian-Strasse.

Excursions. The *Freudenberg (2804'; Inn; carriage with one horse 5 fr.), 1½ M. to the S.E., commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance as far as Lindau; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The **Vögelisegg* (4½ M.; p. 54) and the **Frölichsegg* (4 M.; p. 58) also afford fine views. — From the *Kurzegg* inn on the road to Vögelisegg a fine view of the Bodensee. Near it, the nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2567'). — To the **Rosenberg** (2445') with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view to the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (¾ hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2628'; view). — Across the pastures to the **Bernegg** (2757'; Inn), with view of the Sentis, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — **Kronbühl** (2033'; Inn), on the Arbon road, with a view of the Lake of Constance. — **Waid**, a health-resort, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the lake of Constance (diligence from St. Fiden, see below). — *Bruggen* and the **Sitterbrücke* (p. 48), by rail in 8 min. — *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, see p. 50. — To *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, *Weissbad* (R. 17), one-horse carr. there and back 13 fr., a pleasant day's excursion.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53½ M.) *St. Fiden* (Sonne), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible,

with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — Turning to the right, the line crosses the *Goldach* by a bridge of five arches near (56½ M.) *Mörschwyl* (*Pens. Gallusberg, near the station), and traverses a fertile district to Rorschach. There are two stations at Rorschach, the chief station at the harbour, the second ½ M. to the E.

62 M. **Rorschach.** — SEEHOF, with garden; *ANKER, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 fr., pens. 7-8 fr.; *HIRSCH, moderate; BADHOF; *HÔTEL BODAN; SCHIFF; HÔTEL BAHNHOF, POST, R. 2, D. 2½ fr., these two near the station; *SCHÄFLE, with garden, moderate; RÖSSLE; ZUR ILGE; GRÜNER BAUM; OCHS, with brewery. — **Rail. Restaurant*, with a balcony and view of the lake. *Beer* at *Stierlin's*, behind the station, and at the *Falke* (with rooms to let). — Private apartments reasonable. — *Baths* at *Notter's*, on the lake; **Lake Baths* ¼ M. to the W. (bath with towel 35 c.).

Rorschach (1312′; pop. 5867), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, chiefly important for its corn trade, is also a summer-resort.

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 341; to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see p. 424; to *Heiden*, see p. 53; to *Constance*, see p. 31.

EXCURSIONS. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Marienberg**, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the ***Rossbühel** (*Inn*), may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hillside is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. — The **St. Anna Schloss**, since 1449 the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (*Restaurant); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about ¾ hr. from the station. The view from the *Jägerhaus*, ½ hr. farther up, is still more extensive (Inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see above. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the ***Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by an iron bridge 100′ high. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the **Möttelischloss**. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. *View from the new platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* (½ hr.). — To **Tübach**, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (**Inn*), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 341) to (1¼ hr.) **Schloss Weinburg**, the summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the château (return viâ *Thal* and *Rheinegg*, p. 341). — To *Heiden*, see p. 53.

TO THE MELDEGG. Railway to (¼ hr.) *Rheinegg*; then a good road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min.; shorter footpath in ¾ hr.) to (2½ M.) **Walzenhausen** (2207′; **Kurhaus; *Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*, 6-9 fr.), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with pleasant wood-walks and fine points of view. Road thence to (1½ M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*; then a path to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Meldegg (2125′), a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, affording an admirable survey of the valley and the Bodensee. (Tavern in summer.) We may then descend to (¾ hr.) *St. Margrethen* (p. 341) or (½ hr.) *Au* (p. 341) and return by train to Rorschach.

At **Horn** (on the lake, 1½ M. to the N.W.; railway, see p. 31) there are a large *Hotel & Bath-house* (pension 6 fr.), and the *Steinbock Inn*. Visitors are also received at the Schloss, near the baths, to the left of the road.

To Lindau by steamer (1¼ hr), comp. p. 27. To the S.E. is Bregenz, at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background the Rhætikon chain; to the S. rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — *Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3 *M.*; *Krone, R. 1½-2 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M.* 20 pf.; *Hôtel Reutemann, *Linnauer Hof, Helvetia, moderate, all on the lake; Sonne, in the Reichsplatz; Gärtchen auf der Mauer, a pension on the mainland. — *Schützengarten*, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; adjacent to it, *Rupftin* (wine); *Inselbrauerei; Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5½ hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a thriving commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33′ high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20′ in height, also by Halbig. The top of the *Lighthouse* on the N. pier commands a fine view (adm. 40 pf.). In the Reichsplatz are the *Rathhaus*, with a painted façade, and a handsome fountain with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia', erected in 1884.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake towards the W. (cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the (¾ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pens. Freihof), and the (¾ M.) **Lindenhof** (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 m., tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About ½ M. farther on is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) *Hoyerberg (1496′), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the village of *Hoyren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. We may then return by *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaurant) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle). — To *Bregenz*, see p. 424.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Antoni*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal consitution in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12.906, of whom about 550 only are Protestants. Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 54,200 inhab., 3594 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its popula-

tion is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives a salary exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ('Landsgemeinde') is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; and about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very marked. *Ausser-Rhoden* is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of *Inner-Rhoden*, on the other hand, generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits.

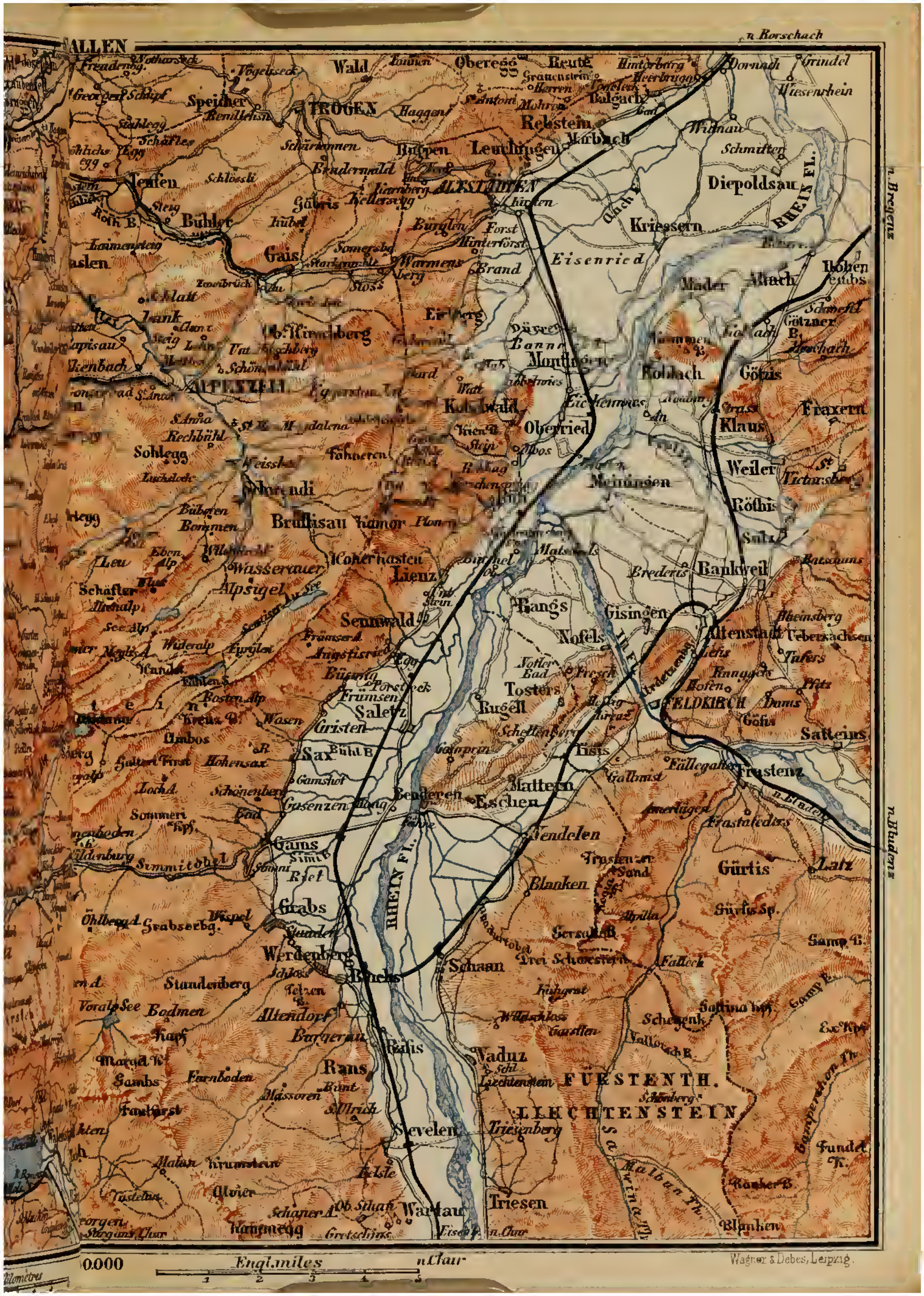
Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Waldstatt*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey (*'Schotten'*) thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from cascine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-makers have about 500 goats on the Sentis, and even buy goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner.

Railway from *Winkeln* to *Appenzell* in 1½-2 hrs.; from *St. Gallen* to *Gais* in 1¼ hr.; from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in 55 minutes. — Diligence from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from *Au* to *Heiden* viâ *Berneck*, once daily in 3 hrs.; from *Heiden* viâ *Trogen* and *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in 2¾ hrs.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs.; from *Gais* to *Appenzell* five times daily in 35 min.; from *St. Gallen* viâ *Speicher* to *Trogen* thrice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. — **Carriage** from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9-16, Weissbad 10-16½ fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, 4⅓ M. long, is constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1 : 11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 50), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards and vineyards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the picturesque château of *Wartegg*, on the right *Wartensee*. We then cross a ravine, pass through a cutting, and traverse wood. Near (2½ M.) stat. *Wienachten* (1930′) are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We cross the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below; then ascend through orchards and wood, past a deep ravine on the left, to (3 M.) stat. *Schwendi*, and skirt the wooded *Galgentobel* in a wide bend.

4⅓ M. **Heiden.** — *FREIHOF, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 8½ fr., wbey 80 c.; *SCHWEIZERHOF, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; SONNENHÜGEL, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle; *LÖWE, pens. 6½ fr.; KRONE, pens. 6 fr.; LINDE; *ZUM PARADIES; ZUR FROHEN AUSSICHT, well spoken of. Lodgings at *Tobler's*, the post-master. **Baths** in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Geograph. Anstalt von



n. Rorschach
Wald
Oberegg
Reute
Dornach
Grindel
Wiesenrhein
Speicher
TROGEN
Rebstein
Balgach
Marbach
Widnau
Schmitten
Diepoldsau
RHEIN FL.
n. Bregenz
Teufen
Bühler
Gais
Bühlen
Leuchingen
ALTSTÄDTEN
Kriessern
Eisenried
Brand
Mäder
Altach
Hohenems
Ob. Kirchberg
APPENZELL
Montlingen
Kobelwald
Oberried
Koblach
Götzis
Fraxern
Klaus
Weiler
Meiningen
Röthis
Sulz
Sohlegg
Brülisau
Hamor
Lienz
Wasserauer
Alpsigel
Sennwald
Rankweil
Rangs
Nofels
Gisingen
Altenstadt
Tosters
Rugell
FELDKIRCH
Frastanz
Satteins
Saletz
Gristen
Sax
Ambos
Hohensax
Bendern
Eschen
Mattern
Tisis
Gams
Grabs
Werdenberg
Buchs
Schaan
Blanken
Nendeln
Gürtis
n. Bludenz
Vaduz
FÜRSTENTH.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Sevelen
Triesenberg
Triesen
Wartau
Rans
Altendorf
Sambs
n. Chur
Engl. miles
1 2 3 4 5
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Heiden (2465′; pop. 3453), a thriving village with substantial houses, rebuilt since a fire in 1838, lies in the midst of sunny and sheltered meadows, and is a favourite whey-cure resort. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper end is a tasteful *Kurhalle*. The gallery of the church-tower contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, including the Lake of Constance.

WALKS. To the **Bellevue*, a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaldenbach*, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the *Sentisblick*; S.W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzenrüti*, and **Steinli*, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. (3/4 hr.) the *Rossbühel* above *Wienachten* (see p. 52; tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. viâ *Wolfhalden* (2322; Friedberg) to (4 1/2 M.) *Rheinegg* (p. 341; diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ *Grub*, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 50) to (8 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 48). To *Rorschach* a pleasant footpath and a carriage-road (4 1/2 M.) viâ *Zelg* and *Wienachten*.

The ***Chapel of St. Anthony** (*'St. Antönibild'*; 3635′; Rössli Inn adjacent), 1 1/4 hr. to the S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Bodensee, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by *Oberegg*; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (see above). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 342) 1 1/2 hr.

The *Kaien*, 1 1/4 hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, 1 1/2 fr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after 1 3/4 M. we ascend to the right towards some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (rather steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (1/2 hr.) ***Kaien** (3668′). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhætikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelisegg (p. 54); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is 1 1/2 hr. from Speicher, and 2 1/2 hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (Inn) and *Rehtobel* (*Hirsch), a village almost wholly burnt down in 1890, beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge, in the valley below, is a rustic tavern 'Am Goldach'.

The **Gäbris** (see p. 54) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kaien): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) 1 1/4 hr.; then along the crest of the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (Inn, comp. p. 342), and thence to the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs.

The road FROM HEIDEN TO TROGEN (6 1/2 M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see above) to (2 1/4 M.) *Langenegg* (3182′; Inn) and then leads up and down hill, past *Rehtobel* (see above), situated beyond the deep valley of the Goldach on the right, and (2 1/4 M.) *Wald* (3150′; Sonne), to (2 M.) —

Trogen (2975′; pop. 2578; *Hirsch*; **Krone*), a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 342. — From St. Gallen to Trogen (6 M.), diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. The road leads past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 50), to the (4 M.) *Vögelisegg (1358'; *Hôtel-Pension*), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to (3/4 M.) *Speicher* (3070'; Löwe; Krone) and across the Bachtobel to (1 1/4 M.) *Trogen*. — From Trogen to (4 3/4 M.) *Teufen*, diligence twice daily in 1 hr. Steam-tramway from St. Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 57.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3 1/2 M.) *Bühler* (p. 57) to (1 3/4 M.) *Gais*, but the path over the **Gäbris** (4100') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Bachtobel* (see above) by a flight of steps to the right. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After 3/4 hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter we reach two houses. Where the ascent begins, 5 min. farther on, we keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the beginning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point (12 min.) where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 20 min. to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4110'), the view from which is obstructed by wood. A few min. farther on is an *Inn (4100'), whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (1 1/2 hr. from Speicher). Hence to Gais a descent of 1/2 hour. Walkers in the reverse direction find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

Gais (3075'; pop. 2495; **Krone*, R. & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 fr., whey 80 c. per day; *Ochs*, *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., plain), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Kurgarten*.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see p. 58. — The Road from Gais to Altstätten (5 3/4 M., diligence once daily in 1 1/4 hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1 3/4 hr.) is level for the first 1 1/2 M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view, leads to the left over the (1/4 hr.) *Stoss (3130'; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. — Those who intend proceeding from the Stoss to the Sentis may leave Gais and Appenzell to the right, and descend direct to the (2 hrs.) Weissbad, by the *Hohe Hirschberg* (3835'; fine panorama).

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) **Appenzell** (2550'; pop. 4477; **Löwe*, **Hecht*, both moderate; beer at the *Krone*), another whey-resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses. It contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of '*Abbatis Cella*'.

The *Hospital*, the *Church*, erected in 1826, and the *Landesarchiv*, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkeln*, see p. 48.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a footpath from the station) to the S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing the *Hôtel Steinegg*, to the (2 M.) ***Weissbad** (2680′; omnibus to and from the station 1 fr., to meet the earlier trains only), another whey-cure and health resort (R. & A. 2½-4, B. 1.20, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper for a longer stay; also river-baths), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good starting-point for excursions.

Guides' Fees *(Joh. Jos. Büchler, Huber, Jac.* and *Joh. Koster)*: Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — **Horse** to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — **Carriage** to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

FROM WEISSBAD TO THE RHINE VALLEY. The direct route by the HOHE KASTEN (5½ hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brülisau* (3030′; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (towards the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, ½ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the *Inn 'Ruhsitz'* (4495′; ½ hr., bridle-path thus far), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5215′). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the ***Hohe Kasten** (5900′; **Inn*), which slopes precipitously on the E. towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 342). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

The favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the WILDKIRCHLI, 1¾ hr. to the S. (guide 4 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brülisau (see above) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min., a house, whence the bridle-track diverges to the left, while the good footpath leads straight on through a gate, crossing the bridle-path at (20 min.), a double gate; we then cross the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the left. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see p. 56). The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see p. 56). Near the (½ hr.) **Zum Escher* tavern (4790′) we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), formerly a hermitage, founded in 1656, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33′ wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are conducted

here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, 1/2 fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit (5390′; *Inn*, 6 beds), commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) *Bommen-Alp* (p. 55; guide useful to the beginning of the distinct path).

Pleasant walk from Weissbad viâ *Schwendi* (see below), leaving the Sentis route to the left, to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Seealp-See** (3735′; *Inn*, trout), very picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Alten-Alp* (see p. 57). — A steep path leads from the Escher tavern (see above) to the Seealp-See in 3/4 hr. — To the Leuerfall (3185′), 1 1/2 hr., also interesting; the path ascends the *Weissbachthal* (guide-post beyond the Weissbad), the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215′), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from the Weisshad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (1/4 hr.) *Schwendi* (2790′; *Inn Zur Felsenburg, on the left bank), and to the (35 min.) *Wasserauen Inn*, where the road ceases. The ascent now commences *(Katzensteig)*, following the telegraph stakes, on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) chalets of the *Hüttenalp* (3940′; milk). The narrow, hut well-defined path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the *Seealp-See* far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In 3/4 hr. we pass a refuge-hut, and in 3/4 hr. more we reach the *Megglis-Alp* (4985′; small rustic inn), in a picturesque hasin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the *Rossmaad*, being frequently hewn in steps (the telegraph stakes commencing 10 min. from the Megglisalp may be followed). After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, on which we ascend to the inn (steep towards the end) in another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the snow on the left, ascends past the *Wagenlucke* (p. 57), gradually becoming steeper and crossing large masses of rock, and also reaches the inn in an hour. The *Inn* (beds 3-4 fr., mattress in the attics 1 1/2 fr.; often crowded on Sat. and Sun.; telegraph office) is 5 min. from the summit of the Sentis, to which we finally mount hy a path protected by a railing.

The ***View** (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*' (not to be tried without a guide; see p. 57) is named the *Girespitz* or *Geierspitz* (7766′).

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the *Schafboden* and the *Fliess-Alp* to (3½-4 hrs.; in the reverse direction 6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 59; guide desirable). — The usual route FROM THE WEISSBAD TO WILDHAUS (7½-8 hrs.) leads by *Brüllisau* and through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämbtis-See* (3965′), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750′; chalets), and ascends to the summit of the *Zwingli Pass* (6630′), between the *Altmann* (see below) on the right, and the *Kraialpfirst* (6900′) and *Roslenfirst* (6832′) on the left. We descend by the *Krai-Alp* (5933′), and the *Tesel-Alp* (4575′) to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Sentis route (not much longer) is preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 55) with the ascent of the Sentis (guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See at the base of the *Zänsler* and *Schäfler* across the *Alten-Alp*, the *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelenberg* (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the *Wagenlucke* (6785′) by the path which ascends from the Megglisalp (see above), or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Blaue Schnee* (caution on account of the crevasses) past the base of the *Girespitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (7-8 hrs. in all). — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (6 hrs., with guide). It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210′; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Thierwies* (6835′). We next traverse rocks and débris on the *Graukopf* (7255′), and ascend in zigzags to the arête between the *Girespitz* and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

The **Altmann** (7998′; 7 hrs. with guide; toilsome), is ascended from the Weissbad viâ the *Fählenalp* and *Zwingli Pass* (see above); descent through the *Löchlibetter* to the *Megglisalp* (p. 56).

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 48. — It is preferable, however, to drive viâ Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen (to Gais, 3½ M., diligence five times daily in 1 hr.; thence to St. Gallen, 8½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr.). To (3½ M.) *Gais*, see p. 54. — Thence the steam-tramway (rack-and-pinion line at the steeper places) descends by the *Rothbach* to (1¾ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735′; Rössli, etc.), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns ascends to (4½ M.) **Teufen** (2743′; pop. 4629; **Hecht*; **Linde*), a wealthy industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain. It then skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Niederteufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, to (8½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 49).

The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN (1½ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (¼ hr.) the *Schäfle's-Egg* (3020′; tavern); it then descends to (¾ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to (1½ M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. to the W. of the Schäfle's-Egg is the ***Frölichsegg** (3290′; **Inn*), which commands an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fähnern, on the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the right the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields, then in the distance the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W. the railway and road to Wyl, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. Hence to St. Gallen, 3 M.

18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 52.

RAILWAY from *Wyl* to *Ebnat*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd cl. only). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 24 M., diligence four times daily in 5¼ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); also several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt St. Johann in 2⅔ hrs. — Carriage with one horse from Wildhaus to *Gams* 8 fr. (carriages in Gams to be had at the 'Kreuz' inn); to *Buchs* 9 fr.; to *Ebnat*, 14 fr.

Wyl, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, see p. 48. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July, 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded, which secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of all their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

4½ M. *Batzenheid*; opposite is *Jonswyl*, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 190′ high. Stations *Bütschwyl*, *Dietfurt*, and (10½ M.) **Lichtensteig** (pop. 1529; **Krone*), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1¼ hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3566′), a fine point of view.

12½ M. **Wattwyl** (2027′; *Ross*; **Toggenburg*), a charming village, with 5260 inhab. and a new church. (Diligence to Utznach, 4 times daily in 1¾ hr., see p. 43.) On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*. The last station is (15½ M.) *Ebnat-Kappel*. The village of **Ebnat** (2106′; **Krone*; *Sonne*; *Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N. W. is *Kappel* (Traube; Stern).

The ***Speer** (6417′; not difficult for experts) may be ascended through the *Steinthal* in 5 hrs. (finger-posts; comp. p. 44); or from *Neu St. Johann*, or from *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The HIGH ROAD, commanding a view of the Curfirsten opposite, and, near Neu St. Johann, of the Sentis on the left, ascends slightly on the right bank of the Thur, to *Krummenau* (2386′), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, *Neu St. Johann* (Schäfle), with an old Benedictine abbey, and (4½ M.) —

20 M. **Nesslau** (2470′; **Krone*; *Traube*; *Stern*), with a pretty church.

TO URNÄSCH OVER THE KRÄZERN PASS (4½ hrs.), a fine route. A road ascends from Neu St. Johann through the *Lauterthal*, viâ *Ennetbühl* and the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler-Bad*, to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402′); a path to the left then ascends through the *Kräzernwald* to the **Kräzern Pass** (3936′), and crosses the pastures of *Kräzern* to the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp*

(Inn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) *Urnäsch* (p. 48). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 56) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from *Bernhalden* in 3/4 hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210′); new path thence to the (4 hrs.) top (p. 56). — Ascent of the *Speer*, see above.

The scenery becomes bleaker. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2 1/4 M.) *Stein* (Krone) and (2 1/4 M.) *Starkenbach* (Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener Berg* to *Weesen*, see p. 44; guide to the pass advisable.) Passing (1 1/2 M.) *Alt St. Johann* (2920′; *Rössli) and (3/4 M.) *Unterwasser* (Stern; Traube), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend to (3 3/4 M.) —

30 1/2 M. **Wildhaus** (3600′; **Hirsch; Sonne*). A little before the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* was born in 1484. Wildhaus belonged to Rhætia till 1310, and the region of the Romansch language (p. 347) extended to this point. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7820′), we obtain a survey of the seven Curfirsten (p. 44); or still better from the (3/4 hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4317′).

Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus or Alt St. Johann (viâ the *Fliess-Alp* and the *Schafboden* in 6 hrs.; guide; toilsome), see p. 57. — *To Weissbad* by the *Krayalp*, the *Fählensee*, and *Sämbtis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 57. — *To Walenstadt* over the *Käserruck*, 6 hrs., see p. 45.

The road descends, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right at the beginning of the bend), to (6 M.) *Gams* (1575′; *Kreuz), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1 1/2 M.) *Haag* (p. 342), while a road to the right leads viâ *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to (3 1/2 M.) —

39 1/2 M. *Buchs* (p. 342).

19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

53 M. Railway *(Nordostbahn)* to Glarus (43 M.) in 2 1/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linththal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus, 7 1/2 M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.). Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

Railway on the left bank from Zürich to (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 42, 43. The train again crosses the Linth Canal (p. 43) and traverses the broad valley towards the S.; on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (1 1/4 M.) *Weesen* (p. 43).

Näfels (1434′; *Linthhof; Hirsch; Schwert*) and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The restored *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains some exquisite panelling. On 9th April, 1388, the canton here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Sändlen*). On the second Thursday of April the natives flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470′; **Bär*, **Löwe*, both moderate; **Pens. Hattli*), an industrial village. (Over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 45.)

Excursions (guide, *M. Hauser*). The **Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain* (see below), rising abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the *Thrängibach*, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Niedersee* or *Haslensee* (2460′), we reach the (¾ hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225′), skirt the lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the *Grappli-Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400′), and in 1½ hr. more to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — An arête of rock 1 hr. long, traversed by a path which should not be attempted by those subject to dizziness, connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), the second highest peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye may also be ascended from Vorauen (p. 66) by the *Langenegg-Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klönthaler See (p. 66) by the *Herberig* and the *Deyenalp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstall by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.).

41 M. **Netstall** *(St. Fridolin; Bär; Rabe; Schwert)*, a large village (pop. 2326), lies at the E. base of the Wiggis. The *Löntsch*, descending from the *Klönthal* (p. 67), falls into the Linth here.

43 M. **Glarus**. — *Glarner Hof, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Raben, opposite the post-office, R. & A. 3½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; Drei Eidgenossen, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 fr.; Löwe; Sonne; Adler; beer at the *Café Tobias*, opposite the station, at the *Raben*, etc.; *Restaurant* (plain) on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view.

Glarus (1490′; pop. 5401), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503′), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on its slopes. The *Hausstock* (10,355′) forms the background to the S.; to the left the *Kärpfstock* (9180′), to the right the *Ruchi* (10,190′). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque church is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, on the site of which the law-courts now stand. The two grassy spaces in front represent the old cemetery. The *Law Courts* contain the Cantonal Archives, the public Library, and collections of antiquities and natural curiosities (fine fossils). In the *Government & Postal Buildings* is an excellent relief-model of the canton of Glarus by Becker (adm. free). In the art department is a small *Picture Gallery*, containing chiefly works by Swiss artists. The *Public Gardens*, in front of the Glarner Hof, are embellished with a handsome fountain, and contain memorial stones to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), both natives of Glarus. — On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the busy manufacturing village of *Enn*ĕ*nda* (Hôtel Neues Bad, Schützenhof).

Excursions (guides, see p. 62). The **Schild** (7500′) is a fine point (5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Hemboden-Alp* (4770′) and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Admirable view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The **Fronalpstock** (6982′; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetberge and the *Fronalp*

E.B. u. Zürich
Rickenthal
Willerzell
Gross
Sattelegg
Vord. Wäggithal
Spitz
Hirzli
Bodenberg
Vorburg
Näfels
Beglingen
Mollis
Hint. Wäggithal
Schienberg
Brünelist
Euthal
Steinbach
Steinau
Studen
Kurrenboden
Schmalzgruben
Iberg
Thierfedern
Ob. See
Nettstall
Riedern
GLARUS
Ennenda
Klönthal
Vord. Glärnisch
Mitlödi
Glärnisch
Schwändi
Schwanden
Zusingen
Haslen
Leukelbach
Silberen
Silberen Alp
Bödmern
Bödmern Wald
Griesell od. Faulen
Egg St.
Luchsingen
Hätzingen
Diesbach
Schönau
Dornhaus
Betschwanden
Wasserberg
Schoosfluh
Kirchberg
Rüti
Rätsch Thal
Braunwald
Linth
Stachelberg
Linthal
Kilchenst.
Auengüter
Urnerboden
Spitelrüti
Wengis Wald
Kammerst.
Klausen Pass
Unterschächen
Schwanden
Hotel Tödi
Clariden Gl.
Clariden St.
Claridenfirn
Scheerhorn
Gr. Ruchen
Kl. Ruchen
Hüfi Gl.
Sandalp Pass
Sand Firn
Tödi
Biferten
Biferten A.
Ochsen St.
Selbsanft
Kisten Pass
Kistenstöckli
Bifertenst.
Limmern Firn
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometres
1 2 3 4 5 6
1:25

WALEN SEE
Walenstadt
Quarten
Flums
Mels
Weistannen
Matt
Elm
Calfeuser Thal
Ringelspitz
Trinserhorn
Simel
Tschep
Crap Matts
Sessagit
Flims
Tamins
Trins
Bonaduz
Rhäzuns
Panix
Vorab
Crap St. Gion
Crap da Glem
Engl. miles
1 2 3 4 5
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

in 5 hrs. — To the Murgthal from the Heuboden-Alp, by the *Mürtschen-Alp* (*Oberstafel*. 6063'), see p. 45 (to the *Merlen-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgseefurkel* to the *Murgseen*, 2½ hrs.). — To Filzbach (8 hrs.; guide unnecessary for good walkers), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193', *Obere* 6039'), pass between the Fronalpstock and Fährstock to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108'), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757'; with the *Mürtschenstock* on our right, p. 45), and descend over the *Platten-Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3610') and (3 hrs.) *Filzbach* (p. 45). — The *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), from Glarus 5½-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 66.

The *Klönthal (p. 66) deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klönthaler See* 4½ M., to Vorauen 4½ M. more (one-horse carr. in 1½ hr., there and back 15. two-horse carr. 20-25 fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 21; through the *Sernf thal* to *Coire*, see R. 22.

The railway to Linththal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (see above). Near (45½ M.) *Mitlödi* (1665'; Hirsch), and again beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. On the right bank lies *Ennetlinth*. The scenery is picturesque, the fertile valley with its factories contrasting pleasantly with the rocky and wooded slopes and the snow-mountains at its head. Pedestrians, who will also find this valley attractive, follow the right bank of the Linth, viâ *Ennenda*, *Ennetlinth*, *Sool*, and *Haslen*, to *Hätzingen* (see below).

47 M. **Schwanden** (1712'; *Rail. Restaurant*). The village (**Adler*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with its large factories, lies at the junction of the *Sernf-Thal* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth-Thal or Gross-Thal.

Diligence to *Elm*, see p. 67. — To the **Oberblegi-See** (4680'), a pleasant excursion, by *Nidfurn*, in 3 hrs.; fine view of the Linththal and Tödi. We may also ascend by the charmingly situated villages of *Thon* and *Schwändi* to the (3½ hrs.) *Guppen-Alp* (5510'), go on past the small *Guppen-Seeli* and the *Leuggelstock* (5673') to the (1 hr.) *Oberblegisee*, and return by Nidfurn.

The train crosses the Linth below the influx of the Sernf and passes through the village of Schwanden. Beyond (48 M.) *Nidfurn-Haslen* is *Leuggelbach*, with a fine waterfall on the right. 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen*, two well-to-do villages, one on each bank of the Linth. We cross the stream to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach* (1958'); on the left, a beautiful fall of the *Diesbach*.

The **Saasberg** (6467'), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, easily ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Stachelberg in 3¼-4 hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the **Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9177'), the highest of the Freiberge, laborious, and suitable for experts only (with guide; 7-8 hrs. from Betschwanden or Rüti, viâ *Bodmen-Alp* and *Kühthal*).

Beyond stat. *Rüti* we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. *Linththal*, the terminus, lies on the left bank. About ¼ M. to the N. are the favourite ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178'; **Glarner's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 40 c., pens. 6½ fr., R. extra, visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant. The *View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the *Selbsanft* (9920'), to the right the

Kammerstock (6975′), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′) lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hillside. — *English Church Service* at the hotel in summer.

A road leads from the station to (3/4 M.) **Linththal** (2238′; pop. 2228; *Bär* or *Post; Rabe; Klausen*, all unpretending and good), a considerable village on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. On the opposite bank lies *Ennetlinth* (p. 64).

Excursions. Stachelberg is a good starting-point for exploring the Tödi region. (Guides: *Heinrich* and *Peter Elmer* of Elm, *Salomon* and *Adam Zweifel*, *Heinrich Schiesser*, *Rob. Hämig*, *Thom. Wichser*, *Jakob Notz*, and *Friedrich Vögeli* of Linththal; *Fritz Brander*, *Heinrich Streiff*, and *Abraham Stüssi*, of Glarus. High charges.) To the **Fätschbach-Fall* (p. 64); **Pantenbrücke*, **Ueli-Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see p. 64; also to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Braunwaldberge* (4920′; small Inn), a mountain hamlet with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school, 1 1/2 M. farther on; to the *Oberblegi-See* (p. 61), etc. — The **Kammerstock** (6975′), by the *Kammer-Alp*, 4 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — The **Ortstock**, or **Silberstock** (8908′), by the *Alp Bräch* and the *Furkel*, 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — The **Grieset**, or **Faulen** (8940′), by the *Braunwaldberge*, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 18 fr.). The **Böse Faulen** (9200′), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440′; 6 hrs.) and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Thurm;* 8761′; 7 hrs., with guide). From Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* (5560′) to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 66), 4 1/2 hrs. — The **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), from the Upper Sandalp (see p. 63), by the *Beckenen* and the *Clariden Glacier* in 3 1/2 hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the *Gemsfayer-Alp* to the *Urner-Boden* (p. 64).

A road leads from Linththal (one-horse carr. from Stachelberg 8 fr. for 1/2 day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Inn 'Im Auen') to the (3 1/2 M.) **Thierfehd** (2680′; **Hôtel Tödi*, pens. 5 1/2 fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. During the latter part of the route we have a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230′ high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues. Beautiful view from the **Känzeli*, 3/4 M. from the inn.

The beautiful *Falls of the Linth*, in a romantic rocky basin below the Pantenbrücke (see below), are best viewed from a point reached by turning to the left at the Känzeli through wood and ascending the grassy slope for about 1/2 hr. (guide necessary).

A few paces beyond the Hotel a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the stony path ascends for 1/2 hour. A slab on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (1/4 hr.) the **Pantenbrücke* (3212′), 160′ above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. On the right bank, a path ascends the grassy slope straight to the (1/4 hr.) **Ueli-Alp** (3612′), where we enjoy a superb view of the Tödi.

Thence we may either return by the same road to the Hotel Tödi; or we may ascend to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Lower Baumgarten-Alp** (5285′), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the Thierfehd and presents a magnificent view, and descend by a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not always to be obtained at the Alp, which is usually empty in summer) skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min.

Spitzmeilenstock
Kinzerberg
Kinzerpass
Kinzig Kulm
Rindermatt
Seestock
Alplerstock
Waldistock
Selitzeck
Gamperstock
Alplerthor
Sirtenst.
Ruos-Alp
Obergrat
Obergrat
Einsatz
Hoch-Pfaffen
Schächenth. Windgälle
Kessel
Riedlig
Razismatt
Ruosalper-P.
Trudelingen
Tristel
Ruhnstöckli
Mürg
Bützen
Springen
Weiterschwanden
Hellmannsegg
Kasern
Märchenstr.
Rudolfsberg
Balmwand
Schächen-Thal
Auf der Reti
Unterschächen
Bielen
Imdesch
Kummli A.
Kummert
Sulzthalb
Wannelen A.
Fütsch
Oberfeld
Gr. Spitzen
Oberalp
Claridenstock
Süssberg
Vorder Blinzi
Laui-A.
Boden
Wespen
Hinter
Griesst.
Kammlist.
Sülliser
Sulis-A.
Belmeten
Ober Lammerbuch
Kl. Scheerh.
Hoh-Fauen
Brunni-A.
Gr. Scheerh.
Vord Griesthal
Kl. Ruchen
Hüfi Fi
Rinderstock
Schwarzstöckli
Bock Tschingel P.
Kärschelen
Ruchkeln
Hocktschingel
Gebirgsboden
Gr. Windgälle
Gross-Ruchen
Hüfi-Gletscher
Hüfi-A.
P. Valpix
Pfaffen
Silenen
Kl. Windgälle
Schwarzstöckli
Alp Gnpf.
Düssistock
P. Rambrig
Bruderhaus
Wilderegg
Stäfelalpen
Ober-Küsern
Bernzimatt A.
S.A.C. Hotel
14 Nothhelfer
Waldiberg
Belmenwald
Golzeren
Guferen
Strahlige Stöcke
Grenchenberg
Stössi
Riedertritt
Kärstelenbach
Griessern-A.
Walterfirren
Firnalpeli-Gl.
Frunstock
Lungen-Stutz
Bergen
Brunni-A.
Cavrenn
Maderaner-Thal
Bänderstock
Tscharren
Kl. Oberälpler
Gwasmet
Stg. de Lumpen
Seltenerstafel
Vorder
Bristenstock
Oberalpstock
Piz Cavardiras
P. Run
Hint
Weitenalpst.
P. d'Acletta
Weiten-A.
In grünen Gras
P. Ault
Ruchen
Krush P.
Kilometer
1 : 150.00

Linththal
Kilchenstock
Hermannseck
Dürnach-Th.
Berg
Haustafel
Unt. Stafel
Kammer-A.
Ob. Stafel
Kammerst.
Thurm
Orthalden
Fisiten-P.
Fisiten-A.
Oberste Wang
Urner-Boden
Ennetmärcht
Brühl
Leckistock
Spitelrüti
Kapelle
Argseeli
Wängi
Gemsfayer
Teufels Friedhof
Vorfrutt
Vorststegstock
Scheidstöckli
Thierfehd
Unt. Baumgarten
Rüchi
Nüschenstock
Muttensee
Clubhütte
Mutten-A.
Muttenkopf
Muttenst.
Rothst.
Altenoren-A.
Gemsist
Gemsfayrenst.
Zutreibistock
Vord. Selbsanft
Vorder Sand
Hinter Sand
Mittl. Selbsanft
Hint. Selbsanft
Sand-Alp
Ochsenblanke
Röthi
Bocktschingel
Claridenstock
Clariden-Firn
Vord. Spitzalpelistock
Hint. Spitzalpelistock
Clariden
Hüfi-Pass
Sand-Firn
Sandgipfel
Kl. Tödi
Tödi (P. Rusein)
Grünhorn
Clubhütte
Biferten-Gl.
Bifertenstock
Scheibe
Gries-Gletscher
Limmern-Gl.
Limmernboden
Kistenstöckli
Kisten-P.
P. da Dartgas
A. Rubi
A. Nova
Val Frisal
Bündner Tödi
P. Frisal
Frisallücke
P. Urlaun
Stockgron
Porta da Spescha
Puntaiglas Gl.
Kavestrau
P. Tumbif
Brigelser-H.
P. dado
P. dadens
Chischarolas
A. de Tschen
V. Pleuncas
A. de Schlans
P. Ner
P. Mut
Val Gliems
P. Gliems
La Gonda
V. Puntaiglas
Culmet
A. Rusein
Val Rusein
Dado sura
Val Rabius
Schlans
Capeder
Dardin
Trons
Darvela
Ringgenberg
Campliun
S. Benedetg
Rabius
Somvix
Surrhein
Vorder-Rhein
Alpetta
Lumpegnia
C. de Munt
Claradi
Dalisch
Cuim de Friedi
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles

beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to *Obort* (3425'; *Inn, plain), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linththal. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten-Alp along precipitous grassy slopes to (1¼ hr.) the rocks of the *Thor* (6755'), where it becomes easier and bends to the right to (1 hr.) the *Nüschenalp* (7270'), thence skirting the *Muttenwändli* to (1¼ hr.) the club-hut on the romantically situated **Muttensee** (8010'), the loftiest lake among the Swiss Alps. The hut, which has accommodation for 20 persons, is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Nüschenstock* (9500'). *Rüchi* (9355'), *Schidstock* (9220'), *Ruchi* (10,190'), *Hausstock* (10,340'), *Muttenstock* (10,140'), *Piz Dartgas* (9135'), *Bifertenstock* (11.240'), *Selbsanft* (9940'), and other peaks. Viâ the *Kisten Pass* to *Ilanz*, see below.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358'), 3½ hrs. above the Pantenhrücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the Uelialp, see above), crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a narrow ravine, and the *Sand-Bach*, and ascends on the left bank to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100'; refreshm.). The path now returns to the right bank. By the *Hintere Sandalp* (4330') it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 2000' in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). The best point of view is ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linth-Thal is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the ***Tödi**, or **Piz Rusein** (11,887'; from Linththal 10-11 hrs.; only fit for experts; guide 40 fr.; two guides required for one traveller, or one guide for two travellers), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of N.E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route from the Hintere Sandalp leads through the *Bifertenthal* viâ the *Märenblanken* and *Biferten-Alpeli* to the (3½ hrs.) *Grünhorn Hut* (8082'; spend night), and thence up the *Biferten-Firn* to the summit, difficult at places, in 4-5 hrs. more. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085') and *Stockgron* (11,215'), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 365; guide 50 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,925'), between the Stockgron and the *Piz Urlaun* to the *Gliems Glacier;* then through a gap to the E. of the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the Val Puntaiglas to *Truns* (comp. p. 364). — The **Bifertenstock** or **Piz Durgin** (11,240'), the highest peak but one of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the Muttensee Club-hut (see above) viâ the Kisten Pass (see below) and the '*Furggle*', in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only; guide 40 fr.).

PASSES. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the SANDALP PASS (9210') to Disentis in 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); another, fatiguing but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the CLARIDEN PASS (9843') to the Maderaner Thal (p. 115; guide 36 fr.).

FROM LINTHTHAL OVER THE KISTEN PASS TO ILANZ, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten-Alp* to the *Muttensee Clubhut* (see above). Thence viâ the *Muttenalp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmernthal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern* glaciers), to the (1 hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8200'), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstöckli* (9020'). Descent by the *Alp Rubi* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* and thence to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 362), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p 364).

From Stachelberg by the *Bisithal* to *Muotathal*, see p. 65.

20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 60, 78.

10 hrs. Bridle-path to Unterschächen: from Stachelberg to Spitelrüti 3¼, Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch 1¼, Unterschächen 1, Altdorf (diligence every forenoon in 1½ hr.; 3 fr. 5 c.) 7 M.; guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to Unterschächen 27, to Altdorf 32 fr.

Leaving Stachelberg, we follow the left bank of the *Linth*, pass *Ennetlinth*, cross the (1/2 hr.) *Frutbach* (small waterfall), and ascend to the right through wood; 5 min. farther on (where the path divides, we follow the lower) we pass a fine *Waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr. (to the left a new path to the beautiful *Upper Fätschbach Falls*), then for the next 40 min. more gradually. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the *Scheidbächli* (4290′) descends from the right.

The **Urner Boden** (2 1/4 hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the *Jägernstöcke* and *Mürenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908′), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,728′). About 1/2 hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the Alpine tavern *Zur Sonne*, and then (25 min.) the chalets of *Spitelrüti*, with a chapel on a hill (4560′),

The path traverses the pasture for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing (3/4 hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the (1/4 hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the (1/2 hr.) **Klausen Pass** (6437′). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated *Bödmer Alp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, 10,815′). After 1/2 hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5600′) and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the **Balmwand,** which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony path descends in zigzags to the (1/2 hr.) *Aelpli* ('little Alp') **Aesch** (4173′; **Hôt. Stäubi*, rustic). To the left, the discharge of the *Gries Glacier*, on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms the magnificent **Stäuber Waterfall.*

We now descend the wooded **Schächenthal**, on the left bank of the turbulent *Schächenbach*. On the right bank (35 min.) the *Chapel of St. Anna;* 10 min., we cross the stream; 1/4 hr., **Unterschächen** (3345′; **Hôtel Klausen*, moderate; carr. to Altdorf 10 fr.), finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Thal*, through which peeps the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295′) with its glaciers. (Over the *Ruchkehlen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 116.) To the N. rises the *Schächenthaler Windgälle* (9052′), and farther W. the *Kinzig Pass* (p. 65), the scene of Suvoroff's celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, by ***Spiringen***, where a disastrous landslip from the *Spitzen* (8050′), situated on the S., occurred in June 1887, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the Schächenbach, and thence to (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 103) and *Altdorf* (see p. 103)

21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 60.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (6 M.) Muotathal twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 fr. 55 c.); carriage with one horse 9, with two horses 14 fr. From Muotathal over the Pragel to (4¼ hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; *Jos. Gwerder* or *Xav. Hediger* of Muotathal). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. The pass being uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the *Muotathal*, as far as the Suvoroff bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 61).

Schwyz, see p. 101. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine (2½ M.), but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, 2½ M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.) Beyond (2½ M.) **Ried** (1855′; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstübtbach*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (1 M.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbachfall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then (2 M.)—

8 M. **Muotathal** (1995′; pop. 2015; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), the capital of the valley, with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which Suvoroff had his headquarters in 1799. Fine rock scenery and waterfalls in the vicinity.

OVER THE KINZIG PASS TO ALTORF, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary for adepts). After following the Pragel route for ¼ hr., we diverge by the Muota bridge to the right, and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (3½ hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (*Kinzigkulm* or *Kinzerkulm*; 6790′), lying to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8150′). A height ¼ hr. to the S. commands a striking *View of the Bernese Alps and of the Scheerhorn and Clariden to the S.E. Then a rapid descent to the *Schächenthal* (p. 64), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 103). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army through the Schächenthal to the Muotathal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

THROUGH THE BISITHAL TO STACHELBERG, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the **Bisithal**, watered by the Muota, to (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; *Inn); steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karrenalp* between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 62), and down the *Braunwaldalp* to (4½ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Another route is from Schwarzenbach across the *Bärensool* and *Geitenberg* Alps to the *Rohbültzli-Alp* and the Karrenalp. Or from Schwarzenbach we may go farther up the Muota, and then ascend to the right over the *Waldi-Alp* and *Ruos-Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), descend to the *Käsern-Alp*, turn to the left, and reach the (1¼ hr.) *Balmalp* on the Klausen route (see p. 64).

TO SISIKON THROUGH THE RIEMENSTALDENTHAL and across the *Katzenzagel* (4888′), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive).

From Muotathal the path leads to the (1/2 hr.) foot of the **Stalden,** and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); 1/4 hr. farther on, it crosses the *Starzlenbach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; 1/4 hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water: 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy **Pragel** (5060'; no view).

The path, at first steep and stony, now descends to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367'), and then leads through wood; 1/4 hr., the *Neuhüttli* (4193'); here we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klönthal and its lake become visible; 1/2 hr. **Richisau** (3590'; **Kurhaus*, moderate, pens. 5-7 fr.), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495') and *Ochsenkopf* (7155'), and to the S. the furrowed slopes of the *Silbern* (7570').

The *Schwannhöhe*, an old moraine, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Kurhaus, affords a beautiful view of the Klönsee, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225'; pass to the Sihlthal and Einsiedeln) and to (5 min.) the *Sihlseeli* (5985'); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570'), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes; to the *Glärnisch* (see below; to the club-hut 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen (Grieset*, 8953') viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* in 6 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 62); to the N., viâ (1 hr.) the *Schweinalp*, to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Hinterwäggithal* (comp. p. 42); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide); to the top of the *Scheye* (5 hrs.; see p. 60) viâ *Längenegg*, etc.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640'; **Hôtel-Pension Klönthal*, pens. 6 1/2-7 1/2 fr.; *Aebli's Inn*, plain), beautifully situated in the Klönthal.

The **Glärnisch**, the huge rocks of which bound the Klönthal on the S. side, one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), the *Vrenelisgärtli* or *Mittler-Glärnisch* (9535'), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557'), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9583'). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is not difficult for mountaineers (7 1/2 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; see p. 62). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to the huts on (40 min.) the *Klönstalden* (3450'; direct path hither from Richisau in 25 min.), then enter the narrow *Rossmatter Thal*, pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968') and *Werben* (4562'), and reach the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Club Hut* in the *Steinthäli* (6613; *Inn in summer). We next ascend steep stony slopes and cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Very grand view (panorama by Heim). — Ascent of the *Vorder-Glärnisch* from Glarus laborious (5 1/2-6 hrs.; comp. p. 61).

Ascent of the *Scheye (Wiggis)* from Vorauen, see p. 60. Over the *Schweinalp Pass* to the *Wäggithal*, see p. 42.

The **Klönthal** is a picturesque dale, with meadows of freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn, and thinly peopled. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klönthaler See* (2640'), 1 1/2 M. from Vorauen, a lake 2 M. long and 1/3 M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest

furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. The rocks on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who often spent the summer in a neighbouring chalet. The road skirts the N. bank. Boat across the lake in 50 min., 1½ fr.; a small steamer also plies on the lake. At the (3½ M.) *'Seerüti'*, at the lower end of the lake (fine views), is a small *Inn*.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of cascades amid grand rocky scenery down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 60). We obtain a pretty view of the deep ravine from the iron foot-bridge, which crosses to the *Kohlgrübli Inn*, beside a (¾ hr.) guide-post, below the road to the right.

The road divides at the (¾ M.) *Staldengarten* inn. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstall* (p. 60), the right leads over the Löntsch bridge to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1¼ M.) **Glarus** (p. 60). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 60.

16-18 hrs. RAILWAY from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; DILIGENCE (2 fr. 55 c.) from Schwanden to (9½ M.) Elm twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (descent, 1¾ hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 68); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coire DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau a pleasant walk; thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence 4 times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 61), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linththal. The high-road gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1½ M.) *Wart* is a pretty waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the Glärnisch. 3 M. *Engi* (2540'; pop. 1164; *Sonne), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Passage of the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 45.) The slate-quarries *(Plattenberge)* on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710') a path to the N.E. leads in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Riesèten Pass* (6644') to *Weisstannen* (p. 46).

3 M. (9½ M. from Schwanden) **Elm** (3215'; *J. Elmer; Zentner*), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly destroyed by a landslip on 11th Sept., 1881.

From the *Tschingelberg*, above the slate-quarries to the S.E. of the village, between the *Risikopf* and the *Gelbe Kopf*, a rock about 1300' in breadth, 320' in thickness, and 800' in height, became detached and was precipitated over a steep slope, with a gradient of about 70:100, into the valley 1480' below, covering it for a distance of 1 M. with an enormous mass of debris, upwards of 225 acres in area. Nearly the whole *Unterthal*, the garden of the village, with 22 dwelling-houses and 57 other buildings, was destroyed; 114 persons perished; and the damage was estimated at nearly 1½ million fr. The church bears a memorial tablet

recording the names of the deceased. Below the village a road crosses the Sernf by a new iron bridge and intersects the scene of the landslip, where cultivation is beginning to reappear.

Ascents (for experts only; guides *Heinrich* and *Peter Elmer*, see p. 62). The *Kärpfstock* (9180'), by the *Wichlen-Alp*, 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — The *Vorab* (9925'), by the *Sether Furka* (see below), 7-8 hrs. — The *Hausstock* (10,340'), the *Piz Segnes* (10,230'), and the *Saurenstock* (10,025') are more difficult.

Passes. To Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8 hrs., fatigning, but interesting (guide, 18 fr., necessary). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms several picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp*. We then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615'), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9452'), perforated by the *Martinsloch* (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend over the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are useful), then by a steep path, which afterwards improves, to the *Flimser Alpen*, and thence past a pretty waterfall (to the left the huge *Flimser Stein*, p. 361) to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 361).

To Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing and unattractive, but historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 65). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (40 min.) *Erbserbrücke;* 25 min. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587'). We next cross the *Walenboden*, pass the *Rinkenkopf*, traverse a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7907'), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the *Hausstock* (see above), with the *Meer-Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334'; Panixer Pass Inn), and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 362). — Another route, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565'). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass. Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 362).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp*, and past the chalets of *Matt* (6179'), to the (4 hrs.) **Foo Pass**, or **Ramin Pass** (7333'); then descend by the *Foo-Alp* and the *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377') to the *Seez Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 46; 3 hrs. from *Mels*).

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the Segnes Pass (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the *Piz Segnes* to the *Sauren Glacier* and the **Sardona Pass** (about 9680'), between the Piz Segnes and the *Saurenstock* (10,025'). Very steep descent to the *Segnes Glacier*, which we cross to the *Sardona Glacier;* then a rugged descent to the *Sardona-Alp* (5735'), in the *Kalfeuser-Thal*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 346). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to Vättis (9-10 hrs.) is the **Scheibe Pass**, between the Saurenstock and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9620'). — Over the Muttenthaler Grat, 10-11 hrs. to Vättis, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo-Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Muttenthal* to the basin of the *Haibützli*, with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) **Muttenthaler Grat** (about 8200'). Rough descent over the *Mulanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4433') in the *Kalfeuser Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 346).

To Linthal, by the **Richetli Pass** (7128'), 8 hrs., not difficult; *View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the *Durnachthal*.

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23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

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i. Railway Journey.

41½ M. Railway to Zug in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 2⅓ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.

On leaving the station the train crosses the *Sihl*, and at (2½ M.) *Altstetten* diverges from the Bâle line (p. 20). To the left rises the long *Uetliberg* (p. 38), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right the pretty valley of the Limmat. 5½ M. *Urdorf;* 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We now follow the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal*. To the left the hotel on the Uetliberg. The train ascends through a tunnel under the *Ettenberg* to (12 M.) *Bonstetten-Wettswyl* (1805′). T-

the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus; and to the left, farther on, the Engelberg Alps, with the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis, become visible. 14 M. *Hedingen;* 15½ M. *Affoltern* (Löwe). To the left rises the *Aeugster Berg* (2723′), at the foot of which lie *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi.* — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1550′).

Diligence daily in 50 min. to **Hausen** (1980′; **Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Albis* (p. 39); near it is the excellent hydropathic Kurhaus of *Albisbrunn* (Dr. Paravicini). Near *Kappel*, 1½ M. to the S., on the road to Baar (p. 73), Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct. 1531, in battle against the Rom. Cath. cantons (comp. p. 36).

20 M. *Knonau* (Adler). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Ägeri-See* (p. 72).

24½ M. **Zug** (1385′; **Hirschen*, R. 3, D., incl. wine, 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Ochsen;* **Löwen*, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., good beer in the restaurant; **Hôtel Bahnhof*, with garden-restaurant; *Falken; Bellevue; Widder;* **Pens. Guggithal*, on the road to Felsenegg), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, with 5161 inhab., lies on the lake of that name. The lower town, part of which was undermined by the lake on July 5th, 1887, has fine *Quays*, commanding beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. The upper and old towns still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their walls, towers, and substantial mansions. In the *Old Rathhaus* (now a restaurant) is a handsome late-Gothic apartment containing a museum of wood-carvings and other antiquities of Zug (adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St. Oswald* (15th cent.) contains a Last Judgment by P. Deschwanden, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient captured weapons and flags, and a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. Handsome new *Government Buildings* in the Renaissance style. Well-equipped *Fish-breeding Ponds.* Above the town are the handsome educational institutions of *Minerva* and *St. Michael*, and the nunnery of *Maria Opferung.* The (¾ M.) *Rosenberg* (Restaurant) contains the interesting *Swiss Museum of Bee-Culture.*

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare 2½ fr.), are the ***Kurhaus Felsenegg** (3085′; pens. 7-8 fr.; *English Church Service* in summer), with a fine view towards the W., and (5 min. to the N.) the **Kurhaus Schönfels** (R. 1½-3, pens. 7½-9 fr.), with pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; pleasant wood-walks. The (¼ hr.) **Hochwacht* (3250′), ¼ M. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Ägeri (p. 72). — Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) *Hüngigütsch* (2400′; view interrupted by trees) and the (½ hr.) *Horbachgütsch* (3070′), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — The ascent of the (2½ hrs.) *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, p. 100) is an attractive expedition, over fine mountain-pastures with rich flora.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, to the N.W. of zug, are the interesting ***Stalactite Caverns in the Hölle,** to which a road leads viâ *Baar* (p. 73) in 1½ hr. (carriage with one horse from Zug and back, 5-7 fr. and fee), and a footpath (3 M.) viâ *Thalacker* (road to Ägeri, see below) and

the *Tobel-Brücke*. The caverns, at one time full of water, were made accessible in 1887 and are open from Easter Monday to Oct. 15th. They contain magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. Admission, 1 fr.; guide and key at the (¼ M.) *Restaurant Höll* (trout.) From the caverns a route leads viâ the Tobel-Brücke to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (see below).

On the Menzingen hills above the Lorze, 4½ M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily, 1 fr. 35, coupé 1 fr. 60 c.) and ½ M. from the diligence station of *Edlibach*, is Dr. Hegglin's well managed **Schönbrunn Hydropathic Establishment** (2215'; pens. with baths 7, R. 1½-4 fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2230') extends as far as the Jura. — About 6 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) is the prettily situated village of **Menzingen** (2635'; **Löwe; Hirsch*) with a large convent-school for girls; and 1 M. farther on, beyond the *Edlibach* is the **Pens. Schwandegg* (2770'; pens., incl. R., 4½-5 fr.), with pine-cone and other baths. The summit of the *Schwandegg-Gütsch* commands a view of the entire Lake of Zürich and of the Sentis range.

Ägerithal. A carriage-road (diligence to Oberägeri twice daily in 2 hrs.) ascends through a rich fruit district viâ *Thalacker* (road at the bend to Schönbrunn, the stalactite caverns, and Menzingen, see above) and *Inkenberg* to (3 M.) *Allenwinden* (2320'). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the stream is the nunnery of *Gubel*) to (1½ M.) *Neuägeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its large cotton factories, to (1½ M.) **Unterägeri** (*Ägerihof; Brücke; Post*), a handsome industrial village with a new Gothic church, on the *Ägeri Lake* (2380'; good fishing). The road skirts the lake, flanked by pretty villas, to (1½ M.) the attractive mountain-village of *Oberägeri* (*Löwe; Bauernhof; Ochs). In a picturesque situation on the lake, between Unterägeri and Oberägeri, is Dr. Hürlimann's private *Hospital* for children; and on the hill, farther back, is a *Sanatorium* for scrofulous children, erected by a public benevolent society of the Canton of Zürich. A steamboat was placed on the lake in 1890. — Excursions may be made from Unterägeri through the *Hürithal* and viâ the *Rossberg-Alps* to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, see p. 100); from Oberägeri to the top of the (1½ hr.) *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 97), etc. — The road skirting the lake beyond Oberägeri leads past the *Morgarten* to (4½ M.) *Sattel* (p. 99).

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 95), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (27½ M.) **Cham** (**Rabe*), a village with a slender zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. On the hill above Zug are the summer-resorts just mentioned; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (31 M.) **Rothkreuz** (1410'; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the St. Gotthard (p. 101) and the Muri and Aarau (p. 22) lines, we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 33 M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 37 M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, 1½ M. long, and crosses the Reuss by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 21) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 129), and finally passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 77).

41½ M. *Lucerne*, see p. 73.

ii. From Zürich to Zug viâ Horgen.

RAILWAY from *Zürich* to (11 M.) *Horgen*, 1/2 hr. (steamer in 1 3/4 hr., see p. 39). POST OMNIBUS daily (8.25 a. m.; 2 fr. 80 c.) from *Horgen* to (12 1/2 M.) *Zug* in 2 hrs. 35 min.; carr. with one horse in 2 hrs., 12 fr.

To *Horgen* (1394′), see p. 40. The road ascends in windings, passing the *Kurhaus Bocken*, to (3 M.) *Haurüthi*, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from Wädensweil. Several fine views of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Curfirsten, and the Glarus Mts. About 1/2 M. farther on we reach the saddle of the hill (2245′), and, at the top of the hill, the (1 M.) *Inn Zum Morgenthal*, at *Hirzel*. We then descend gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug. The (2 M.) covered **Sihl-Brücke** (1745′; **Krone*, good wine) replaces one destroyed during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Pedestrians should take the road from Horgen over the HORGER EGG to the Sihl-Brücke (4 1/2 M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far finer views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach* rises the **Zimmerberg* (2535′), 1/4 hr. to the right, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, the Alps, and particularly the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus. About 3/4 M. beyond Wydenbach the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415′; Inn), its highest point, with another fine prospect. We join the high-road near the Sihl-Brücke.

The Zug road leads through an undulating tract, passing on the left the wooded hill of the *Baarburg* (2180′). Beyond the wood (2 M.) we obtain a view of Baar, the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, and Pilatus. To the left, 1/4 M. farther on, on the *Lorze*, which we cross, is a large cotton-factory. The Rigi and Pilatus now appear in all their grandeur. Near (1 1/4 M.) **Baar** (1465′; *Lindenhof*, moderate; *Krone; Schwert; Rössli*), a straggling village with 4065 inhab., is the hamlet of *Blickenstorf*, with the house in which *Hans Waldmann*, burgomaster of Zürich and conqueror of Charles the Bold at Murten, was born. — About 2 M. to the E., in the prettily wooded valley of the *Lorze*, are the curious *Stalactite Caverns* in the *Hölle* (p. 71).

From Baar we continue straight on to (2 1/2 M.) *Zug*, see p. 71.

24. Lucerne.

Railway Station (Pl. D, E, 4) on the left bank of the lake; the BRÜNIG STATION (Pl. E, 4) 1/4 M. farther to the E. (Restaurants at both). The steamboats to Flüelen generally touch on the left bank after leaving the Schweizerhof Quay; those from Flüelen touch first here, and then at the quay.

Hotels. *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. a; D, E, 2), a spacious hotel admirably fitted up, with two 'dépendances', and *LUZERNER HOF (Pl. b; E, 2), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2-5, music 1/2, pens. incl. R. 10-12 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. c; E, F, 2), on the Quai National, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENSION BEAURIVAGE (Pl. d; F, 2) and *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, both on the lake, in the Halden-Strasse; *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. e); *SCHWAN (Pl. f), R., L., & A. 4 1/2-5 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr.; *HÔTEL DU RIGI (Pl. g) R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 fr. (these three on the lake, on the right bank); *HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. i), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 fr. (no gratuities); *HÔTEL VICTORIA; *HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. h; D, 4), on the left bank of the Reuss, with garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. from 4, D., incl. wine, 3 1/2, pens. 7 1/2-9 fr.; *WAGE (BALANCES, Pl. k; C, 3), near the third bridge over

the Reuss, R., L. and A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr. — Less expensive: *Engel (Pl. 1; B, 3), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Adler (Pl. m; C, 3), R. 2½-3 fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c.; *Weisses Rössli (Pl. n; C, 3), R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. o; C, 4); Hôtel des Alpes (Pl. p; D, 2), R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; *Hôtel Dolder, Kappelgasse; *Hôtel Rütli; *Rebstock, beside the Hofkirche; Mohr (Pl. u; D, 3); Hirsch (Pl. q; C, 3); *Krone (Pl. r; C, 3); *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. s; D, 3); *Wilder Mann (Pl. t; C, 4), R. & A. 2-2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c.; *Raben; Pfistern; *Metzgern; Sonne, on the Reuss.

Pensions. **Hirschy*, near the Kursaal; **Kaufmann; Kost-Häfliger; Villa G'segnet-Matt (Gelpke); *Tivoli* and *Belvedere;* farther on, **Seeburg* (steamboat-station; p. 96). All these are on the Kussnacht road, close to the lake. *Faller*, above Beaurivage; **Neu-Schweizerhaus (Kost), Felsberg (Pietzker)*, both loftily situated; **Alt-Schweizerhaus & Pension Anglaise*; **Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch* (D. 3½, pens. 8 fr.) and **Hôt.-Pens. Wallis*, on the *Gütsch* (p. 77), with charming view; **Suter* (pens. 5-6 fr.), on the hill of *Gibraltar* (Pl. A, 3). Still higher, to the S. of Lucerne (from the Gütsch in ¾ hr.; one-horse carr. from Lucerne 12 fr.; comp. p. 77), **Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (2560′), with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). *Pens. Stutz*, see p. 92. — Furnished apartments at *Frau Sigrist's*, Stadthofgebaude 41 J.

Restaurants. *Kursaal*, see below; *St. Gotthard*, near the station, see above; *Café-Rest. Chalet*, at the station; *Café du Théâtre* and *Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; *Café du Lac; *Café-Rest. Stadthof* (Pl. G, 2, 3), with garden (band frequently); *Hungaria* (Hungarian wines). — **Beer.** **Muth*, at the Weggis Gate; *Kreuz* (see above); *Seidenhof*, on the left bank of the Reuss; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument. — **Confectioner.** *Berger*, near the Stadthof.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. F, 2), with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Band daily, 4-5 30 p.m. Admission 50 c., for the day 1 fr. — Theatre (French operettas): stalls 4, pit and balcony 2 fr.

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Jan. 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwenplatz (p. 75; adm. 1 fr.).

Baths in the lake by the Quai National, above the Kursaal; swimming 25, separate batb 50 c. — Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, at the Nöllethor, with swimming-basin. Warm baths at *Felder-Lehmann's*, Spreuer-Brücke.

English Physician, *Dr. Hassall*, Alpenstrasse 3.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), in the Bahnhofs-Platz.— **Steamboats,** see pp. 78, 92, 96.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.); for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Meggen 3½ or 5 fr.; Küssnacht 6½ or 9 fr. — From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, usually 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.

Gold and Silver Work, antique furniture, tapestry, etc., at *J. Bossard's* in the Hirschen-Platz (Pl. C, 3).

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. *Presbyterian Service* in the Maria-Hilf Church, at 11 and 6.

Lucerne (1437′; pop. 20,570), the capital of the canton of that name which joined the original cantons in 1332, lies picturesquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation surrounded by low hills, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is one of surpassing beauty.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The highest, the iron **Seebrücke** (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1869-70, 500′ long and 50′ wide, crosses from the town to the railway-station

and the new post-office, and affords an excellent view of the town and the lake. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the **Kapellbrücke** (Pl. D, 3) and the **Spreuerbrücke** or **Mühlenbrücke** (Pl. B, C, 3), are both carried obliquely across the stream. Each is covered with a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapellbrücke, in the middle of the river, rises the old **Wasserthurm** (Pl. D, 3), containing the admirably arranged *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse *(lucerna)*, and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel*, on the N. bank, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden, a native of Stans (p. 119). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white heads).

The ***Schweizerhof Quay** (Pl. D, E, 2), constructed in 1852, with its umbrageous avenue of chestnuts, extends in front of the large hotels along the N. bank of the lake and affords a delightful view. The stone indicator on a projecting platform in the middle of the Schweizerhof Quay, points out the chief places in the environs.

View. To the left the *Rigi Group;* to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the Staffel Inn; more to the right the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rossberg;* to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock Chain;* then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen;* nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn;* to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis;* farther to the right the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

At the E. end of the quay, opposite the handsome new office of the St. Gotthard Railway, is a pavilion containing an interesting ***Relief of the Jungfrau Group**, by Simon (adm. in July and Aug. 1 fr., in June and Sept. 50 c.). — The continuation of the quay towards the E., on which is the Kursaal (p. 74), is known as the *Quai National* (Pl. E, F, 2).

On rising ground overlooking the quay is the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (*St. Leodegar;* Pl. E, F, 2), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit, and stalls of the 16th cent., stained-glass windows, and two side-altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.). The *Churchyard* contains some good monuments. In the enclosing arcades are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

We next follow the Alpen-Strasse and Züricher-Strasse, passing *Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm. 1 or 1½ fr., interesting), the *Panorama* (p. 74), and *Stauffer's Museum*

of stuffed Alpine animals (Pl. E, 1; adm. 1 fr.), and in 5 min. reach the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. E, 1), a most impressive work, executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. — The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers, and the '*Museum*', opposite the Lion, contains a painting of the last struggle of the Swiss guard in the Tuileries, and an exhibition of Swiss views under electric light (adm. 1 fr.).

On the N. side of the monument is the entrance to the ***Gletschergarten** (adm. 1 fr.), an interesting relic of the ice-period, with 32 holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 26′ wide and 30′ deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. A kiosque here contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland, on a scale of $5^1/_3$ inches to the mile, 23′ long, and 13′ wide; in another there is a small collection of relics from lake-dwellings, fossils, etc. Adjacent is a café-restaurant.

Many quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. are still to be seen in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town (Pl. C, D, 3). — The ancient **Rathhaus** (Pl. C, D, 3), in the corn-market, dates from 1519-1605. A fresco on the tower represents the death of the Lucerne burgomaster Gundoldingen at the Battle of Sempach.

On the ground-floor is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. 9-6, 1 fr.). Room I. contains the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; in the glass-case on the right are the coat of mail of Duke Leopold of Austria, and several banners captured by the townsmen at the battle of Sempach. A chased sword-handle ('Tellen schwert', *i.e.* 'Tell's sword') of the 16th cent., and the uniforms of different Swiss guards (in the middle of the large glass-case) should also be noticed. At the windows is exhibited a *'Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century. — Room II. contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the pre-historic, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods; in glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects (bronze statue of Mercury; tripod) and the blue and white banner presented to Lucerne by Pope Julius II. — On the first floor is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 16th cent. carving

on the ceiling and walls. In the ante-chamber are a number of portraits of magistrates, most of which are by Reinhart.

An *Art Exhibition* takes place in the large hall by which we enter, from June 1st to Oct. 15th.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) dates from 1481. — In the vicinity, in the Hirschen-Platz, is the house of the goldsmith *Bossard* (p. 74), adorned with frescoes.

The **Jesuit Church** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, contains an altar-piece in the second chapel to the right, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 121), behind which the robe of the saint is preserved.

The ***Gütsch** (1722′), an eminence on the left bank of the Reuss, at the W. end of the town, reached on foot in 25 min., or by cable-train in 3 min. from the (1/2 M.) Gütsch station in the Untergrund (Pl. A, 3; train every 1/4 hr.; fare 30, return-ticket 50 c.), affords a splendid survey of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg, best from the view-tower (1920′; ascent 30 c.). **Hotel* and *Restaurant*, with wooded grounds, at the top. A pretty walk through the woods leads from the Gütsch to the (3/4 hr.) *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 74), whence we may descend to (3/4 hr.) *Kriens* (see below). The steep direct footpath is not recommended.

Another beautiful point in the neighbourhood of the town is the ***Drei Linden** (1810′), to which a new road leads in about 20 min. from the Hofkirche. We ascend to the right behind the church, in 2 min. turn to the left, and finally ascend by an easy series of steps. The view embraces the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. On the top of the hill, a series of houses and villas including a new hotel is now being built. The return may be made to the N.W., past the Capuchin Convent on the *Wesemlin*, to the (1/4 hr.) Gletschergarten (p. 76). — A similar view is obtained from the *Allenwinden* hill, reached in 20 min. from Meyer's Diorama (p. 75), by ascending to the W. viâ the Musegg-Strasse and the Bramberg-Strasse.

From Lucerne to Kriens, 2 1/2 M., steam-tramway in 12 min., skirting the brawling *Krienbach*. — **Kriens** (1670′; **Pilatus; Linde*), a considerable manufacturing village, is situated in a fertile valley at the N. foot of Mt. Pilatus. To the S., on the slope, is the well-preserved château of *Schauensee* (1950′); to the N. the *Sonnenberg* (2560′; to the Kurhaus, 3/4 hr.; see above). The road ascends the valley beyond Kriens to the *Renggbach*, whence a footpath leads through wood to (1 1/4 hr.) **Herrgottswald** (2800′; **Hôt. Pens. Haas*), an inexpensive health-resort in a picturesque situation, and to (1 hr.) *Eigenthal* (3375′; Inn), another cheap health-resort (hence to *Schwarzenberg*, 3/4 hr.; see p. 129). From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rothstock*, and finally mounts steeply to the left to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the *Bründlenalp* (4985′; comp. p. 95), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (p. 95; generally dry in summer). From this point the *Widderfeld* (6825′) may be ascended in 1 3/2 hr.; and a rough and not always distinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and past the *Kastelenalp* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 95). Neither expedition should be attempted without a guide.

25. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 86.

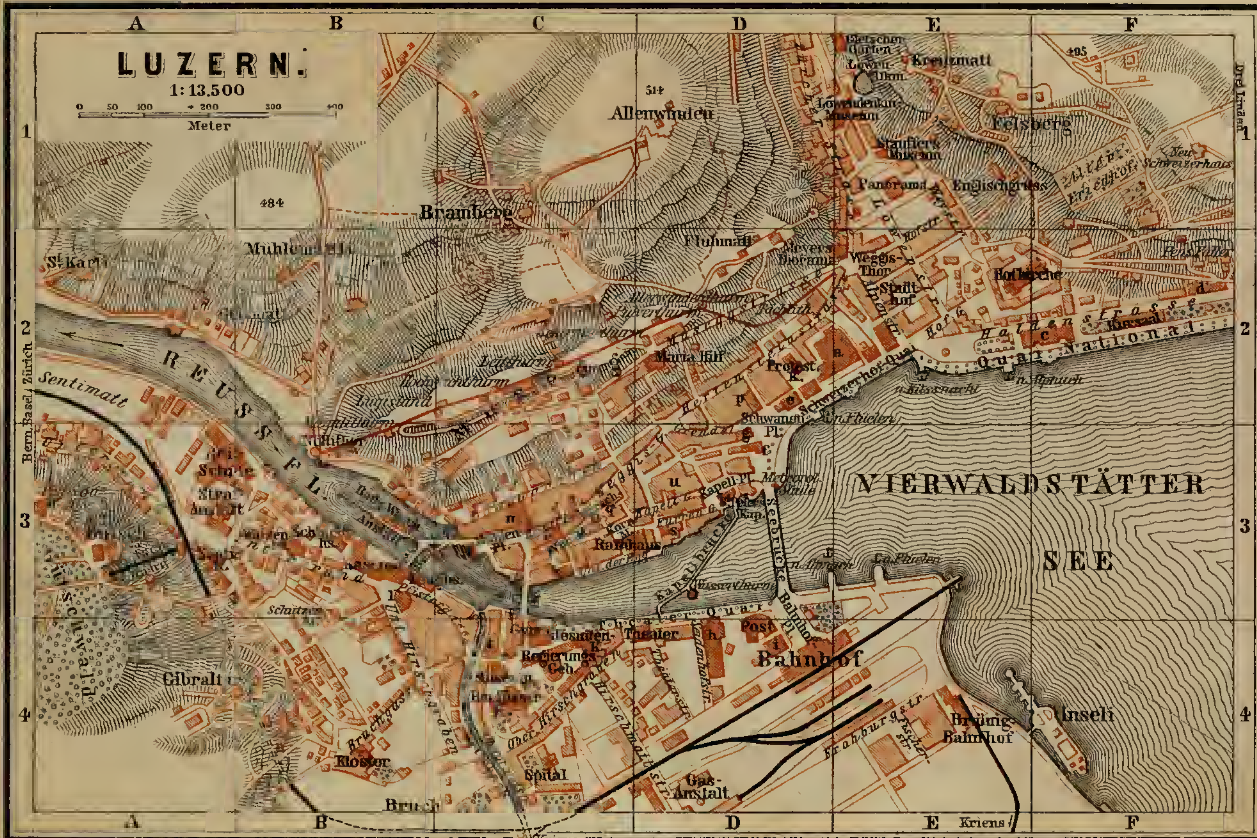
Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Rütli 2 hrs. 12 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 10 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isleten are called at once a day only). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 60 c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half; season-tickets still cheaper. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarcation and landing. All the steamers, except the quick boat at 5.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 73). Good restaurants on board. Time-tables and useful maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1435′; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with those historical events and traditions which are so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and those of Buochs and Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küssnacht at the extremities of the arms 12½ M.; width ½-1¾ M.; greatest depth 700′.

Rowing or *Sailing Boats* are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. Tariff at the inns on the lake. — The wind on the lake is apt to change with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes renders the S. bay of the lake impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Sachseln, the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finsteraarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore'), an islet planted with poplars, on which fragments of an old custom-house are still to be seen.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the lake of Küssnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the central part (*'Kreuztrichter'*) of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left, *Küssnacht* (p. 96) is visible; in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 96). To the right the forest-clad *Bürgenstock* (3720′), with its hotel and railway, rises abruptly from the water (see p. 92). From this part of the lake the *Pilatus* (p. 93)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Panorama
Englischgruss
Hofkirche
Maria Hilf
Protest. K.
Rathaus
Theater
Post
Bahnhof
Regierungs-Geb.
Spital
Kloster
Bruch
Gas-Anstalt
Brünig-Bahnhof
Inseli
VIERWALDSTÄTTER SEE
Seebrücke
Kapellbrücke
Schweizerhof-Quai
Quai National
Haldenstrasse
Kursaal
Weggis-Thor
Stifts-hof
Kriens
Bern, Basel, Zürich
Schwanen Pl.
Kapell Pl.
Alter Friedhof
Neu Schweizerhaus
Stauffers Museum
Löwen-Denkm.
Gletscher Garten
Meyers Diorama
Dreilinden
Frohburgstr.
Pilatusstr.
Hirschmattstr.
Ober Hirschgraben
Unt. Hirschgraben
Bruchstr.
Schützen
Musegg
Gütsch
Gütschwald

Mari
Zug
Basel
Bern
Sempach See
SEMPACH
Rain
Eschenbach
Kl. Dietwyl
Meyerskappel
Rüsch
Ob. Rüsch
Neuenkirch
Rotheuburg
Emmen
Ebikon
Dierikon
Immensee
Küssnacht
Adligenschwyl
Meggen
Greppen
Kitau
LUZERN
Kriens
Malters
Horw
Schwarzenberg
VIERWALDSTÄTTER
Kehrsiten
Ennetbürgen
Buochs
Beckenried
Stanzstad
STANZ
Wattersberg
Alpnach
Ennetmoos
Stanzerhorn
Büren
Wolfenschiessen
Kerns
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Goldau
Rossberg
Steinen
Lowerz
Lowerz See
Seewen
Sattel
Rothenthurm
Alpthal
Iberg
Schwyz
Ibach
Ingenbohl
Brunnen
Gersau
Seelisberg
Morschach
Illgau
Muottathal
Rütli
Emmatten
Riemenstalden
Sisikon
Bauen
Isenthal
Flüelen
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Aarburg
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Vierwaldstättersee
Pilatus
Hochwald
Sonnenberg
Blattenberg
Hergiswil
Stanserhorn
Tomlishorn
Lopperberg
Matthorn
Widderfeld
Ennetmoos
Rohren
Burregg
Ennethorw
Kastanienbaum
Meggenhorn
Seeburg
Wesemlin
Littauerberg
Emmen
Reuss
Kelsigen
Pelimatt
Blatten
Ehrendingen
Schürhof
Leuhof
Holderstöckli
Scharmoos
Herrgottswald
Neualp
Eigenthal
Mühlenmäss
Rothenfluh
Netschen
Frakmünd
Klinsenhorn
Steigli-Egg
Regg
Kasli
Stuffel
Gemsmättli
Oberalp
Birchboden
Schwand
Stockwald
Schwand
Fulenmoos
Schlatt
Ettismatt-A.
Sonnenberg
Kurhaus
Steinhof
Bruch
Moshüre
Grund
Kappeli Allmend
Schauensee
Strick
Bank
Winkel
Ennethorw
Ideabach
Mühlehof
Allmend
Gschwänd
Brunna
Teilen
Renggpass
Bachmättli
Niederstad
Wolfort
Aesch
Grunderberg
Gestad
Aa
Kl. Schlierenbach
Sattel
im Grund
Tännetten
Gärtli
Gibeleck
Follen
Gritt
Hochberg
Linden
Sageli
Buchacker
Rothstock
Triffenwald
Laueler
Bonern-A.
Fräkmünd-A.
Hotel
Kurhaus
Kriesbach
Tomlis-A.
Laub-A.
Aemsigen Alp
Kressenalp
Kressigwald-A.
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is very striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist, frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the *Rigi* on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is the handsome *Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (pens. 7-10 fr.); facing us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 115). Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pens. Hertenstein, dépendance of the above, and reached either on foot through the park in 10, or by boat in 5 min.). Then —

Weggis — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, pens. 6-8 fr.; Löwe, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Post, at the steamboat-quay, small; *Pens. Belvedere & Villa Köhler, with garden, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, finely situated ¾ M. to the W., 9-10 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; Hôt.-Pens. Paradies *(Dr. Gerig)*.

Weggis, a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, frequented as a health-resort, was formerly the usual landing-place for the Rigi (comp. pp. 86, 88).

A road to the N. leads to (2 M.; or a path to the right, passing the church, in ½ hr.) *Greppen* (p. 96). Between the road and the path (which ascends for ¼ hr. at the schoolhouse of Weggis) rises the *Rigiblick*, a grassy hill affording a fine survey of the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to the charmingly situated *Lützelau* (*Peds., 5-6 fr.) and (3 M.) *Vitznau*. A new road leads on from Vitznau by the *Obere Nase* (fine view of the lake) to (1 hr.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindlimord Chapel* (p. 80) to (1½ hr.) *Brunnen*.

Nearing Vitznau, we observe on the hillside to the left the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 87), and high above it the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 91).

Vitznau. — **Hotels.** *Hôt. & Restaurant Rigibahn & Pension Kohler, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Rigi, R. 2-2½, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Pfyffer, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pension Zimmermann zum Kreuz. — *Pens.-Restaurant Friedrichs*, beer; *Geigelin's Bierhalle and Restaurant*, on the lake, ¼ M. from the pier, well spoken of.

Vitznau, prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (p. 80), is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 86). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothfluh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. long (difficult of access). On the S. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (footpath in 1½ hr. from Vitznau) is the charmingly situated **Pension Wissifluh*.

Beyond Vitznau two rocky promontories, aptly called the *Nasen* (noses), and perhaps once united, project far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one being a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenstock (p. 92). Beyond the E. Nase the snowy pyramid of the Tödi (p. 63), and more to the left, above the Pragel, the Glärnisch (p. 66) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** *(*Krone; Hirsch; *Restaurant Kreuzgarten)*, a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798. Above Buochs rise the *Buochser Horn* (p. 80) and the E. slopes of the Bürgenstock. Diligence to *Stans* (p. 118)

thrice daily in 3/4 hr. Between Buochs and Beckenried (pretty walk of 3/4 hr.) extensive operations have been carried out to regulate the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis.

Beckenried or *Beggenried (*Sonne*, pens. from 6 fr.; **Mond*, R. & B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Nidwaldner Hof*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Adler)*, on the S. bank, where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. (There are two piers here: one near the 'Sonne' for the steamers to Flüelen, the other by the 'Mond' for those to Lucerne.) In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree. In the neighbourhood are several cement-factories and the picturesque *Rišeten Waterfall.*

One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 120) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr. (from Buochs 15 or 25 fr.); to Stans 6 or 12, Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schönegg 6 or 12 fr., and fee.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2 3/4 hrs.). The road leads by the (1 hr.) charmingly situated **Pension Schöneck* (water and whey-cure, pens. 6 fr.) to (1/4 hr.) the village of *Emmetten* (2590'; Post, Engel, both well spoken of; Stern; pens. at all three 5 fr.); then through a somewhat monotonous dale between the *Stutzberg* and *Niederbauen* (p. 81) past the picturesque *Seeli* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 81).

The **Buochser Horn** (6260'; guide desirable; fine view) may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs. The descent may be made to (1 1/4 hr.) *Niederrickenbach* (p. 119) and viâ *Büren* and *Stans* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Stansstad* (p. 93).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of **Gersau** (**Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, R. 2-4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 8-10 fr.; **Gersauer Hof; Hirsch; Sonne; *Zur Ilge*, plain. Eng. Ch. Service), in the midst of orchards, with its broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside. It was an independent canton down to 1817, when it was annexed to Canton Schwyz. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and on the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel* (p. 91).

The ascent of the **Rigi-Hochfluh* (5555'; in 3-3 1/2 hrs.) from Gersau along the *Grat* and viâ the *Ziristock-Alp* is very attractive. The last part of the route has been improved (see p. 92). Thence to the Scheidegg, 1 1/2-2 hrs. — The *Vitznauer Stock* (4770') may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau viâ *Ober-Urmi*; the last 1/2 hr's. climb is toilsome. — From Gersau to (4 1/2 M.) *Brunnen* (p. 82) a beautiful walk by the road skirting the lake.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlimord* ('infanticide') from the tradition that a poor fiddler killed his starving child here by dashing it against the rock indicated by a black cross. To the E. rise the bare peaks of the two *Mythen*, at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 101); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the right the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (7057'), with its crown of rocks resembling a castle.

The steamer now crosses to **Treib** (*Inn*, rustic), in Canton Uri, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place (telephone) for the village of **Seelisberg** (2628'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Pens. Aschwanden*, behind the church, 5 fr., unpretending; *Pens.*

Löwen) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1½ hr. through the orchards of *Folligen* (omnibus four times daily, up 2, down 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Kurhaus 6 or 12 fr., with fee of 2 fr.). The more direct footpath ascends to the left behind the inn (1 hr.; stony but shady most of the way). By the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg* (2772′), 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the *Pension Grütli* (5-7 fr.), and 100 paces farther on is the little *Hôtel Mythenstein*, beside which is the ***Kurhaus Sonnenberg-Seelisberg** (three houses, with 300 beds; R. from 2, pens., excl. R., 7-8, A. ½ fr.), a sheltered spot with pure mountain air, and a favourite health-resort. The terrace in front of the Kurhaus commands a beautiful *View of the lake of Uri lying far below and of the surrounding mountains from the Mythen to the Uri-Rothstock.

An attractive walk may be taken to (25 min.) the ***Schwendifluh**, by a route diverging to the left from the Bauen road (guide-post) about 1 M. to the S. of the Kurhaus. The view from the top of the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell' (Act. IV., Sc. 1), is highly picturesque.

Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (in the wood to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus, 25 min.), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — About 20 min. to the S.W. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little *Seelisberger See*, or '*Seeli*' ('little lake', 2470′; with bath-house 50 c.) on the precipitous N. side of the ***Niederbauen**, or **Seelisburger Kulm** (6816′; guide 5 fr. and fee), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus in 3½-4, from Beroldingen in 3, or from Emmetten in 3½ hrs. (see below). Starting from the Kurhaus, we follow the Emmetten road towards the S.W., passing the Seeli; after ½ hr. we ascend to the left towards the base of the Bauen, by a steep and narrow path, which is particularly uncomfortable after rain. Part of the ascent, which is suitable for mountaineers only, is through wood. — The ascent from Beroldingen (see p. 82; guide, Peter Bissig), viâ the Alps of *Wychel*, *Halti*, *Weid*, *Egglen*, and *Eigstlerboden*, or from *Alp Weid*, to the left, round the Kulm and passing *Alp Laui*, is steep, toilsome, and giddy (3 hrs. in all; for adepts only). — The ascent is easier from *Emmetten* (p. 80; experts may dispense with a guide). The shortest way (3 hrs.) leaving the village at the S. end, follows for a short distance the right bank of the Kohlthal brook, and then passes between some houses; after 20 min. we turn to the right and follow the tolerably good and distinct path towards the middle of the rocky arête at the W. end of the mountain. From the (1¼ hr.) top we enjoy a fine view of the lake of Lucerne. Thence to the left along the ridge in 1½ hr. to the summit. — An easier route, but ½ hr. longer, diverges to the left at the church (1¼ hr. from the Kurhaus) and ascends the *Kohlthal* to a gate near some chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). We ascend the slopes beyond the chalet to (¼ hr.) a gate; for 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (rustic tavern); lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the Bauen, to the pole on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the entire Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rothstock, the Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, Windgällen, etc., and of the Reussthal as far as Amsteg. The distant view, however, is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning nearly the whole ascent from Emmetten is in shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*, on Lake Uri, and

thence to cross the lake to Tell's Platte or Flüelen, go straight on from Sonnenberg (finger-post; the road to the Schwendifluh leads to the left) to (3/4 hr.) the little château of *Beroldingen* (beautiful view) and thence by a safe, though steep and rather uncomfortable path to (1/2 hr.) *Bauen* (Tell, poor). Boat from Banen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (higher charges at the 'Tell'). — Path to the (1/2 hr.) *Rütli*, see p. 83.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the large village of —

Brunnen. — *Waldstätter Hof, on the lake, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 8-11 (in spring, 7-9 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Aufdermauer au Parc, 1/4 M. from the lake, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Adler, *Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch, at the quay, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof; *Rössli, Brunnerhof, both near the quay, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, on the Gersau road, R. from 2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Gütsch, with fine view, unpretending; *Pens. du Lac, 1/4 M. to the W. of the village, with lake-baths, pens. 5-5 1/2 fr. (R. 1 3/4 fr. extra); *Hot.-Pens. Bellevue (6 fr.) and *Pens. Mythenstein (6 fr.), both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; Hôt. Bahnhof, Euw, Rosengarten, *Freihof, *Sonne, Rütli, and others, plain (pens. about 5 fr.). — *Restaurant Zur Drossel*, on the quay.

Rowing Boats: to Treib and back with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; Rütli (and back) 2 1/2 or 4, Tellsplatte 3 or 6, Rütli and Tellsplatte 5 or 8 fr.

Baths (warm and lake-baths) at the Waldstätterhof (lake bath and towel, 50 c.). — Good and cheap wood-carving at *Leuthold's*, by the steamboat-pier, and at *Aufdermauer's*, on the Axenstrasse.

English Church Service at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 101), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the Muota. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is decorated with quaint frescoes.

The **Gütsch** (1700'; Pens., see above), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. Shady walks in the neighbouring woods. — From Brunnen to Morschach a good carriage-road (in shade in the morning) ascends in 1 hr. from the Axenstrasse. The shady footpath which diverges at the (3/4 M.) guide-post to the left cuts off a long curve. 50 min. *Hôtel Axenfels (2065'; R. from 2 1/2, D. 4, pens. incl. R. 7 fr.), with gardens and a fine view. A few min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of **Morschach** (2155'; *Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp*, with garden, pens. from 5 fr.; *Pens. Bettschart*, moderate; *Pens. Degenbalm*, beautifully situated on an eminence 230' above the village, pens. from 5 fr.). The road forks immediately behind the Hôtel Frohnalp, the right branch leading via *Ober-Schönenbuch* to (1 1/2 M.) *Schwyz*, while the left branch ascends past the *Pens. Rütliblick* (fine view) to (10 min.) the *Grand Hôtel Axenstein (2460'; R. 3-12, D. 4, pens. 7 fr., R. extra, less in June and Sept.; *English Church Service*), splendidly situated on the *Brändli*, with a magnificent Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel Axenfels or at Morschach only by special permission. Besides the road, there is a path from the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade (3/4 hr.). Omnibuses run between the Axenstein Hotel and Brunnen (50 min., 2 fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The **Stoos** (4232'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp (*Kurhaus*, well managed, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, pens 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr.; *Pens. Balmberg*, 5-6 fr.), another good point of view, with varied walks, is reached by a road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) from Morschach in 1 3/4 hr. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 2 1/4 hrs., 20 fr., there and back 25-30 fr., with one horse 15 fr.; riding-horse 10, porter 5 fr.). — The *Frohnalpstock (6305'; small *Inn*, ten beds), 1 1/2 hr. to

the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Rigi, of the Alps and of the entire Lake of Lucerne. — A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1½ hr.) *Ried* (p. 65) in the *Muotathal*, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stoosbach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (12 min.) Schwyz-Seewen, and then by boat (in 25 min. from Seewen) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 100); to the Muotathal as far as the (1¾ hr.) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 65), viâ Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schönenbuch, and back by the right bank viâ Ibach or Schwyz in 2¼ hrs.; by the Axenstrasse (see below) to Tellsplatte and Flüelen (9 M.; best by carr., the road being shadeless after 10 a.m.; to Flüelen with one horse 8 fr.); to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 80) and Gersau (4½ M.; p. 80); to the Rütli (see below), and thence, or viâ Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 81); ascent of the Rigi (p. 85; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (R. 30; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or ***Lake of Uri.** The mountains now rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges which open at intervals. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mytenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80′ high, bearing an inscription in huge gilded letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. On the N. side is an inscription to a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life here. A little farther on, below Seelisberg (p. 81), and 8 min. above the lake, are the three springs of the **Rütli**, or *Grütli*, trickling from an artificial wall of stone, in the midst of an open space planted with trees. This spot, with the adjacent timber-built guard-house in the old Swiss style (refreshments) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. A block of granite, 10 ft. high, with bronze medallions, commemorates the author and the composer of the Song of Rütli.

On this plateau, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and entered into a solemn league for the purpose of driving their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that these three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny* (Arnold) *an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A good and shaded path ascends in 1 hr. from the Rütli to the *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 81). Small boat from Brunnen to Rütli, see above; an excursion by boat (3-4 fr.) from *Treib* is also attractive.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the almost level ***Axenstrasse**, leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction, being to a great extent hewn in the rock. Below, parallel with, or above the road, runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 101), skirting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

About ¼ hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at *Sisikon* (Pens. Urirothstock, unpretending), at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstaldenthal* (p. 65).

From the hamlet of (4½ M.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; *Inn), the following summits may be ascended: the *Kophaien* (6830′; 2½ hrs.), commanding

a fine view of the Lake of Lucerne; the **Rossstock* (8080′; 3½-4 hrs.), also with a charming view (these two ascents present no difficulty, comp. p. 103); the *Liedernen* or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4-4½ hrs., with guide), to be attempted only by experienced mountaineers not subject to dizziness. — Viâ the *Katzenzagel* to the *Muotathal*, see p. 65.

We next reach stat. **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the **Hôtel-Pension zur Tellsplatte* (pens. 6 fr.), with pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the landing-place is a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands the romantic **Tell's Chapel,** rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescoes by Stückelberg of Bâle (protected by a railing on the side next the lake; path to it from the pier in 1 min.). It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day mass is performed here at 7 a.m., and a sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 700′ deep. The grandest part of the Axenstrasse is between Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen (2½ M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (which the steamer reaches in ¼ hr. more) becomes visible. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (Tell; p. 82), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal*. On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock, which rise above the Isenthal, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; to the left of it the *Gitschen* (8335′) rises abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond Flüelen the Reuss-Thal appears to be closed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, with the *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle* to the left of it (p. 115).

Flüelen, Ital. *Fiora* (**Kreuz*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Tell*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; **Adler*, R. 2-3 fr.; **St. Gotthard*; **Hirsch*, all near the quay; *Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*, with garden; lake-baths on the Axenstrasse, ½ M. off), is the port of Uri, and a station (close to the pier) on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 102). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz* which once belonged to the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalized' here to prevent inundations (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat to its influx).

The **Isenthal** (see Map, p. 120) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. viâ *Seedorf* (see above), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the *Fruttkapelle* (2188′), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the steamer from Flüelen (starting at 1.20 p.m.), which touches at Isleten daily; or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in ¼ hr. (2-4 fr.). From *Bauen* (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the *Furkelen*

direct to Isenthal in 1½ hr. — The path ascending from Isleten unites at the Fruttkapelle with the path from Seedorf. About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of **Isenthal** (2452′; *Gasser's Inn*, three beds, rustic hut clean; guides, *Joh. Imfanger* and *Mich.* and *Joh. Gasser*), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauen* or *Schyngrat* (6955′), which may be ascended hence viâ the *Bauberg* in 3½-4 hrs. (recommended to adepts; guide necessary). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. — Through the GROSSTHAL, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3215′), we may either proceed to the W., passing over the **Schönegg Pass** (6315′), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7895′) and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877′), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 119); or to the S.W., over the **Rothgrätli** (8420′), between the Engelberg-Rothstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 120). The *Engelberg-Rothstock* (9252′) may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in ¾ hr. (comp. p. 121). Viâ the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 119.

Through the KLEINTHAL leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (6-6½ hrs.; not easy; guide 15, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the *Neienalp* and (2 hrs.) *Musenalp* (4885′); then a toilsome ascent of precipices of slate-rock to the top of the *Kessel* (8458′); lastly, up the *Mittelgrätli*, or round it towards the E., across the *Kleinthal Glacier* and up the arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) summit of the ***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′). An easier, but longer route through the Grossthal, passing *St. Jakob* (see above) and the *Schlossfelsen*, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5660′), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence (starting early in the morning) over pastures, loose stones, and along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalpfirn* to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit (3½-4 hrs. from Hanghaum), which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9683′), like the Titlis, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschenthal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne; to the N.E. and N. the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlehuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent (an easy and attractive glacier-expedition) may be made by the Blümlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (3 hrs.) *Plankenalp* ***Club-hut***, and to (3 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 120).

26. The Rigi.

The **Mountain Railways** which ascend the Rigi from Vitznau and from Arth are now used by the vast majority of travellers who visit this admirable and justly famous point of view. The journey is further facilitated by the numerous trains and steamboats which connect Arth and Vitznau with places both near and distant, so that a visit to the Rigi and back may now be accomplished easily from Lucerne or Zürich in one day. The ascent from *Vitznau*, which is more convenient for many travellers, affords beautiful views all the way, while that from *Arth* offers the advantage that the view bursts upon the spectator far more strikingly as he approaches the top.

Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is of the usual width. Between the rails runs the toothed rail, which consists of two rails placed side by side and connected with cross-bars at regular intervals. Into the spaces thus formed works a cog-wheel under the locomotive, which is always placed below the passenger-car. The maximum gradient of the Vitznau line is 1:4, and of the Arth line 1:5. Each train on the Vitznau line consists of one carriage only, with 54 seats, not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages

holding 40 persons each. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour. — The *Scheidegg Railway* (p. 91) is a line of the ordinary kind, but the locomotives are specially adapted for mounting gradients.

The **Footpaths** to the top of the Rigi are now very little used, but the *Descent to Weggis* on foot (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 88) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm, *Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses; the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the latter); high charges, R., L., & A. 6-7, D. 5 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel, where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm, *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 3½, pens. 8-9 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; Hôtel Staffel-Kulm and Hôtel Rigibahn, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The *Kurhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 87), ½ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment (pens. from 9 fr.; hot and cold baths; Engl. Church Service); *Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, pens. from 7, D. 3½ fr. — *Hôtel Rigi-First, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 91), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — *Schwert and *Sonne, by the *Klösterli* (p. 88), R. & A. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr. — Pens. Riedboden, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, 4 fr. — *Hôt.- Pens. Rigi-Felsenthor (p. 88), 10 min. from stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (p. 87), pens. 6-7 fr. — Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 91), plain, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 91), R. 3-5, D. 4, B. 1¼, S. 2½, pens. in July and August 7-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr. (Engl. Ch. Serv.).

The **Rigi (5905′, or 4470′ above the Lake of Lucerne; originally 'die Rigi', *i.e.* the strata), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 101), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolated situation, the Rigi commands a most extensive view, 300 M. in circumference, and unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers during the latter part of the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the Kulm by voluntary subscription, and in 1848 it was superseded by the oldest of the three houses on the summit. Since then the number of inns has been steadily increasing, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

From Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm, 4½ M., Mountain Railway in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, overweight being charged for. First-class return-tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 7 fr.; season-tickets 30 per cent less. Return-tickets do not permit of an alternative return-route; *e.g.* holders of tickets from Vitznau may not return to Arth, or vice versâ.

Vitznau, see p. 79. The station is close to the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), skirting the precipitous slopes of the *Dossen*. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. Opposite us first appears the dark Bür-

Zeichnung u. Stich v. F. Leuzinger, Bern.

Kilomètres.

1 : 100000

St. Adrian
Rüfi Berg
1059
Rossberg
Wildspitz
1583
Gnippe
1567
Gengiven
Tafelstadt
Rossberg
Sattel
Egg
Ecce Homo
734
Feldmoos
930
Gigersberg
Arth
Sonnenberg
Wyler
Unter Rossberg
Ober Arth
Rüdel
Hof
Steinen
Zitrigel
Steinenberg
Schindelbach
Arth
Goldau
526
Dächli
Aesch
Ufberg
Lowerz
LOWERZER SEE
Krabel
Trauben
Schwanau
450
Seewen
Rothfluh
Scheideck
Büsingen
Bildlen
Tristel
1430
Rothystock
Ebnet
1093
Kruselboden
Hasen
Zingelen Egg
Alt Rassel
Ebermatt
Troäriberg
Schroand
Teufe
668
Breitelmet
Scharteggli
1765
Egg
1309
Hohfluh
1693
Wylen
Zirrstock
Gibel
Vitznauer Stock
1440
Ingen Bohl
Schwoben
Brändli
Langmatt
Brunnen
Forst
Gersau
Kindlimord
Treib
Folligen
Schiller Mont
Mythen
Morschach
Schmybogen
Am Ort
Härgis
Seelisberg
1002
Sonnenberg
Rütli
Riseten
Stutzberg
1045
Hofstatt
Bekenried
1:100.000
Engl. Miles.
Druck v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

genstock, then the Stanserhorn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern come in sight above the lower mountains. The train (20 min. after starting) penetrates a tunnel 82 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, a ravine 75′ deep in which the *Grubisbach* flows, by a bridge borne by two iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of *Freibergen* (3333′), beyond which the line is double. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (3890′; comp. p. 88) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

$2^3/_4$ M. **Kaltbad** (4700′); to the left is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 86), with its covered promenade, a health-resort on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) **St. Michael's Chapel**, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) ***Känzeli** (4773′), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (50 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheidegg*, see p. 91.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe;* then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), in 9 min. to (4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5262′), the junction of the Arth line (see below).

The ***Rigi-Rothstock** (5455′), $^1/_4$ hr. to the S.W., affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of $^1/_2$ hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. $4^1/_2$ M. *Rigi-Kulm* (5741′), see p. 89.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM, 7 M., MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in $1^1/_2$ hr., fare 8 fr. 30 (to the Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Staffel 7 fr. 40 c.; from *Arth-Goldau*, on the St. Gotthard Railway, to the Kulm in $1^1/_4$ hr., fare 8 fr.); descent in $1^1/_2$ hr., fare 4 fr. 30 c.; return-tickets from Arth $11^1/_2$, from Arth-Goldau 11 fr.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free. Season-tickets 50 per cent less.

Arth (1345′; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 96. As far as Goldau the line is of the ordinary kind. The train ascends gradually to *Ober-Arth* (1490′), passes through the *Mühlefluh Tunnel* and under the St. Gotthard Railway, and reaches ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Arth-Goldau** (1683′), a station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 101), where the toothed-wheel system begins, and where we change our direction (Seats should if possible be secured at Arth on the left side, that farthest from the waiting-room.) The Rigi line traverses part of

the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 101), crosses the Schwyz road, and describes a wide curve to the W.; then, ascending more rapidly, it skirts the slope at the foot of the Scheidegg and reaches (2¾ M.) stat. *Kräbel* (2507′), where the engine is 'watered'. Farther on, ascending 1′ in 5′, we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, where the construction of the line presented much difficulty, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg and scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a picturesque wooded valley, and across the *Rothenfluhbach*, to the passing-station *Fruttli* (3780′). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (5 M.; 1¼ hr. from Arth) —

Stat. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4262′), lying in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Rothstock, and the First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1712, and the inns already mentioned (p. 86). The chapel is much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., Unterstetten ½ hr., to the Staffel, the Rothstock, or the Schild ¾, to the Dossen or Kulm 1¼ hr., to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

At (6¼ M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 87) a strikingly beautiful view is suddenly disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 85). From this point to the (7 M.) *Rigi-Kulm*, see p. 87.

Foot and Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 86). From Weggis (p. 79) a bridle-path (3¼ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. (1¼ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Capelle*; (½ hr.) **Hôtel-Pension Felsenthor* (p. 86), near the *Hochstein* or *Felsenthor*, sometimes called the *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. *Romiti*, a little higher up, see p. 87.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. (¾ hr.) *Kaltbad*, see p. 87. This route commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 86).

From Küssnacht (p. 96) a bridle-path (3¼ hrs.). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine at the N. end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; ½ hr., ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., *Rossweid*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lakes of Sempach to the left, and Baldegg to the right). (¼ hr.) *Vordere Seeboden-Alp* (3372′; Kurhaus, rustic and dear), on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., *Hintere Seeboden-Alp*. Then a steep zigzag ascent of 1¼ hr. to *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 87).

From Immensee (p. 96) a bridle-path (3¼ hrs.). After ½ M. we reach the Küssnacht and Arth road at the inn '*Zur Eiche*' (p. 97); fifty paces to

the left, by the inn '*Zur Ilge*', the Rigi path ascends to the right to the (1¾ hr.) *Vordere Seeboden-Alp* (p. 88). Or we may follow the Küssnacht road for ½ M. more to *Tell's Chapel* (p. 97), and ascend thence to the left by a path which joins the other on the (¾ hr.) *Langegg-Alp* (2020′).

From Greppen (p. 96), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, another good bridle-path leads to the Rigi-Känzeli (p. 87) in 2 hrs. and to the Kulm in 3½ hrs.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), a grassy peak, the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 86) stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, but is most thronged in the morning and evening. The sunset is always the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted.

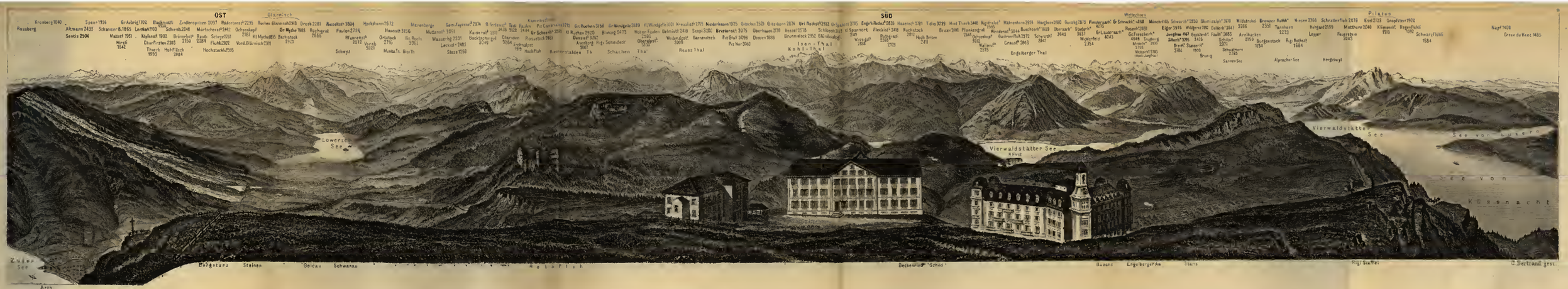
Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of cloaks and mantles. Unfortunately a perfectly cloudless sunrise is a rare event.

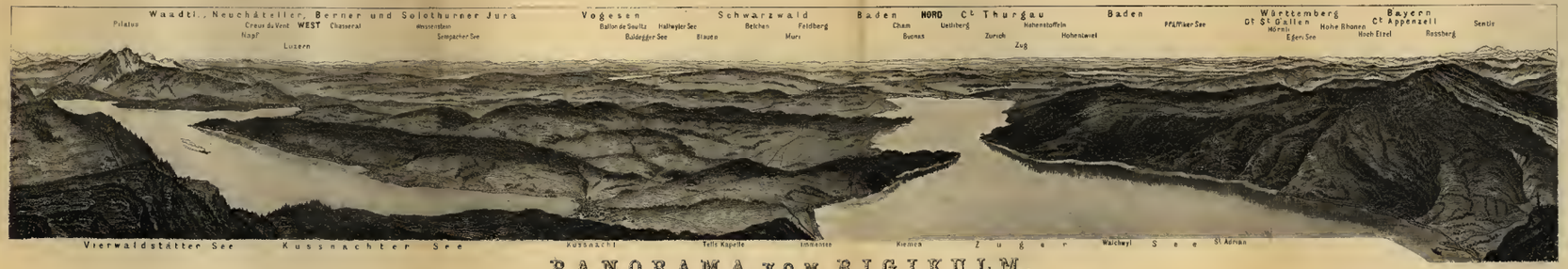
A faint streak in the E., which gradually pales the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

****View.** The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Sentis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch;* then the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn;* next, the broad *Windgälle*, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, at the foot of which lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road; then the *Blackenstock* and the *Uri-Rothstock*, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; next, the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, the loftiest of all (14,026′); adjacent to it the *Schreckhörner*, the three white peaks of the *Wetterhorn*, the *Mönch*, the *Eiger* with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the *Jungfrau*. To the W.

tower the jagged peaks of the sombre *Pilatus*, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the NORTH the entire *Lake of Zug* is visible, with the roads leadings to Arth, and the villages of *Zug* and *Cham*. To the left of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands *Tell's Chapel*, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. *Lucerne* with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the *Emme* meandering through it like a silver thread; the *Reuss* is also visible at places. More distant are the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwyl*. Towards the WEST and NORTH-WEST the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the NORTH, but to the left of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the former Abbey of *Muri* are visible, beyond which rises the castle of *Habsburg;* in the distance the *Black Forest* with its highest peaks, the *Feldberg* (to the right) and the *Belchen* (to the left). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of *Zürich* are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of *Hohenhöwen* and *Hohenstoffeln* (close together) and the *Hohentwiel* in Swabia. Towards the EAST, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the *Lake of Ägeri*, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 100). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip (p. 101). Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the *Lake of Lowerz* with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the bald heights of the *Mythen*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch*. To the right opens the *Muotathal*, celebrated in military annals. To the SOUTH-EAST and SOUTH the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: *viz.* the *Hochfluh* (below it the *Rothfluh*), *Scheidegg*, *Dossen*, and *Schild*, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the bay called the *Lake of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; a little more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, embosomed in forest, to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus. — Good panorama by *Keller*, upon which that annexed is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds,





PANORAMA vom RIGIKULM.

(1800 Meter ü. M.)

Nach Keller's neuem Rigi-Panorama in halber Grösse des Originals.

frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. To quote the chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell:

'Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.'

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are also a source of constant interest. In the early morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 87), the Kaltbad (p. 87), the Klösterli (p. 88), or the Scheidegg (see below), and the Rothstock (p. 87) may be ascended.

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance. These phenomena generally portend rain.

From the Kaltbad to the Rigi-Scheidegg. — 4¼ M. Railway in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.; 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4700′), see p. 87. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4747′; **Hotel*, see p. 86), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train now describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (6230′; ¼ hr. from the Hôtel Rigi-First), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. *Unterstetten* (Hotel, see p. 86) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge 55 yds. long, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, 55 yds. long, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct 84′ high, and beyond the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheidegg, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed, reach *Unter-Dossen*.

Stat. **Rigi-Scheidegg**, 160′ below the **Hotel & Kurhaus* (5405′) mentioned at p. 86. The view hence is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but it also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (new view-tower 70′ high; see Panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, about 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant promenade. The Dossen (p. 92) is ¾ hr. distant.

The **Hochfluh** (5555′) may be ascended without difficulty in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a new path constructed by Dr. Stierlin-Hauser, which steadily follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (pass from Gersau to Lowerz; 3720′) and *Scharteggli* (4475′). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (steady head indispensable). This highly interesting ascent affords a most picturesque

view of the Lake of Uri, the Alps of Uri and Schwyz, and the Glarner Alps. The older route (2½-3 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Ziristock-Hütte*, and then ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved and may be chosen for the descent (comp. p. 80).

Paths to the Scheidegg. FROM GERSAU (p. 80) a bridle-path (3-3½ hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., the *Brand*; ½ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwend* (3200′; tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwend* (3330′; halfway). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfluh* (p. 91); below lies the little chapel of *St. Joseph*. We now turn to the left (to the right is the path to Lowerz viâ the *Gätterli*, see p. 91) and ascend by the *Hasenbühl-Alp* and the *Krüselboden* to the sharp crest of the hill, where a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg, the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, and the Knrhaus of Rigi-Scheidegg.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 101) a bridle-path (3 hrs.), ascending towards the S. to the *Gätterli* (see above) and thence to the right over the ridge to the hotel.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 88) a bridle-path (1½ hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (p. 86), situated on the saddle between the Schild and *Dossen* (5510′), 40 min. below the summit, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent viâ Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes. Refreshments may be obtained at a chalet, halfway between Unterstetten and Scheidegg.

27. From Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 79.

BRÜNIG RAILWAY from Lucerne to (8 M.) Alpnach-Stad in 27-32 min., (1 fr. 40, 1 fr., 70 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.), see p. 122.

STEAMBOAT, 8 times daily in ¾-1½ hr. (7 times viâ Kehrsiten, twice viâ Hergiswyl, thrice direct viâ Stansstad), connecting at Alpnach-Stad with the Brünig and Pilatus Railways.

The BRÜNIG RAILWAY to Alpnach-Stad, viâ Hergiswyl, see p. 122. — The STEAMBOAT steers towards the 'Kreuztrichter' (p. 78), keeping near the W. bank and passing the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the *Pension Stutz* (p. 74), the *St. Niklauscapelle*, and the station of *Kastanienbaum*, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the *Bürgenstock*, with its precipitous N. slopes, at the N. E. angle of which lies the station of *Kehrsiten* (Restaurant).

A TOOTHED-WHEEL AND WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY ascends the Bürgenstock from Kehrsiten in 12 min. (fares, up 1½, 1 fr., down 1 fr., 50 c.), traversing a distance of 1025 yds., with an average gradient of 53.8 : 100. The motive power is electricity, which is also utilized for pumping water and for purposes of lighting. At the top of the railway (2855′, 1420′ above the sea-level) is a *Restaurant*, beside which is the large *Hôtel Bürgenstock (R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6½ fr.; resident physician), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A good path leads to (½ hr.) *Honegg*; another (lately improved) through wood in 35-40 min. to the *Hammetschwand* (3720′), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Mythen, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps.

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay which extends to the N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers (except on the direct voyages, see above) to the S.W. to

Hergiswyl (**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*, **Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerheim*, both moderate), at the foot of Pilatus (see below), and then to the E. to **Stansstad** (1445′; **Hôtel Winkelried*, pens. 6 fr., R. extra; *Freienhof; Rössli; Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their new-won independence.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SARNEN, 3 hrs. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (*Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 20, 118), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 119), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach*, and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1½ M.) *Sarnen* (p. 123).

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge *(Acherbrücke)*, which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2214′), crowned by a ruined castle of the same name, which was destroyed on New Year's Day 1308 (ascent from the Rotzloch ¾ hr.; fine view). The hill is separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rotzloch**, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several falls. Portland cement factory (the dust sometimes very unpleasant). On the lake is situated *Pens. Blättler* (5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring and pleasant grounds. On the slope of the Rotzberg, ¼ hr. to the E., is the* *Pens. Rotzberg*, prettily situated, and 10 min. beyond it the *Pens. Burg Rotzberg*.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnach-Stad** (1443′; **Hôtel Pilatus*, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, D. 3½, B. 1¼ fr., with veranda and garden; *Stern; Rössli*), the station for the Brünig Railway and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway (p. 94).

***Pilatus** (6998′), the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6300′), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893′), the *Widderfeld* (6825′, the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6998′, the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732′); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693′); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265′, which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965′, the most frequently ascended), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485′).

Pilatus, formerly one of the best known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years supplanted by the Rigi, but has of late regained

its ancient reputation and become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland, especially since the opening of the ***Pilatus Railway** in 1889.

The PILATUS RAILWAY, the boldest undertaking of the kind ever carried through, was constructed in 1886-88 under the superintendence of Col. Locher, the inventor of the system adopted. The line, which is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 42 : 100 and a maximum gradient of 48 : 100, rests throughout on a substructure of massive granite blocks and slabs, to which an upper framework of iron and steel is securely fastened with huge screws. In the centre of the track, and a little elevated above the side-metals, is a rail with vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The brake may be applied to each of these toothed wheels separately during the descent. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles. The ascent or descent takes 1½ hr.; fares, up 10 fr., down 6 fr.; return-fare by the last train in the evening 10 fr. Best views to the right. Good walkers still frequently prefer the picturesque ascent on foot (see below).

The railway begins near the Hôtel Pilatus (1443′; p. 93), and immediately ascends, traversing orchards and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (2985′), a watering-station, immediately beyond which the train crosses a stone bridge, with a span of 82′, across the gorge of the *Wolfort;* fine view of the Lake of Alpnach to the right. We then enter the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.), beyond which the line is carried on massive substructures along the stony slope of the *Risleten*, the most difficult portion of the railway to construct (gradient 48 : 100), and then traverse the *Lower* (56 yds.) and *Upper Spycher Tunnel* (106 yds. long; 3773′ above the sea-level) to the (43 min.) **Aemsigenalp** (4430′), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2355′ above. The railway now ascends through wood on the edge of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (to the right the Steigli-Egg, in front the Esel), turns E. to the *Rosegg*, and is next carried up the precipitous rocky summit of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds. long). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6785′) adjoins the former Hôtel Bellevue, now a dépendance of the large new ***Hôtel Pilatuskulm** (R., L., & A. 6-8, B. 2, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; restaurant at the dépendance cheaper). The terrace commands a fine mountain view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the summit of the ***Esel** (6965′), the chief point of view, with a spacious summit-plateau, surrounded by a parapet. The view resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the Panorama). — A similar but less picturesque view may be enjoyed from the ***Tomlishorn** (6998′), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good path, skirting the slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and crossing the Tomlishorngrat (railings; no danger even for novices), leads from the Hôtel Pilatuskulm in ½ hr. (Panorama by Imfeld).

Pedestrians will find the ascent of Pilatus best made from *Hergiswy* (*Rössle), a railway and steamboat station (p. 92) at the N.W. foot of the

PANORAMA vom PILATUS (ESEL) 2123 m.

mountain. There is a bridle-path as far as the (3½ hrs.) Hôtel Kimsenhorn (horse 12 fr., descent, on the same day, 8, next day 12 fr.), whence a footpath ascends to (40 min.) the Pilatuskulm. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1 hr.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Brunni* (pens. from 5 fr.), a small health-resort, there is a terrace affording a fine view. After ½ hr. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwändalp*, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to (1¼ hr.) the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, situated on the saddle (5940', 35' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) connecting the Oberhaupt with the Klimsenhorn.

From the hotel we may ascend the (10 min.) *Klimsenhorn (6265'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a well-constructed zigzag path ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Kriesiloch*, an aperture in the rock resembling a chimney, 20' high, through which 52 easy steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. The View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in four minutes to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm (p. 94).

The Pilatuskulm may also be reached by interesting bridle-paths from *Alpnach-Stad* (4½-5 hrs.; viâ the *Aemsigenalp* and *Mattalp;* horse with guide 15 fr.) and from *Alpnach* (p. 121; 4½-5 hrs.; viâ the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt, Schwändi.* and *Hinter-Frakmünd*). — From *Kriens* (p. 77) a path leads to (3½-4 hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, and traversing the *Hochwald* and marshy pastures viâ the *Mühlenmäss-Alp* and *Frakmünd-Alp* (guide indispensable). Viâ the *Bründlenalp* (last part of the route very rough), see p. 77.

The Rigi has a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is shrouded in clouds or fog. Being an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, Pilatus attracts every storm that approaches from the N. or W., and is the popular barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus: —

'If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!'

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with Pilatus, particularly with its caverns (the *Mondmilchloch* below the Tomlisalp, and the *Dominikhöhle* above the Bründlenalp) and its *Lake*, below the summit, not far from the Bründlenalp. One of the oldest relates that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee he fled hither, and, in the bitterness of his remorse, drowned himself in this lake.

28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth.

Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 86.

i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

STEAMBOAT (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min. (Quick train from Zug by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau in 48 min., ordinary in 1 hr. 40 min.)

The **Lake of Zug** (1368'), 8¾ M. long, 2½ M. wide, and 650' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to

a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Zug, see p. 71. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome new château of *Buonas;* on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterswyl* and *Eielenegg*. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 72), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. To the left of the Rigi-Scheidegg are the Frohnalpstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to **Immensee** *(Hôt. Rigi)*, charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 101; omnibus to Küssnacht in $^1/_2$ hr.) The steamer then steers diagonally across the lake to *Walchwyl* (*Stern), on the E. bank, with the finely situated **Pens. Hürlimann*. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut-trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 100), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen of Schwyz (p. 102) peeps from behind the Rossberg.

Arth (1345′; **Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôt. Rigi; Schlüssel)* lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

Arth-Rigi Railway, see p. 87. — From Arth to *Küssnacht* and *Lucerne*, see below.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth.

Steamboat from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht, 1 hr.; Post-Omnibus from Küssnacht to (2 M.) stat. Immensee thrice daily in 25 min.; Railway from Immensee to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 minutes. (From Lucerne by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau 55-75 min.; see pp. 72, 101.)

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 78. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg* (p. 74), rounds the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 78), and enters the *Bay of Küssnacht*. To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen*, rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. **Hinter-Meggen** (**Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben*, suitable for some stay, prettily situated $^1/_4$ M. from the lake, 5-9 fr.). The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht** (1395′; pop. 2940; **Hôt. du Lac*, with garden on the lake, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler; Rössli;*

*Tell; *Pens. Mon Séjour*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake. Omnibus to Immensee from the landing place; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 87.

The road ascends through the **'Hohle Gasse'** or 'hollow lane'; see Schiller's Tell), now half filled up, but still deserving the name at one point where it is shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, 1¼ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription.

By the (½ M.) inn **Zur Eiche*, the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee-Küssnacht* (p. 101). The road to the left descends to (¼ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 96).

29. From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 78.

36 M. Railway (opened from Biberbrücke to Arth-Goldau in July 1891) in 3-3½ hrs. This is the shortest route from the Lake of Zürich to the Rigi and the St. Gotthard Railway, as well as to Einsiedeln (branch-line from Biberbrücke, 3 M., in 15 min.).

Wädensweil, see p. 40. The line (gradient 1 : 50) gradually ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Alt-Wädensweil*. 2 M. *Burghalden*. 3¾ M. *Samstagern* (Rail. Restaurant), with a charming view of the lake, is the junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (p. 42). About 1¼ M. to the S.W. is the whey-cure estab. of *Hütten* (p. 41). Beyond (5½ M.) **Schindellegi** (2483′; **Freihof; Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*. The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* (4042′), and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. Towards the S. appear the Mythen (p. 102). Beyond (7½ M.) **Biberbrücke** (2730′; *Post*), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240′), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 2 hrs.; damp footpath, to the right about halfway, 1½ hr.) to the top of the **Gottschalkenberg** (3780′; **Inn*, pens. 6-7 fr.), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), commanding a fine view of the Alps. The descent may be made to (2½ M.) *Ägeri* (p. 100), to (1½ hr.) *Richtersweil* (p. 41), or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 71).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in ¼ hr. The train follows the narrow *Alpthal* (several cuttings and embankments, and a short tunnel), and soon reaches the basin of (10½ M.) *Einsiedeln* (see p. 98).

From Rapperswil to Einsiedeln. By the lake-viaduct to *Hurden* and *Pfäffikon* (rail. in 10 min.), see p. 41. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Lugeten*, to the

(3 M.) pass of the **Etzel** (3145'; **Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad* The *Hohe-Etzel* (3610'; steep ascent of ½ hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the ***Schönboden** (3513'), ¾ hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (4042'), locally called Dreiländerstein from the stone at the top marking the boundaries of cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz. Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may from the Schönboden descend towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the Sihl, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (¾ M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2755') over the *Sihl*. The famous *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born or to have once lived here. Then 3¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2770'; pop. 8512; ***Pfau**, R. & A. 2½, B. from 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; ***Sonne**; *Drei Könige*; ***Adler**; *Schwan*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum)*, in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world. Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After the death of Meinrad, who was assassinated in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1294 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the constantly increasing throng of pilgrims which it attracted soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the entertainment of the pilgrims) and the conspicuous buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger & Co.'s* establishment no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromolithographing, book-binding, etc. The pilgrims, who come chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden, and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The greatest festival takes place on 14th Sept.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The INTERIOR of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary

lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the inscription: '*Deiparae Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaembs Gallara et Vadutz Perfecit Anno Salutis* MDCXXXII.' In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The TREASURY, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged LIBRARY of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The FÜRSTENSAAL is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The PRIVATE CHAPEL of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a SEMINARY and a LYCEUM.

Zwingli was pastor of Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and the effect of his preaching was such, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was for a time quite deserted.

The *Herrenberg* (3650′; 1/2 hr.,) a hill above the Abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE HACKEN (3 1/2 hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alpthal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Alpthal* (3258′; *Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In 1/2 hr. we reach a point where the space between the two Mythen (p. 102), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in 1/2 hr. more the *Inn* on the **Hacken Pass** (4588′), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105′, 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 13 M. Good road through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* by *Steinbach* and *Euthal* to (8 M.) *Iberg* (3483′); thence to the **Iberger Egg** (4823′) or *Heilighäuschen*, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (5 M.) Schwyz.

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 97) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau.

25 1/2 M. *Altmatt* (3035′), a poor hamlet of weavers on a large moor, to which a cart-track leads direct from Einsiedeln in 1 hr. across the lofty plain of *Katzenstrick* (3455′). Ascent of the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 97) from Altmatt by a carriage-road in 1 3/4 hr.

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3050′; **Ochs; Schwert*), with a new Romanesque church, where the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on the E. slope of the *Morgarten* (p. 100), on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The railway traverses monotonous pastures, passing *Biberegg* (3110′) on the left, and then descends in the wooded valley of the *Steinen-Aa*.

31 M. **Sattel** (2345′; **Neue Krone*, near the station; *Alte Krone*, in the village) lies to the right above the railway.

The **Schlagstrasse**, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called (6 M.; interesting walk), crosses the Steinen-Aa and ascends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (see above), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (3 3/4 M.) the **Hirsch Inn* (a little

father on the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* 1¼ M., to *Schwyz* (p. 101) 2 M.

From Sattel to Unter-Ägeri, 5½ M., diligence daily in 1 hr., passing the pretty *Ägeri-See* (p. 72). On the **Morgarten**, the hill on the S.E. side of the lake, on 16th Nov. 1315, the Confederates won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a representation of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, ¾ M. to the N. of Sattel and 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake. A commemoration service is held here annually on the day of the battle. — *Ober-* and *Unter-Ägeri*, and thence to Zug (diligence twice daily), see p. 71.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg* (see below), by five lofty viaducts and past the *Ecce Homo Chapel* to (34 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950′; **Rössli*), a mountain-village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the slopes of the Rigi, the Frohnalpstock (with the Uri-Rothstock in the distance), and the two Mythen.

The ***Rossberg** (highest peak, the *Wildspitz*, 5190′) may be ascended without difficulty in 2½ hrs. from *Steinerberg* viâ *Hof*, *Schwand*, and the *Rossberghütte* (4185′). At the top, which commands a fine view (Panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rossberg-Kulm*. — The descent may be made to *Ägeri* (p. 72).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway (see below), before reaching (36 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (Hôt. Hof Goldau, etc.). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 87.

30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 86, 120, 104, 110, 376.

109 M. Railway. Express in 5¾, ordinary trains in 7½ hrs.; fares 24 fr. 60, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 30 c. (To Lugano 127½ M., express in 6¾ hrs.; 29 fr. 30, 20 fr. 50, 14 fr. 66 c.; to Milan 176 M., in 9¾ hrs.; 36 fr. 65, 18 fr. 5 c.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 72), a station between Zug and Lucerne, the starting-point of the St. Gotthard line, is reached by express from *Zürich* in about 1½ hr.; from *Bâle* by *Lucerne* in 3 hrs., or by *Aarau* or by *Brugg* and *Muri* in 3½-4¼ hrs. — For the day express there is a table d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. Finest views from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right. These are seen most comfortably from the open galleries of the new saloon-carriages (1st & 2nd class).

The ****St. Gotthard Railway**, constructed in 1872-82 at a cost of 238 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern times. It includes the Immensee, Goldau, Flüelen, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Chiasso (128 M.), the Bellinzona and Locarno (13½ M.) and the Bellinzona, Magadino, and Pino (17 M.) lines. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787′ above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1′ in 4′. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 104). Altogether the line has 56 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 25½ M.), 32 bridges, 10 viaducts, and 24 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller should drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in

preference to the train; or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Rothkreuz, Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

From *Lucerne* to (11 M.) **Rothkreuz** (1410′), see p. 72. Our line diverges to the right, traversing a hilly and wooded tract. To the right the Rigi, the Uri and Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Before reaching *Immensee* (p. 96), which lies below us, on the left, we obtain a survey of the E. part of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 95). On the N. bank lies *Walchwyl;* then *St. Adrian* (p. 96).

16 M. **Immensee-Küssnacht** (1585′). Omnibus to *Küssnacht* in 25 min. (p. 96; *Tell's Chapel*, at the end of the *'Hohle Gasse'*, is $^1/_2$ M. from the station). To the right the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the Kulm Hotel far above us (p. 89).

The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, passing through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 96), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Mythen (p. 102). Threading the *Rindelfluh Tunnel* (220 yds.) and several rock-cuttings, we reach —

21 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1845′; *Hof Goldau*, *Restaurant Bellevue*, at the station; **Rössli*, in the village of Goldau), also a station on the *Arth* and *Rigi Railway* (p. 87), and the junction for *Einsiedeln* and *Wädensweil* (p. 100). The station is situated on the scene of the great *Goldau Landslip*, which occurred on Sept. 2nd, 1806. This landslip, which descended from the *Gnippen* (5127′), the W. summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 100), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren. — Ascent of the *Rossberg*, see p. 100.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 100); on the right, high above, is the *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg* (p. 91). The train skirts the pretty **Lowerzer See** (1475′; $2^1/_4$ M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz*, and in the middle of the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house (Inn; by boat from Lowerz or Seewen in 25 min.). — $24^1/_2$ M. **Steinen** (1540′; *Rössli*), a considerable village in a fertile situation, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 83). On the supposed site of his house stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood* with old frescoes, which is said to have been erected in 1400. The train crosses the *Steinen-Aa* to —

26 M. **Schwyz-Seewen.** The village of *Seewen* (1500′; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof; Railway Inn*, both at the station), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies **Schwyz** (1685′;

pop. 6663; **Rössli*, R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.; **Hôtel Hediger*, same charges; **Café Central*, near the church, with garden), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythen* (5955′) with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (6245′). The *Parish Church* (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The **Great Mythen** (6245′; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), ascended without difficulty by a new path, is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (Bellevue; Stern, pens. 4 fr.); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; small Inn), which may also be reached by a direct path from Schwyz viâ the *Hölle* and the pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen by *Ibach* and (3 M.) *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Mythen path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows a narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (*Inn, plain, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

A very attractive walk may be taken from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muotathal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 65.

We now turn to the S. (on the left the *Frohnalpstock* with the *Kurhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 82), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855 by Father Theodosius, and reach —

28½ M. **Brunnen** (1445′; p. 82), the most frequented spot on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station ½ M. from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 83), the train now reaches the ***Lake of Uri**, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 83), and is carried along its bank by a series of tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above it, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mythenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 83); and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 85). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel* (640 yds.), the *St. Franciscus Tunnel* (212 yds.), and the *Oelberg* or *Schieferneyg Tunnel* (2169 yds.), the longest but one on the line. 32½ M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstaldenthal* (p. 83). Crossing the Axenstrasse, and enjoying fine glimpses of the lake and the Uri-Rothstock to the right, we traverse the *Stutzeck Tunnel* (1082 yds.) and others, passing *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 84), the *Axenberg* (3670′ long), and the *Sulzeck*, to —

36 M. **Flüelen** (1435′; *Rail. Restaurant*; comp. p. 84), the port of Uri, and the starting-point of the old high-road over the St. Gotthard (pp. 104, 110).

We now ascend the broad lower Reussthal, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 104) in the background, and the two *Windgällen* (p. 115) to the left of it.

38 M. **Altdorf**, or *Altorf* (1465′; pop. 2553; **Hôtel de la Gare*, plain, R. 1-2 fr.; in the village, **Schlüssel*; **Löwe*, moderate; *Krone*; **Tell*, with garden), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains.

This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal *Statue of Tell*, in plaster, erected in 1861, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on his son's head by order of the tyrant Gessler. About 150 paces distant stands a fountain, with a statue of *Besler*, a magistrate of the town, erected on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood while awaiting his father's arrow, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. Some say that the lime-tree was 30 paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; but the latter is known to have existed before the 14th century.

The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then, about 1 M. to the left, the village of **Bürglen** (1805′; *Tell*), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenthal* (p. 64), the traditional birth-place of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the *Schächenthal* and over the *Klausen* to (23 M.) *Stachelberg*, see R. 20. A glimpse at the **Schächenthal** is best obtained by ascending from *Weiterschwanden* or *Spiringen* (p. 64) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farm-houses in the *Kessel* (4505′), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The **Ross-Stock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettenthal-Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstaldenthal* to *Sisikon* (p. 85).

The train now crosses the wild *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the pretty church of *Schatlorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's Tell, is said to have died in 1307 (*Inn at the foot of the castle-hill). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 104); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8335′) and the *Bockli* (6810′); to the left the *Mittagstock* (6663′), *Belmistock* (7933′), *Hohe Faulen* (8260′), and lastly the two *Windgällen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,463′; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9800′).

41½ M. **Erstfeld** (1503′; *Hof Erstfeld*, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, both at the station, unpretending), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins and a heavier locomotive is attached to the train. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter*, the *Engelberg-Rothstock*, and the strangely contorted *Schlossberg Glacier*.

The interesting **Erstfelder Thal** (comp. Map, p. 120) extends to the S.W. to the *Glattenfirn*. At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Fulensee*, 1/2 hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463'), 1/2 hr. farther to the S. On the latter, 3 1/2 hrs. from Erstfeld, is the new *Krönte-hütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club, whence the *Krönte* or *Krönlet* (10,197') may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (with guide). The *Fulenbach*, which flows out of the Obersee, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes (for adepts only, with good guides) lead hence over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635') and over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610') to (6 1/2 hrs.) Engelberg (comp. p. 120).

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (8 1/2 hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 120.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 45 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795'), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri* the traditional castle of Gessler (R. in the adjoining house). About 1 M. farther on lies the village of **Amsteg** (1760'; **Stern*, or *Post*; **Hirsch*; **Freihof*; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Engel*; in all, R. 1 1/2-2, 'pens'. 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

*Maderaner Thal (bridle-path in 3 1/4 hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 32. — Over the *Krüzli Pass* or the *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Claridenpass* to *Stachelberg*, see p. 115.

The **Bristenstock** (10,090'; 7-8 hrs.; very fatiguing; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Amsteg by the *Bristenalp* and the *Blackialp* and past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090'), affords a grand but hardly repaying panorama. Descent to the *Etzlithal* or *Fellithal* difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925'), *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle* (9800' and 10,463'), etc., see pp. 114, 115. — The **Hohe Faulen** (8260'; 5 hrs., with guide; not difficult and attractive) may be ascended from Silenen through the *Evithal* and over the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Balmeten Alps*.

The **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Map, p. 120) should be traversed on foot (or in an open carriage), both for the sake of the scenery and for the opportunity it affords of examining the interesting railway. It crosses the Kärstelenbach and then the Renss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond (1 3/4 M.) **Inschi** (2168'; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1 1/2 M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About 1/2 M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal* or *Fellenen-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 367.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3048'). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660'), called the *Pfaffensprung* ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road re-crosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (p. 105). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meien-Reuss* (p. 129) shortly before reaching (1 1/2 M.) **Wasen** (p. 105). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (3/4 M.) **Wattingen** (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 105). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Renss. To the

Kilometres
1 2 3 4 5 6
1:250,000
English miles
1 2 3 4 5

Scale 1:25.000.

LOOP TUNNELS NEAR WASEN.

Contour Lines drawn at intervals of 30 metres (98 ft.)

LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.

LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.

Gez. v. Rychner.

Kilometer.

English Mlle.

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is *Göschenen* (3640′; p. 105). Thence to Andermatt, see p. 110.

The most interesting part of the line begins here. Above the village of Amsteg it pierces a projecting rock by means of the *Windgälle Tunnel* (1828′; 189 yds. long), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 177′ high; fine view of the deeply-cut *Maderaner Thal*, with the *Grosse Windgälle*, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right), and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlaui Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds. long), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel* (96 yds.), cross the *Inschi-Atpbach* and the *Zraggenthal* (viaduct about 100 yds. long), thread the short *Zgraggen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlinger* tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (50 M.) **Gurtnellen** (2427′).

Above Gurtnellen we come to one of the most remarkable parts of the line, which in order to facilitate the ascent to Göschenen (see below) passes through three curved tunnels and describes a wide double bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke* (p. 104), the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115′, goes through the short *Mühte Tunnel*, re-crosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822′; 93 yds. long). Then follow a handsome bridge over the deep ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 129), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), another bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.). 55 M. **Wasen** or *Wassen* (3055′), a considerable village (**Hôt. des Alpes; *Ochs; Krone*), with a loftily situated church commanding an admirable survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see R. 37.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds. long, 260′ high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high), beautifully situated, the third bridge over the deep, wild gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through the short *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3250′; 84 yds. long), skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (9785′). Crossing the *Ketterbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118′), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 161′ high; view of the *Göschenenthal* to the right, with the beautiful *Dammafirn*, p. 110), and reaches —

59½ M. **Göschenen,** or *Geschenen* (3640′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D.

3½ fr.; **Hôt. Göschenen*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3-4 fr.; **Rössli*, ¼M. from the station, R. & A. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. St. Gotthard; Löwen*, moderate; *Krone*). In the little cemetery is a tasteful monument (1889) to L. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, by Andreoletti. — From Göschenen to *Airolo* by the *St. Gotthard Road*, 22 M., see R. 31.

Immediately beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 110) by a bridge 105′ high, and enters the great **St. Gotthard Tunnel**, which is 16,309 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 2930 yds. (1⅔ M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786′ above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6′ in 1000′ towards Göschenen and 2′ in 1000′ towards Airolo. The work was begun in June 1872, at Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb. 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was 56¾ million fr. (2,270,000*l.*). The boring machines used were on the improved Ferroux system, worked by compressed air. The tunnel, 28′ broad and 21′ high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line of rails. The tunnel runs at a depth of 1083′ below Andermatt, 6076′ below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350′ below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 16 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right above the exit from the tunnel fortifications have recently been erected.

69½ M. **Airōlo** (3755′; pop. 1749; **Posta*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 4, B. 1¼ fr.; **Hôt. Lombardi*, **Hôt. Airolo*, R. & A. 2½ fr., *Hôt. des Alpes*, *Hôt. Rossi*, all near the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), in the upper valley of the Ticino (*Valle Leventina*, p. 108), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877. The scenery retains its Alpine character until near Faido.

Passes (guide, *Clem. Dotta* of Airolo). Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 304; over the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7572′) to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 309. Through the *Val Maggia* to *Locarno*, see p. 429. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8303′) to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; the ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8337′) to *S. Maria* (p. 369) in 8 hrs., attractive. — By *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 367.

From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora (10 hrs., guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to S. Maria 10 fr.; porter, at the Hôtel Lombardi at Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 12 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¾ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (4110′). After ¼ hr. more the path ascends to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548′). It then runs at nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4567′; Inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a small chapel to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient

inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the mountains of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the (1/2 hr.) sequestered *Lake Ritom* (6000′), on a hill to the left of which is the ***Hôtel Piora** (sheltered, and suitable for some stay; R. 2, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.). Pine-woods close to the hotel. Several good points of view in the neighbourhood (*Fongio, Pian'Alto, Cima di Camoghè, Punta Nera, Taneda*, etc.). In secluded basins lie six small lakes (and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the *Val Cadlimo*). Great variety of geological formations and of plants. — The path to *S. Maria* (3 1/4 hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend the slope to the left by a good path to the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets to the left), we reach (1/4 hr.) the *Alp Piora*, and (1/4 hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for 1/4 hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 369.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9022′) on the left, to the (3/4 hr.) summit of the **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the Scopì, to the left in the distance the Tödi chain. The (1 1/2 hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 369. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 95.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), passes through the *Stalvedro Tunnel* (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the high-road runs through four rock-cuttings. The valley expands. 73 M. **Ambri-Piotta** (2985′; *Restaurant Soldini; Brasserie Piotta*). To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (76 M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; *Hôtel Monte Piottino*) we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. the map, p. 104). The *Platifer (Monte Piottino)* here projects into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced its passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild rocky gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway accomplishes the descent by means of two circular tunnels. At **Dazio Grande** it crosses the Ticino (striking view down the valley), is carried through the *Dazio Tunnel* (388 yds.) and the short *Artoito Tunnel*, and enters the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), from which it emerges into the *Piottino Ravine*, 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118′ more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which opens the beautiful valley of Faido. Crossing the Ticino by the *Polmengo Bridge*, and beyond another tunnel, we reach —

81 M. **Faido** (2485′; pop. 991; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, **Hôt. Faido*, both at the station; **Angelo*, R. & A. 2 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli*, pens., incl. wine, 7 fr.; *Prince of Wales; Hôt. Vella; Restaurant Belgeri; Birraria Rosian*), the capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, and frequented as a summer-resort. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Ticino in a fine waterfall.

The **Valle Leventina**, or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment at auction. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1815 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the new canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From **Faido** over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 369; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 434.

The train now carries us through beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right lies *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (85½ M.) **Lavorgo** (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque ***Biaschina Ravine** to a lower region of the valley, and forms a fine waterfall, while the railway descends about 300′ on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew fashion. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel* (508 yds.), cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and then enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115′). Next follow the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct* (67 yds.), and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118′), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we next reach —

90 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The large village (1295′; *Posta*, *Cervo*, both well spoken of), picturesquely situated among vineyards on the left bank, 1¼ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*. The well-preserved early Romanesque church of *S. Niccolò da Mira* is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Below Giornico the train crosses the Ticino by a bridge 132 yds. long. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*. — 94 M. **Bodio** (1090′; *Posta*). Beyond *Polleggio* (Corona) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 370) on the left, and is twice crossed by the line. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of *Riviĕra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10′ in height.

98 M. **Biasca** (970′; *Rail. Restaurant*; in the village, 1 M. from the station, *Union & Poste*, unpretending), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112′). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronittà Chapel*, loftily situated, near which is a pretty waterfall. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 95.

The train skirts the base of the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer, and traverses two tunnels. 101½ M. **Osogna** (870′; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock with a rounded summit. 105 M. **Claro** (830′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8920′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, on a projecting eminence to the left, stands the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074′). Beyond (107½ M.) **Castione** (800′) the train passes the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 380) and crosses the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 380). We now approach Bellinzona, a picturesque place, with lofty pinnacled walls and three old castles.

109 M. **Bellinzona**, Ger. *Bellenz* (760′; pop. 3320; **Poste & Pens. Suisse*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; **Cervo; Rail. Restaurant*), a town of quite Italian character, with a handsome abbey-church of the 16th cent., is the capital of Canton Ticino. It is commanded on the W. by the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated hill; on the E. by the *Castello di Mezzo*, or *di Svitto*, and the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbè*, the highest of the three (1502′). In the middle ages Bellinzona was strongly fortified by the Visconti and others, and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late.

The three castles were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 108), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle had a small garrison and a few cannons. The *Castello Grande*, which affords a striking view, belonged to Uri, and is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted; fee). The *Castello di Mezzo* belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario*, now in ruins, to Unterwalden. — Beautiful walk (1¼ hr. in all) towards the S. of the town; up the road to the highest castle, with charming views, but not quite up to the gate, where the hill becomes more level and is planted with lofty chestnuts; then back, and through the vineyards to the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of *S. Maria della Salute*, another admirable point of view; lastly, to the left of the chapel, back to the station.

Ascent of the *Monte Camoghè* (from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs.; with guide), see p. 429. — Over the *Passo di S. Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 448.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see R. 108; to *Locarno*, p. 431; to *Laveno*, p. 435.

31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. Diligence from Göschenen to *Andermatt* twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr. 40, coupé 1 fr. 70 c.); to *Hospenthal* twice in 1⅓-1½ hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. Omnibuses from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1-1½ fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10, to the Hospice 35, to Airolo 60 fr.; from Andermatt to the Hospice 30, to Airolo 50 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 25 (there and back 30 fr.), to Airolo 45 fr. Carriage with one horse from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 6 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 15 (there and back 25 fr.), to Airolo 25 fr. Driver's fee, 10% of the fare.

The **St. Gotthard** was probably the most frequented of the Alpine passes down to the beginning of this century, but being crossed by a bridle-path only it was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri

and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which for half-a-century was the scene of busy traffic; but since the completion of the railway it has again become deserted. Travellers will, however, be repaid by a drive in an open carriage or a walk over the pass. On foot from Göschenen to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min.; thence to Hospenthal, 3/4 hr.; thence to the Hospice, 2 1/4 hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2 3/4 hrs. or by footpaths, 1 3/4 hr. Those whose chief object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (telephone).

Göschenen (3640′), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 105.

The **Göschenen-Thal** (3 hrs. to the Göschener-Alp, guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken) deserves a visit. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Wicki* (4350′), where the *Voralper Reuss* dashes from the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle*, a ravine on the right; then by *St. Niklaus* and the *Brindlistaffel* (5043′) to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Göschener-Alp** (6040′; rustic *Inn*, with beds; guides must be brought from Göschenen), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammafirn* from the *Winterberg* range (which culminates in the *Dammastock* and *Rhonestock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (5 1/2-6 hrs., with guide) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9110′), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 116), to *Realp* (p. 117). The **Lochberg* (10,130′), which affords a splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard groups etc., is easily ascended in 3/4 hr. from the pass. — Several difficult passes, fit for experts only, cross from the Göschener-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (*Winterjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Maasplankjoch;* comp. p. 128). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180′) or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500′) to the *Steinalp*, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 128). — Ascent of the **Fleckistock** (*Spitzliberg*, 11,214′; guide 30 fr.) for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (see above) through the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Hornfeli-Alp* (5850′; spend night). At the head of the valley, in view of the *Wallenbühlfirn*, we mount to the right to the *Flühen* (7874′); then over loose stones and steep rock to the summit (6 hrs. from the Hornfeli-Alp).

Above the Göschenen station the *St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere*, or *Häderli-Brücke* (3720′). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, 1/4 M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the ***Schöllenen** (2 1/2 M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path passing the dilapidated *Lange Brücke* (a little above are the Göschenen water-works, with a considerable waterfall), and crossing the (1 M.) *Sprengibrück* (4048′). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1 1/2 M.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufelsbrücke*, 4593′), amidst wild and grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100′ below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of the unwary. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26′ span. The old bridge, 20′ below, fell in 1888.

A battle between the French and the Austrians took place here on 14th Aug., 1799, with the result that the latter were compelled to retreat

Geograph. Anstalt von

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Kilometer. 1:150.000

Susten-P.
Griessenhornli
Stucklistock
Rüti-Firn
Meien-Th.
Schynstock
Susten-Sp.
Sustenhn.
Brunnenstock
Fleckistock
Kartigel-F.
Winterberg
Spitzli
Schwarzenstock
Mittagstock
Wasen
Gletscherhn.
Steinberg
Sustenlimmi
Kühplankenstock
Rohr-F.
Meiggelen
Meiggelenstock
Wattingen
Bodmen
Salbüschyn
Hornfeli-St.
Hornfeli-A.
Voralp-Th.
Salbit-A.
Geschenen
Kehlen-A.
Kehlen-Gl.
Schyn
St. Bahnstock
Schwendi-A.
Abfrutt
St. Niklaus
Wiki
Geschenen-Th.
Geschenen-Reuss
Wiest
Bördli-A.
Hint. Röthe
Geschener-A.
Brindli Staffel
die Spitze
Gütsch
Moosstock
Schneestock
Damastock
Damma-Firn
Winter-Gl.
Lochstock
Bäzberg
Plattenstock
Spitzberge
Andermatt
Alpligen-Gl.
Lochberg
Mittertishn.
Tendelen
Mettlen
Ursern-Thal
Winterst.
Alpligen Lücke
Tiefenstock
Gletschhn.
Rambord-A.
Riechlern
Hospenthal
Tiefen-Gl.
Galenstock
Lochberg-Th.
Steinberg
Unt. Läger
Ober
Zumdorf
Gurschenst.
Gamssteg
St. Anna-Gl.
Gurschen-A.
St. Joseph
Eisenmanns-A.
Realp
Guspis
Gamsst.
Kastelhorn
Rothhn.
Bielenstock
Tiefengl.-Whs.
Ochsen-A.
Eggen-A.
Am Biel
Winterhn. (P. Orsino)
Cantoniera
Guspis-Th.
Furkaegg
Garschen-Th
Bielen
Siedeln
Schwärze-A.
Mäderen-A.
Passo Orsino
Auf der Flüh-A.
Finsterst.
Thierberg A.
Wytenwasser-Th.
Blauberg
Ober-Kasern
P. dell' Uomo
Mte Prosa
A. della Sella
Mutten-Alp
A. di Lucendro
St. Gotthard
Ywerberhörner
Ywerberhn.
P. la Valletta
Sorescia
Mutten-Gl.
Stelliboden-Gletscher
Ober-Staffel
Wyttenwasser-Gl.
P. Lucendro
la Fibbia
Passo Cavanna
Motta di dentro
Airolo
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

over the Oberalp to Disentis. A month later the tide of fortune turned. Suvoroff, after several sharp skirmishes in the Val Tremola (p. 114), with the aid of Rosenberg, who had crossed the Lukmanier and the Oberalp, drove the French before him. On the morning of 25th Sept. the Russians forced the passage of the Urner Loch with severe loss, but were again checked at the Devil's Bridge, which was stoutly defended by the French. The latter attempted to blow up the bridge, but only succeeded in destroying a stone embankment by which it was approached. Nothing daunted, the Russians gallantly descended under galling fire to the bed of the Reuss, succeeded in crossing it and clambering up the opposite bank, and after a fierce conflict compelled their enemy to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; good collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards, passing a chapel and a new fort (see below), to the (1/4 M.) **Urner Loch** (4642′), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for a bridle-path only. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray. Both above and below the Urner Loch, as well as at Andermatt and Hospenthal, strong fortifications have recently been erected; while new roads have been made from the Devil's Bridge to the *Bäzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch*, two points commanding fine views.

The **Valley of Urseren**, upon which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 116), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and 1/2-1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. — 3/4 M. —

4 M. **Andermatt.** — **Hotels:** *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, a large hotel, in an open situation, 1/4 M. from the village, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5 fr. (Engl. Church Service); adjacent, Hôtel-Restaurant du Touriste, moderate; opposite, Hôt.-Pens. Nager, small; *Grand Hôtel Andermatt & Pens. Oberalp, at the upper end of the village; *St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Drei Könige, R. & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Krone, R., L., & A. 2 fr.; Sonne.

Andermatt (4738′; pop. 711), or *Urseren*, Ital. *Orsĕra*, 1 1/4 M. from the Devil's Bridge, the principal village in the valley, is a winter resort of invalids. Adjoining the church is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions. At the exit of the Urner Loch, beside the cliffs to the left, is a much older church said to date from the time of the Lombards. The *Mariahilf* chapel affords a good survey: to the W. rises the barren grey Bäzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (p. 368). St. Gotthard minerals sold by *Frau Meyer-Müller.*

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, see R. 94; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, see R. 33.

The **Badus**, or **Six-Madun** (9615′), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (toilsome; guide 13 fr.; from

Tschamut easier and shorter, p. 367). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. The descent may be made to the *Toma See* in the valley of the Rhine (to Sedrun, 4 hrs., comp. p. 367). — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 4 hrs.) and *Gamsstock* (9728′; 4½ hrs.) are also fine points of view (guide necessary). — Over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), see p. 106.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

5½ M. **Hospenthal** (4800′; **Meyerhof*, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Goldner Löwe*, R., L. & A. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Post; Schäfli*, unpretending) was formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic. Eng. Ch. Service in summer. The *Furka Road* (R. 33) diverges to the right beyond the village.

The St. Gotthard road ascends in numerous windings through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from the Lake of Lucendro (see below). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberge (p. 116), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 113). At a bend in the road (¾ M.) is the first *Cantoniera* (5876′), at the foot of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747′). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the second Cantoniera, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its source in the *Lake of Lucendro* (to the right; not visible), by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′).

To the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6834′) a digression of ½ hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265′), the *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road on the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The ST. GOTTHARD is a mountain-group, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren valley, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di S. Gottardo* (8235′), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (8983′) and *Pizzo Centrale* (9850′; p. 113); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,184′), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′), etc.

13¾ M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867′), ¼ M. to the S. of the culminating point, is a 'dépendance' of the **Hôtel du Mont Prosa* (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.), which stands opposite. The latter is adjoined by the *Hospice*. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

Excursions (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotel). *Pizzo Centrale, or *Tritthorn* (9850′), somewhat fatiguing (3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The *View is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (Panorama by A. Heim). The ascent may also be made from Hospenthal in about 5 hrs., viâ the *Gamsboden* and the *Guspisthal* (p. 112). — **Monte Prosa** (8983′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), free from difficulty. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blauberg. Thence to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41′ higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20′ deep. View inferior to that from the Pizzo Centrale.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val Tremola, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — **Piz Lucendro** (9708′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 112) a good path ascends by the *Lucendro Alp* to the *Ywerber Pass*, before reaching which we turn to the left and gradually mount the *Lucendro Glacier* to the S.E. angle of the Piz; then over rock to the summit. Descent to the *Lucendro Pass* (see below). — *Leckihorn* (10,070′), see below. — *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, very difficult (comp. p. 304).

Ascent of the **Sorescia** or *Scara Orell* (7350′), a pleasant excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S. to the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley unadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult (4½ hrs.; adepts need no guide). The route ascends to the N.W. from the Lucendro lake over grass slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′; to the left) to the **Orsino Pass** (about 8530′), on the S.W. side of the Piz Orsino (p. 112); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Snstenhörner and Titlis. Descent to Realp across pastures and brushwood.

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10 hrs., with guide), fatiguing, but repaying. From the Hotel we ascend the *Valletta di S. Gottardo*, between the *Fibbia* and the *Pizzo la Valletta*, to the (2 hrs.) *Passo di Lucendro* (8330′), whence the *Piz Lucendro* (see above) may be acended (1½ hr.). We then cross to the N. of the Piz (or descend from the Piz) to the *Wyttenwasser-Thal* and the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 117), traverse the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, pass the *Hühnerstock*, and reach (4½ hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9556′), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,070′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier*, past the *Muttenhörner;* then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwärze Glacier*, and down to the (3½ hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 117).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 2-2½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the road-side are often 30-40′ high, and sometimes remain unmelted throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About ½ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (see

above), and enters the **Val Tremŏla**, a dismal valley into which avalanches often fall, and descends past the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010′) in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564′) the Val Tremola ends and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 108) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

22 M. **Airŏlo** (3755′), 8½ M. from the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 106.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 305) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

32. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 62.

The *__Maderaner Thal__, a picturesque valley about 8 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great* and *Little Windgälle*, the *Great* and *Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn;* S., the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (3030′ above Amsteg; horse 12 fr.; porter 6, there and back within two days 12 fr.). Beautiful return-route viâ the *Stafeln* (p. 115), 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

Amsteg (1760′), see p. 104. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend, passing under the huge railway-bridge, by a good zigzag path to the *St. Antons-Kapelle;* then over gently sloping pastures, shaded with fruit-trees, to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; Café Fedier, with garden, beyond the chapel, to the right). The path descends a little, crosses (5 min.) to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzlithal* (see p. 116), in which a fine waterfall is visible. After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the *Lungenstutz* (3600′; two small inns), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw-mill*, and passing the houses of *Balmwald* on the left, in 25 min. more we reach the **Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub* (4790′; R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., *Engl. Church Service*), adapted for a stay of some time. Fine view from the terrace on the W. side of the house. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity. About ½ M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See*.

To the **Hüfi Glacier**, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Schleierbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbäche*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height

(5230′), overlooking the glacier (which has greatly receded), from which the Kärstelenbach issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide necessary, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the *Alp Gufern* (3-4 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the ***Stafeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. The path first leads to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascends to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6235′), the (3/4 hr.) *Stafel-Alp* (6290′), and the (1/4 hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6553′; Alpine fare and accommodation), commanding a magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgällen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view, especially of the conspicuous Windgällen, is commanded by the **Widderegg* (7840′), 1 1/4 hr. from Bernetsmatt, with guide.] We then descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzern-See* (4636′) and the (1 hr.) *Golzern-Alpen* (4583′; excellent drinking-water), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of (1 1/2 hr.) *Bristen* and (1/2 hr.) *Amsteg* (to the station 1/4 hr. more).

Excursions from the Hôtel Alpenclub. (Guides: *Ambr.*, *Jost*, and *Jos. Zgraggen*; *Jos. Maria*, *Melch.*, and *Jos. Tresch*; *A. Baumann*; *Jos.* and *Melchior Gnos* and others; ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the **Düssistock** (*Piz Gif*, 10,703′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunnithal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6332′), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The **Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; guide 20 fr.), presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the upper part of the (4-5 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier* (p. 116), and ascend the snowy slopes, to the right, to the summit in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Krüzli Pass* (p. 116), and ascend across the *Strim Glacier*, reaching the summit from the S.E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — **Weitenalpstock** (9872′), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — *Bristenstock* (10,090′), see p. 104. — **Piz Cambriales** (10,588′), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Club-hut (see below), and **Claridenstock** (10,728′; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. **Kammlistock** (10,787′; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, laborious. — The **Grosse Windgälle** or *Kalkstock* (10,463′), from the Alp Bernetsmatt (see above) 5 hrs, and the **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,814′), from the Hüfi Club-hut 6 hrs., both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness (guide 25 fr.). — **Grosse Ruchen** (10,295′), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (from the *Alp Gnof*, 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The **Kleine Windgälle** (9800′), from the Alp Bernetsmatt by the arête between the Kleine and Grosse Windgälle in 3 1/2-4 hrs., is not difficult and very attractive.

Passes. To Stachelberg over the **Clariden Pass** (9843′), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to experts with able guides (30-35 fr.). The route ascends the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Club Hut* on the finely situated *Hüfi Alp* (5905′; spend night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over the moraine to the (40 min.) *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüfifirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) *Pass* at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,728′), commanding a fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc. We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through its middle, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 62), and through the difficult *Wallenbach-Schlucht* to the *Altenorenalp*, the *Auengüter* (p. 62), and (5 hrs.)

Stachelberg. Or from the Claridenfirn (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the **Hüfi Pass** (9645′), between the *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9852′) and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 63) or to the right by the *Sandgrat* to *Disentis* (p. 365). — Another pass to Stachelberg (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel) is the **Kammlilücke** (9268′), lying between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (p. 115), for experts not very difficult. Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed *Gries Glacier*, the *Kammli Alp*, and the *Klausen Pass* (p. 64).

To Unterschächen over the **Ruchkehlen Pass**, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the *Alp Gnof* (p. 115) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Ruchen*, and descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkehle* into the *Brunnithal* and *Schächenthal* (p. 64). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180′) is also toilsome. From the Hüfi Club-hut we monnt the Hüfi Glacier and the *Bocktschingelfirn* to the pass, between the Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, and descend to the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* and *Unterschächen*.

To Disentis over the **Brunni Pass** (8875′), 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide necessary, 20 fr.). We ascend the *Brunnithal* by *Rinderbiel* and *Waltersfirren* (p. 115) to the (2½ hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (6988′), cross the *Brunni Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) pass between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9506′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right, and descend through the *Acletta-Thal* to *Acletta* and (3½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 365).

From Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass (7645′) to Sedrun, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the *Etzlithal* to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the *Strimthal* to *Sedrun* (p. 366), 2½ hrs.

33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 110.

25 M. Diligence in summer daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 85, coupé 11 fr. 95 c.); from Göschenen to Brig daily in 12 (Brig to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hour's halt at Tiefenbach, and dining at the Rhone Glacier (20 fr. 65 c., coupé 25 fr. 15 c.). — Pedestrians should allow the following times from Göschenen: to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 3½ (return 2½), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs. — Horse from Realp to Tiefenbach 5, Furka 8 fr. — Carriages: with one horse from Göschenen to Realp, 10 fr.; with two horses from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10-15, the Furka 40-50 fr. (incl. fee); from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 90, Brig 125 fr.; from Hospenthal to Realp, with one horse 6, two horses 10, to Furka 20 (there and back 25) and 35, Rhone Glacier 30 and 50, Fiesch 50 and 90, Brig 70 and 120 fr.; from Realp to the Furka, with one horse 12, two horses 20 fr., Rhone Glacier 18 and 25 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Furka 15 fr.

The ***Furka Road**, constructed chiefly for military purposes, and forming a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the neighbouring mountains, and from Realp onwards should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot.

To (5½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4800′), see pp. 110-112. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the level bank of the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urserenthal* (p. 111). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,053′). 2¼ M. *Zumdorf* (4965′), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the Tiefengletscher (p. 117), and soon reach (1¾ M.) —

9½ M. **Realp** (5060′; **Hôt. des Alpes*, plain; *'Beim Hospiz'*, with the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener-Alp*, see p. 110; *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 113. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304) by the **Cavanna Pass** (8566′), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, ½ M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) We soon obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad Urserenthal, with the zigzags of the Oberalpstrasse in the background (p. 368); on the left are the Wyttenwasserthal with the glacier of that name, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. At the last winding of the road (*Fuchsegg*, 6595′), 3½ M. from Realp, stands the small **Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (R. 2, D. 3½, pens. 6 fr., well spoken of). About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Ebneten-Alp*, is **Tiefenbach** (6790′; *Hôtel Tiefengletscher*, D. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.), where the diligence halts some time.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach (1¼ hr.; guide) the beautiful **Tiefen Glacier**, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850′), where beautiful crystals (more than 12½ tons) were found in 1868 (p. 140). — Over the *Tiefensattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel*, *Trifthütte*), see p. 127. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9449′) to the *Göschener-Alp* (p. 110), 6 hrs., with guide; descent to the *Winter Glacier* steep.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path (not recommended) follows the *Garschenthal* on the left, far below. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9669′). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (see below). The (3 M.) —

17½ M. **Furka** (7992′; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Furka*, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4-5, pens. 9-12 fr.; post and telegraph office) is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn, to the left of it the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescherhörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and to the right the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the **Künzli*, about 1 M. from the hotel, we obtain a view also of the upper part of the Rhone Glacier and of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.).

Excursions. **Furkahorn** (9935′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr., not necessary for adepts), to the N. of the pass, by an easy bridle-path; very interesting. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. Not advisable to descend direct to the Rhone Glacier. — **Muttenhorn** (10,180′; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

Galenstock (11,805′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), for adepts only, with an able guide, axe, and rope. From the Furka to the (¾ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see p. 118), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right,

follow a rocky arête, and lastly mount very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* to the *St. Gotthard Hospice* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 113; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trifthütte*, see p. 127.

To THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 176), 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers may descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road 1/2 M. from the inn, to the (3/4 hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier* (direct footpath hence to the left across the moraine to the Hôtel Belvedere, see below), cross it above the ice-fall in 1 1/2 hr., and go over the (3/4 hr.) **Nägeli's Grätli** (8470'; view) to the (2 hrs.) Hospice. This route is less to be recommended in the reverse direction.

The road follows the slope to the right to the (1 1/4 M.) *Galenhütten* (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags, high above the huge ***Rhone Glacier** (p. 303), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the small *Hôtel Belvedere* (closed). A path leads hence in 1/4 hr., over the moraine, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier. In the valley we cross the *Muttbach* (the discharge of the *Gratschlucht Glacier*). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant *Rhone*, we now reach the (6 1/4 M.) —

25 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the '*Gletsch*' (5750'; p. 304).

From the Rhone Glacier to *Brigue*, see p. 304; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

34. From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surĕnen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 78.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 8 times daily in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 92). — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg thrice daily in 3 1/2 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c. (to Stans 6 times daily in 20 min.; fare 60 c.); one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr. — Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. from Stansstad, a drive of 1 3/4 hr., one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 16 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually alight and walk. (One-horse carr. from *Beckenried* to Engelberg, the route for travellers from the St. Gotthard, 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 80.) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surĕnen Pass, rather fatiguing (bridle-path, 9 hrs.; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To *Stansstad*, see p. 93. The road leads round the S. base of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 92), through orchards and pastures.

2 M. **Stans** or **Stanz** (1510'; pop. 2458; *Engel; Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Rössli*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohe Brisen* (7890') and the *Stanserhorn* (p. 119). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church* is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 20), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard,

on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 123). In the studio of the late painter *Deschwanden* a number of his paintings are exhibited gratis. Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The **Stanser Horn** (6230′; *View) is ascended from Stans by the *Blumatt alp*, from Kerns (p. 123) viâ *Wisserlen* and the *Holzwang Alp*, or from Dallenwyl (see below) viâ *Wiesenberg* (3½-4 hrs.; guide convenient). A mountain-railway is projected. — The **Buochser Horn** (5935′), ascended from *Nieder-Rickenbach* (see below) in 1½ hr., or from Beckenried or Buochs in 3¼ hrs., is another interesting point, commanding a superb view of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Brunnen, the district of Schwyz, and the Engelberg valley from Stans to Grafenort.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg traverses the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background rises the snow-clad Titlis. Near (2¼ M.) *Dallenwyl* we cross the Aa. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach*, to the right, stands the church of the village.

A good bridle-path, diverging to the left, ascends to (4½ M.; 6 M. from Stans viâ *Nieder-Büren*) the finely-situated health-resort of Niederrickenbach or *Mariarickenbach* (3830′; **Kurhaus zum Engel*, pens. 5-7 fr.). From this point the interesting ascent of the **Steinalp-Brisen* (7890′; guide not indispensable for adepts) may be made in 3 hrs. viâ the *Ahorn-Alp* and the *Steinalp*. Another attractive ascent is that of the *Schwalmis* (7373′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), which leads by the *Ahorn-Alp*, the *Bärfalle* (with a cross), and the *Bühl-Alp*, and thence up the E. arête. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Isenthal viâ the *Jochli*. An interesting pass (4½ hrs., with guide) leads from Niederrickenbach by the *Bühlalp* (see above) and the *Jochli* (6924′) between the Schwalmis and the Reissendstock, descending by the *Bolgen-Alp* to *St. Jakob* in the Isenthal (p. 85).

2 M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1710′; **Eintracht*, unpretending, pens.; *Kreuz*). Beside the church is the hermit-hut (brought hither from Altzellen) of *Conrad Scheuber*, grandson of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 123), whose worship he shares.

From Wolfenschiessen viâ *Oberrickenbach* and the **Schönegg Pass** (6315′) to (5½-6 hrs.) *Isenthal*, see p. 84. Guide advisable, the descent from the pass to the *Sulzthal Alp* being steep and pathless.

Beyond (3 M.) *Grafenort* (1885′; Inn, good wine) the road ascends through beautiful wood. To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. We next pass (4½ M.) the small auberge 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 127) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the

rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 121); in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8566′). Then (2 M.) —

14 M. Engelberg. — *Hôtel Sonnenberg, finely situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4½, S. 3, pens. 8½-11 fr.; *Hôtel Titlis, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *Engel, pens. 6-8 fr., rooms separated only by board partitions; *Apartments at *Dr. Cattani's*, adjoining, but without board; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, 7½-9 fr.; *Frau Dr. Müller's Hôtel; *Hôt. Engelberg, 6 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, unpretending, pens. 5 fr., R. extra; *Pens. Hess, R. 2, B. 1 fr. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable. Beer at *Waser's*. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Guides: *Karl, Eugen*, and *Jos. Hess; Jos. Kuster*, father and son; *Placidus Hess; Jos. Amrhein; Jos. Imfanger; N. Hurschler; C. Waser.*

Engelberg (3315′; pop. 1973), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, particularly for nervous patients. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The *Church contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 119). High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparencies by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The School connected with the abbey is well attended. The Farm Buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the Abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

Excursions. *Schwand (4300′; Inn), affording a delightful survey of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a good path in 1¼ hr. — **Bergli** (4300′; *Inn*) and the **Flühmatt** (1355′), each 1 hr., command a magnificent view of the Titlis. — Pleasant walk (way to the Surenen Pass, see p. 121), passing the church on the left, to the (¾ hr.) *Tätschbach Fall, which descends from the Hahnenberg (Inn). (To the left of this path is the End der Welt, a rocky basin at the head of the *Horbisthal*. It may be reached in ½ hr.: 10 min. from the church, and beyond the bridge over the Horbisbach, the path ascends to the left by the café 'Zur neuen Heimat'.) Beyond the Tätschbach we may cross the *Fürrenbach*, which also forms several falls, and visit the (½ hr.) dairy-farm of **Herrenrüti** (3897′; horse there and back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a survey of the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers. — The **Arnitobel**, a gorge with a waterfall, 2¼ M. to the W., a pleasant and shady walk; thence to the right to the (1 hr.) *Untere Arnialp* (4355′; Inn), with a good view of the Engelberger Rothstock, and to (1 hr. farther) the *Obere Arnialp* (5300), commanding a beautiful survey of the Engelberg valley. — **Fürrenalp** (6073′; 2½ hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tätschbach Fall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

Ascents. The **Rigidalstock** (8515′; 4½ hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part difficult, fine panorama; the **Wildgeissberg** (8710′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rather fatiguing; the **Widderfeld** (7723′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less fatigning. — **Hutstock** (8789′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Juchli* (p. 123), not difficult for mountaineers. — The **Hanghorn** (8790′), an attractive point, is reached in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by crossing the slope of the Schattband, in front of the Hutstock. — **Engelberg-Rothstock** (9252′; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), interesting and not difficult. We ascend by the *Alp Obhag* and the *Plankenalp* to

Wolfenschiessen
Altzellen
Grafenort
Bodmen-A.
Gräfimatt
Schildberg
Bettenebnet
Unter-Luter
See-Alp
Ober-Lutersee-Alp
Melchthal
Wilderfeld
Nünalphorn
Hutstock
Hanghorn
Barglen
Geissberg
Graustock
Tannenband
Gwärtler
Tannen-A.
Engstlen-A.
Engstlen-S.
Melchsee-A.
Reissend-Nollen
Wendenstöcke
Wendenwasser
Urnerstafel
Bann-Alp
Wallen-Stöcke
Plankengrat
Rigithal-Stöcke
Ruchstock
Stoffelberg
Griessen-Thal
Horbis-Th.
Hahnen
Engelberg
Engelberg-Th.
Gerschni-A.
Bitzistock
Galtiberg
Tälli
Firnalpeli
Wichelplanggen
Grassen
Wasenhorn
Gadmer Flüh
Gen-Th.
Tellistock
Sättelistöckli
Birchlauistock
Gadmen
Pfaffenhut
Urnerthal
Pfrundistock
Steinen-Gl.
Susten-P.
Kalchthal-Firn
Gross Gigli-A.
Schaftenlaui-A.
Staldi
Sattel
Wissenmad
Wang
Unterführen
Vorsass
Schwarzwald-A.
Wand-A.
Obbhaag-A.
Alp
Lauchern-A.
Bühlen
Lindeh
Englerz
Kreuz
Schwandboden
Kaiserstuhl
Sinsgäu-A.
Brisen
Beissenstl
Steinalp
Buren ob dem Bach
Hütti-A.
Diegisbalm
Stafel
Bannerlen
Winterhalden
Rothhalden
Hüttismatt
Grubten-A.
Melten
Ober-Luter
Unter-Luter
Aegelti
Storegg-P.
Obermatt
Ober-Schwand
Rigithal
Flühmatt
Schluchen
Fellenrüti
Vorder-Lenze
Ober-Arni
Arnialp
Oertigen
Wang
Stöcken
Jungholz
Alpelen
Unt. Trübsee-A.
Ob. Trübsee-A.
Trub-A.
Lamberengrat
Stand
Engstlen-Gl.
Joch-Gl.
Joch-P.
Reissend-Nollen
Engstlen-Alp
Spielberg
Engstlenlager
Scharthal
Schwarzenbach
Wenden-A.
Wenden-Gl.
Urnerstöcke
Unterth. St.
Oberth. Gl.
Ob. Leubg
Gschlössen-A.
Feldmoos
Stein-Whs.
Wissenmad
Steinen-Gl.
Susten-A.
Susten-P.
Kalchthal-Firn
Tälli-Firn
Schlossberg-Firn
Ob. Firn
Unter-Firn
Gross Firn
Ob. Grassen-Firn
Wasenhorn-Gl.
Wichelplanggen-Firn
Firnalpeli-Gl.
Galtiberg-Gl.
Gerschni-Gl.
Bodmen-A.
Ried-Surenen
Herrenrüti
Fürren-A.
Tagonstal-A.
Ober-Berg
Lawasser
Ein Geissbg.
Stöckalp
Ruchstock-Firn
Planken-A.
Clubhütte
Griessenbach
Hinter Horbis
Vorder-Lenze
Fontanawasser
Surenen-P.
Surenen-A.
Schlossberg-Firn
Ob. Firn
Unter-Firn
Gross Firn
Ob. Grassen-Firn
Wasenhorn-Gl.
Wichelplanggen-Firn
Firnalpeli-Gl.
Galtiberg-Gl.
Gerschni-Gl.
Bodmen-A.
Ried-Surenen
Herrenrüti
Fürren-A.
Tagonstal-A.
Ober-Berg
Lawasser
Ein Geissbg.
Stöckalp
Ruchstock-Firn
Planken-A.
Clubhütte
Griessenbach
Hinter Horbis
Vorder-Lenze
Fontanawasser
Surenen-P.
Surenen-A.
Geographisch Anst von
Deutsche geogr. Meile
English Miles
1:150000

Vierwaldstätter S.
Flüelen
ALTORF
Bürglen
Schaddorf
Attinghausen
Seedorf
Isenthal
Gross-Thal
Klein-Thal
Kulm
Klosterberg
Schlieren
Uri-Rothstock
Kessel
Blümlisalp-Firn
Engelbg-Rothstock
Wissigst.
Schlossst.
Blackenstock
Surenen-P.
Blacken-A.
Surenen-Alp
Gitschenstöcke
Gitschen-Thal
Waldnacht
Geissberg
Gugithal
Sonnigstöcke
Erstfeld
Erstfelder Thal
Schlossberg
Schwarz Stöckli
Glatten-Firn
Gr. Spannort
Kl. Spannort
Spannortjoch
Schneehühnerst.
Zwächten
Krönte
Mittelstock
Wichelhorn
Sileneh
Amsteg
Gornern-Thal
Seewenstock
Judistal
Muesplankstock
Bergli
Glattenst.
Gurtnellen
Meien-Th
Wassen
Reuss
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1
Schweizer Stunde
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer
English Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

the (3½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Ruchhubel* (7562′), not far from the *Griessen Glacier;* thence below the *Rothgrätli* (p. 85) to the top in 1½ hr. more.

***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′; 8½ hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Isenthal 22 fr.), very interesting. From the club-hut above the Plankenalp to the (1¼ hr.) gap (8878′) on the S. of the Engelberg-Rothstock; thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstocklücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn;* again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 85).

The **Gross-Spannort** (10,515′) is ascended from the *Spannort Club-hut* (6500′), 4½ hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* and the *Glattenfirn*, in 4 hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — **Klein-Spannort** (10,382′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); from the Spannort Hut by the *Spannortjoch* (see below); difficult climbing.

The ***Titlis** (10,627′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is most interesting, though trying. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Hôtel Hess* (p. 127; 2¼ hrs.; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 127) to ascend at starting. From this point it is usual to start at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. From the Hôtel Hess the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′), where a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rothegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and if the snow is in good condition we reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the Joch Pass (Engstlenalp), see p. 127.

PASSES. From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen 8 fr.), see R. 36; over the *Storegg* (5 hrs.) or the *Juchli* (6½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to the *Melchthal*, see p. 123; over the *Rolhgrätli* to the *Isenthal* (10 hrs.; guide 17 fr.), see p. 85.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERSTFELD (p. 103) viâ the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8635′) and the *Glattenfirn* (10 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (see above; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Gross-Spannort* (see above) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the **Spannortjoch** (9610′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the Gross and the Klein-Spannort, toilsome.

To WASEN over the **Grassen Pass** (*Bärengrube*, 8917′), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To THE STEINALP over the **Wendenjoch** (8694′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbach Fall to (1¼ hr.) *Herrenrüti* (p. 120), follows the right bank of the Aa to (25 min.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4134′), and ascends to the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli* (4652′). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) *Stierenbach Fall* (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the *Blackenalp* (5833′), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Surĕnen-Eck** (7562′), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587′).

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we observe a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surĕnen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgälle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never

entirely melts, is crossed in 1/4 hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754'), which is visible in the long valley below. At a stone bridge (3/4 hr.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to (1 3/4 hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 103); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 103). By the latter we reach the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnacht bach* (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village of *Erstfeld*, and cross the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 103).

35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 79, 148.

RAILWAY from Lucerne to (28 1/2 M.) *Meiringen* in 3 hrs. (fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 60 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in 3 3/4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, steamboat and railway (1 1/4-2 hrs.). — STEAMBOAT (preferable if time permit) from Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad (3/4-1 1/2 hr.; p. 92); the direct voyages are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnach-Stad.

The **Brünig Railway**, opened in 1888-89, is, as far as (10 M.) Giswyl, *i. e.* about halfway, an ordinary narrow-gauge line, but from that point it surmounts the pass (3295') alternately by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the adhesive system, with a maximum gradient of 18:100. In point of picturesque beauty, however, the Brünig Road is superior, and those who visit the Bernese Oberland for the first time may still cross the Brünig to Meiringen on foot, from Giswyl or Lungern. — CARRIAGE from Alpnach-Stad to Meiringen or Brienz, for 4 pers. 40, 6 pers. 50 fr.; from Brienz or Meiringen to Alpnach-Stad, with one horse 25, two horses 45, to Lucerne 30 and 50 fr.

Lucerne (Brünig Railway Station, Pl. E, 4; restaurant), see p. 73. The BRÜNIG RAILWAY runs to the S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and leaving *Kriens* (p. 77), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (3 M.) *Horw* (the village with its pretty church lies to the left), and approaches the S.W. arm of the *Lake* of *Lucerne* (p. 92). 5 1/2 M. **Hergiswyl** (**Rössli*; **Schweizerheim*), at the foot of *Pilatus* (bridle-path to the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, p. 95). The railway now pierces the rocky *Lopperberg* by means of a tunnel 3/4 M. in length, and skirts the *Lake* of *Alpnach* to —

8 M. **Alpnach-Stad**, the starting-point of the **Pilatus Railway*; see p. 93.

Thence the line proceeds through the partly marshy valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlierenbach* to (9 1/2 M.) **Alpnach** or *Alpnachdorf* (1530'; *Sonne; Schlüssel*). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19.

Beyond Alpnach the train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Saarner Aa*, the right bank of which it

follows, past *Kägiswyl* (on the right), with its large parquet-factory, to (11 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswyl* (1620′), the station for the *Melchthal.*

The **Grosse Melchthal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, studded with numerous chalets and watered by the *Melch-Aa*, well repays a visit. From the station a diligence plies daily in 2¾ hrs. to the village of Melchthal, viâ (½ hr.) **Kerns** (1865′; **Krone; Hirsch; Rössli*), a considerable village with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arvigrat* (6920′). At the entrance of the Melchthal, 3 M. from Kerns and 3¾ M. from Sarnen, is *St. Niklaus* (2752′), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as the *Heidenthurm* (heathens' tower). In the ravine of the Melchaa, opposite, is the *Ranft*, formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, who is said to have lived here for twenty years without other food than the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

From the hermitage the road proceeds to the (3 M.) village of **Melchthal** (2933′; good quarters at the curé's) and the (3 M.) *Alp Stöck*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), whence a new road, practicable for light vehicles, leads to (6 M.) Melchsee-Frutt (see below). At the *Ohr-Alp* (3975′), 3 M. to the E. of Melchthal, is one of the largest maple-trees in Switzerland, with a girth of 37½ ft. at about 5 ft. from the ground. From Melchthal (guide Jos. Imdorf) a rough path crosses the *Storegg* (5710′) to Engelberg (p. 120) in 4½ hrs.; another, more interesting bnt more difficult (steep descent; guide 12 fr.), leads thither in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120′). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830′; fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli. View still finer from the *Hutstock* (8790′), reached by good climbers from the Jnchli in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 120). — The basin of the **Melchsee** (6115′; **Hôt.-Pens. Frutt*, **Pens. Reinhard*, pens. at both 6 fr.) affords an attractive picture of Alpine life. Rich flora. Interesting excursions may be made to *Boni*, 1 hr.; *Spicherfluh* (6690′), 1½ hr.; *Hohmatt*, 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (7138′), 1¼ hr.; **Balmeregghorn* (7280′), 1½ hr.; *Abgschütz*, 1¾ hr.; **Hohenstollen* (8150′), 2¼ hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 171); *Glockhaus* (8320′), 2 hrs., toilsome; *Wildgeissberg* (8710′), 3 hrs. viâ Tannenalp (comp. p. 126); etc. To the E. an easy pass crosses the *Tannenalp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 126); to the W. an interesting pass leads viâ the *Weit Riss* (about 7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 171).

13 M. **Sarnen** (1630′; pop. 3928; **Obwaldner Hof; *Seiler*, pens. 5 fr.; *Adler; Metzger*, moderate; *Hirsch*, well spoken of; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Pens. Niederberger*, on the 'Boll', ¼ hr. to the E.), the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with its nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see above), and a relief model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital, the poor house, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for poor children), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667′; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous buildings. The castle of *Landenberg*, destroyed by the Confederates on New Year's Day, 1308, formerly stood on the last-mentioned hill.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered **Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737′), with a chalybeate spring and whey-

cure. The road ascends the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614′; refreshments at the curé's), whence a bridle-path crosses the meadows of *Schwendi* and goes on, often through wood, to the (2½ hrs.) Kaltbad. Thence to the top of the *Feuerstein* (6697′) 2½ hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2 hrs., see p. 129.

To the Melchthal (3½ M. to St. Niklaus), see p. 123.

The railway crosses the *Melchaa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarner See** (1552′), a lake 4 M. long, and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish, which it continues to skirt. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur. At (15 M.) **Sachseln** (1598′; **Kreuz*, with lake-baths, moderate; *Engel; Rössli*; pop. 1556), a thriving village on the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

Ascending a short distance, from the S. end of the lake, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchthal*, the train next halts at (18 M.) **Giswil** (1665′; *Hôtel de la Gare; Posthorn; Krone*), partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lauibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard, beside the high-lying church; to the S.W. rise the *Giswiler Stock* (6605′) and the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (7713′). Beside the station are the relics of a château of the *Rudenz* family.

The **Giswiler Stock** (6605′), affording a beautiful view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Giswil, viâ *Kleintheil* and *Iwi*. The descent may be made to the *Marienthal* (*Entlebuch*, p. 130). — The **Brienzer Rothhorn** (p. 172) may be ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and toilsome. Pedestrians are recommended to walk by the old *Brünig Road from Giswil to (3 hrs.) the **Brünig Pass** (3396′; **Kurhaus Brünig*, p. 125), whence they may descend to (1¾ hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 172).

At Giswil, where the railway meets its first serious obstacle, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line ascends the side of the valley at a considerable gradient (10 : 100), traversing wood and crossing two torrents and traversing two rock-cuttings, and at *Bürgeln* reaches the summit of the *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). From the top the triple peak of the Wetterhorn is visible to the S. over the depression of the Brünig. The railway proceeds, high above the picturesque **Lake of Lungern** (2162′; 1½ M. long) and through a short tunnel, to —

22½ M. **Lungern** (2475′). The large village (pop. 1756′; **Löwe & Hôt. Brünig*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Bär*) is, with the adjoining *Ober-Seewies*, the last village in the valley and lies ½ M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Lake of Sarnen in 1836, by means of a channel ¾ M. long. — The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the hillside to the W. The *Giebel* (6680′; fine view), to the S.E., may be easily ascended from Lungern in 3½ hrs.

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern; picturesque retrospect. The train passes through the *Käppeli Tunnel* (2970′;

150 yds. in length) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Thal* (above us, to the right, is the road), at a moderate gradient, which becomes steeper before (25½ M.) **Brünig** (3295′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. incl. W. 3-3½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. & Kurhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the station, pens. 8-12 fr.), situated on the crest of the saddle, not far from the old Brünig Pass. Fine view; opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 170) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 167); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 175); at the foot of the mountains to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 171); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 172); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4856′), 1½ hr. to the N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the *Wylerhorn* (6580′), 3 hrs. from the pass.

From Brünig to Meiringen, on foot in 2 hrs., attractive. From the road, about ¼ M. below the station, a footpath diverges to the right, and crossing the railway, runs chiefly through wood to (3 M.) *Hohfluh* (p. 172). Before reaching the inn we turn to the left, take the first turning to the right, and cross the pastures to the right again viâ *Wasserwendi* and *Golderen* to the Hôtel Alpbach and (3 M.) *Meiringen* (p. 171). After Hohfluh we have a continuous and picturesque view of the Wetterhörner and Oberhasli.

The railway has been carried down the steep rocky wall at a considerable gradient (maximum 12 : 100) by means of blasting, retaining-walls under overhanging cliffs, and cuttings. We cross the brawling *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), enter the Aarethal, and beyond *Hausen* reach — 28½ M. *Meiringen* (p. 171). Thence to *Brienz* and *Interlaken*, see R. 50.

36. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 120.

9¾ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Engstlen-Alp 5 (Lauenen direct from Meiringen 2½, Engstlen-Alp 2½ hrs.), Joch 1½, Trübsee ½, Engelberg 1½ hr. — Horse from Im-Hof to Engelberg 30, from Meiringen 35 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16 and 18 fr.; horse from Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2054′), see p. 175. Two routes lead thence to the Genthal. We follow the Susten route (p. 127) to the (¾ hr.) foundry in the *Mühlethal;* then, beyond the (¾ hr.) bridge over the *Genthalwasser*, ascend to the left through wood to the (½ hr.) *Wagenkehr* (rustic rfmts., good wine) and the (½ hr.) *Genthalalp* (see below). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at *Wyler*, 20 min. from Im-Hof, cross the *Gadmenbach*, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3800′) begins the **Genthalalp.**

A path called the '*Hundschüpfi*', shorter by 1/2 hr., hut very narrow at places, and somewhat dizzy (guide advisable), leads from Meiringen straight on for 1/2 M. beyond the bridge over the brook and then, ascending to the left, skirts the brow of the *Hasliberg*, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) chalets of *Lauenen* (p. 125).

The path soon approaches the *Genthalbach*, and follows its right bank. On the (1/4 hr.) *Leimboden* (3920′) our path is joined on the right by that from Mühlethal above mentioned (small auberge on the left bank). We now gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbachthal (p.176). In 20 min. we pass the *Genthalhütten* (3993′), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzenthalhütten* (4596′; Rfmts.).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750′) on the right, which become grander as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow, and we at last come to eight of these close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through venerable wood, to the (1 1/4 hr.) ***Engstlen-Alp** (6033′; **Inn*, R., L., & A. 3 1/4, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), a beautiful pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars'. (Excellent water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right the Blümlisalp; to to the E. the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis. — The *Wunderbrunnen* ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

Excursions. Walk to Melchsee-Frutt (2hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the inn we walk to the N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannenalp* (6500′), a large Alp with numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures, pass two other small lakes, and reach (1 hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (6210′; *Hôt.-Pens. Frutt; *Pens. Reinhard), see p. 123.

Ascents. *Schafberg* (*Gwärtler*; 7950′; 2 hrs.), not difficult; *Graustock* (8737′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing; *Wildgeissberg* (8710′; 3 hrs.; with guide, 5 fr.), an admirable point, but rather laborious (comp. p. 120). — *Wendenstock* (9990′; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the Titlis (p. 121) is shorter from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg. From the (1 1/2 hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. Guide from the inn 15 fr. (charged in the hill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

Over the Sätteli to Gadmen, 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide to the Sätteli 4, Gadmen 10, Steinalp 14, Wasen 21 fr.), a fine route. At the W. end of the Engstlen-See (p. 127) we cross the Engstlenbach to the *Alp Scharmadläger*, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) Sätteli (splendid view of the Gadmenthal, Trift Glacier, and

Bernese Alps). Then a long and steep descent to (1½-2 hrs.) *Gadmen* (p. 128). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrat* (*'Grätli'*), ½ hr. beyond the Sätteli and a few hundred feet lower.

For ½ hr. the bridle-path to (3½ hrs.) Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6075'), a lake 1¼ M. long, abounding in trout, and then ascends, in view of the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*, to the (1 hr.) **Joch Pass** (7245'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the (½ hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp*, on the S.E. side of the turbid *Trübsee* (5795'), and then leads to the N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the Trübsee on the left), and across the brook which descends from the glaciers of the Titlis, to the (¾ M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Hess*, on the summit of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870'). The view hence of the Titlis and the Engelberger-Thal is surpassed by that from the *Bitzistock* (6225'; easily ascended in 20 min. from the hotel), which includes also the Schlossberg, Spannörter, and other mountains. Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 121.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, leads over the *Gerschni Alp* (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill, and reaches — 1½ hr. *Engelberg* (p. 120).

37. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 120, 110.

12 hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Gadmen 3, Am Stein 2¾, Susten-Scheidegg 1¼, Meien 2¾, Wasen 1 hr. Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 18 fr. (unnecessary).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2055'), 1¼ hr., see p. 175. The Susten Road, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background towards the W.

The lower valley is called the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nessenthal*. Beyond (20 min.) *Wyler* the path to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 126) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the Gadmenbach, and at an (¼ hr.) old iron-foundry the *Genthalbach*, on the left bank of which a second path (see p. 125) to the Engstlen-Alp diverges. At (¾ hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3117') the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 110; 4½ hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; *Andr. v. Weissenfluh* of Mühlestalden, *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* of Gadmen). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftbach* and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) simple *Windegg-Hütte* (6237'). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (1½ hr.) *Club Hut* (*Trifthütte*, 8250'), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. From the club-hut over the **Trift-Limmi** (10,170') and the *Rhone Glacier* to the *Furka* (p. 117) or

to the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 177), 9 hrs., fatigning. — The ***Dammastock** (11,910′; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen, 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier and Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel, 7 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,667′; 5 hrs.), *Thieralplistock* (11,140′; 5 hrs.), and *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the club-hut without difficulty. — Passes to the *Göschener-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range* (*Maasplankjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Winterjoch*), 8 hrs., difficult (comp. p. 110). — Over the *Tiefensattel* (about 10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 117) to the Furka, 9 hrs., interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the **Furtwang Sattel** (8392′) to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the Windegg; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to Guttannen in 2 hrs.), and the **Stein-Limmi** (8970′) to the *Stein-Alp*. The latter route leads from the chalet of *Graggi-Hütte*, opposite the Windegg on the right side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the Stein Inn from Guttannen in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Unterfüren* (3848′), where the beautiful *Gadmenthal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of **Gadmen** (3945′; *Bär*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 126.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 126). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2½ hrs.) **Stein Inn** (6122′), at the foot of the huge **Stein Glacier*.

OVER THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GÖSCHENER-ALP, 9 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli* (on the W. side of the Stein Glacier), cross the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Stein Glacier* to the **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′), lying to the S.W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (11,457′). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562′) and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hintere Röthe* and *Göschener-Alp* (p. 110). — A similar pass is the **Thierberg-Limmi** (about 10,500′): we cross the Stein Glacier to the Joch between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descend the Kehle Glacier to the (9 hrs.) Göschener-Alp. — Ascent of the *Brunnenstock* (11,520′), the highest of the *Sustenhörner*, toilsome, but interesting, in 7 hrs. from the Stein Inn (guide 30 fr.).

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Graggi Hut), see above. Another route crosses the snowy pass of **Zwischen-Thierbergen** (about 9780′), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (5-6 hrs.) *Trifthütte* (p. 127). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wendenjoch*, see p. 121.

The bridle-path now ascends above the moraine, describing a long circuit to the right (which a footpath cuts off), and overlooking the grand Stein Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Sustenlimmi, Gwächtenhorn, Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, and Giglistock, to the (1¼ hr.) **Susten-Scheidegg** (7420′), which affords an admirable survey of the imposing mountains bounding the Meienthal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 121).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into

which avalanches frequently fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855′) and the *Sustenhörner* (p. 128). Below us lie the *Susten-Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten-Atp* (5725′) on the left. The path, now level, traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (3/4 hr.) *Gorezmetttenbach* (5137′), and passes the *Gorezmettlen-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787′; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) **Meien** (4330′; *Inn* above the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dörfli, Hüsen*, etc.). Above Wasen we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600′), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 58), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) *Wasen* (p. 105).

38. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

59 M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (11 fr., 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 30 c.).

Lucerne, see p. 73. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 73), and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the *Kleine Emme*. 3 M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 77); 7½ M. *Malters* (1693′; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

Road hence to (3¼ M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2760′; **Weisses Kreuz*, pens. incl. R. 4½-5 fr.; **Kurhaus Matt*, moderate), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic *Kurhaus Eigenthal* (3475′), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the *Würzenegg*.) Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, viâ *Herrgottswald*, see p. 77.

From *Schachen* (see below), the old Bramegg Road leads past the (2 M.) *Farnbühler Bad* (2310′), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the *Bramegg* (3366′) to (5 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen* (1½ M. from Malters) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) **Wohlhausen** (1873′; pop. 1661; *Rössli; Kreuz)*, a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wohthausen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wohthausen-Markt* opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (see p. 130), lies the *Kurhaus Menzberg* (3314′), a health-resort.

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and four tunnels).

17½ M. **Entlebuch** (2225′; **Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige; *Dr. Kägg's Pension;* pop. 2720), a well-built village, picturesquely situated. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 130.

In the *Entlenthal*, on the W. side of the *Schimberg* (p. 130), 8 M. to the S., is the **Schimberg Bad** (4677′), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Road from Entlebuch to (6 M.) the *Entlenbrücke* (Inn 'Zur Entlematt'), thence by a good new road to the right (carr. to the bridge, 1-2 pers.,

5 fr., to the Baths, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 14, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 22 fr.) to the (3 M.) well-equipped **Kurhaus* (pens. 7-8½ fr.). Close to the house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5968′), which affords an admirable Alpine panorama. Interesting longer excursions to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below); to the (2½ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700′), with fine view; to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 123), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; pop. 2808; *Adler; Rössli*), the capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station is the *Bad and Kurhaus Schüpfheim*, with a chalybeate spring containing iodine. To the E. (1½ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3700′; rustic Inn), a summer-resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) leads hence to the S. through the valley of the Kleine Emme, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the (6 M.) pretty village of *Flühli* (Hôt.-Pens. Kreuzbuch), with a sulphur-spring, to (4½ M.) *Sörenberg* (3812′; *Inn), in the upper Emmenthal, or *Marienthal*. Guide thence to the (4 hrs.) summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (7713′), from which a bridle-path descends to (3 hrs.) *Brienz*. Comp. p. 172.

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienzer Rothhorn, and ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

26 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815′; **Löwe; Krone*), a scattered village (3086 inhab.), on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmenthal; then descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600′; Rössli), follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern.

The **Napf* (4620′; 3½-4 hrs., guide unnecessary; **Inn* at the top, visited as a health-resort, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the N. of Trubschachen, is an admirable point of view. A carriage-road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675′; Inn) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454′; carriage for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (¾ hr.) top of the Napf, whence there is a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Dôle, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 129) a road crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592′; Inn), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From the Napf a footpath, with an almost continuously fine view, leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Lusshütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen-Gässli*, and the *Rafrüti* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide convenient, 5-6 fr.).

35½ M. **Langnau** (2345′; pop. 7644; **Hirsch*, moderate; **Löwe; Bär; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Emmenthal*), a large and wealthy village, the capital of the **Emmenthal,** a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. The cheese of the Emmenthal is much esteemed; the carefully kept pastures, the fine breed of cattle, and the neat dwellings with their pretty gardens bear witness to the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 17. — The *Bageschwand Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmenthal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafrüti* (3950′), 2¼ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the Emme. 38 M.

Emmenmalt, 40 M. *Signau* (2090′; Thurm; Bär), 44 M. *Zäziwyl* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (46 M.) *Konolfingen*, 3 M. to the S.E. of which is the frequented *Schwendlenbad* (2830′), surrounded by fine woods. 48½ M. *Tägertschi*; 51 M. *Worb* (Löwe; Stern), a large village with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left.

From Worb a carriage-road runs to the E. to (2 M.) the frequented watering-place of *Enggistein* (2264′), situated in a pleasant mountain-valley, and (1 M. farther) the charmingly situated *Rüttihubelbad (2414′; unpretending and moderate), with a saline chalybeate spring and a good view, especially fine from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min.). Magnificent views are also afforded by the *Gummegg* (3208′), reached viâ *Walkringen* in 1½ hr., and by the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached viâ *Schlosswyl* in 1¾ hr. (descent to the station at *Tägertschi* in 20 min.).

54 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 141). Thence to (59 M.) *Bern*, see p. 141.

39. From Lucerne to Lenzburg *(Aarau)*. The Seethal Railway.

29½ M. Steam Tramway in 2¾-4 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This 'Seethal Railway' from Emmenbrücke to Lenzburg offers a pleasant tour, though dusty in summer. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2½ M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 21; here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. *Emmen* (1410′; Stern), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldibruck*. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1560′; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits in the vicinity. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to Gisikon, p. 72.)

Above Eschenbach the line rejoins the road, crosses at (9½ M.) *Ballwyl* (1693′) the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descends into the **Seethal**, belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953′) and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670′) and the *Homberg* (2595′), and in the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg Lake* (or *Obere See*) and the larger *Hallwyl Lake* (or *Untere See*), amidst pastures sprinkled with fruit-trees.

11 M. **Hochdorf** (1653′; **Hirsch*), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods in the vicinity.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (½ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of **Hohenrain** (2014′), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence in 1½ hr. to *Schloss Horben* (2625′; p. 22), a health-resort, affording a superb view to the N. and E.; then to the (½ hr.) ruined castle of *Lieli*, another fine point of view, to (½ hr.) *Augstholz* (Hydropathic Establishment), and back to (½ hr.) Hochdorf. The whole excursion may be made by carriage.

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by *Römerswyl* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruined castle, with an admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) chapel commemorative of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 20); and by *Urswyl* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near which is *Oberbuchen* (2133'), where we obtain a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12½ M. *Baldegg* (Löwe) a pretty village with an old castle, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S. E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1532'), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (Stern), where the culture of the vine begins. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*, and ¾ M. to the N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (Kranz; Engel), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by *Altwis* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (Bär) and *Meisterschwanden* (Löwe; *Pens. Seerose), two large and nearly adjacent villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence by *Sarmensdorf*, past *Schloss Hilfikon*, to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 21).

Still running towards the N. W., the tramway now intersects the fertile plain between the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. 16¼ M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermensee*, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwyler See** (1383'), a lake 5½ M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. **Beinwyl** (1700'; 1679 inhab.; *Löwe*), a busy, thriving village with considerable cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

Railway in 5 min. to (1¼ M.) *Reinach* (Bär) and in 9 min. to (2½ M.) *Menzikon* (Stern), two industrial villages in the upper *Winenthal*. — A pleasant excursion from Beinwyl is the ascent of the *Homberg* (2595'), ¾ hr. to the N.W.; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

The cars now run high above the lake to (21¼ M.) *Birrwyl*, with its large factories, and descend thence to (23½ M.) *Boniswyl* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy wine-trading place.

To Fahrwangen diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwyl*, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1½ M.) *Seengen* (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About ½ M. to the S. E. is the **Brestenberg Hydropathic**, formerly a château of Hans Rudolf v. Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to *Tennwyl*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

24½ M. *Niederhallwyl-Dürrenäsch*; 25½ M. *Seon* (Stern), a large manufacturing village (1794 inhab.).

29½ M. **Lenzburg** (1300'; 2501 inhab.; **Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663'; Frau Dr. Wedekind's Pens. and restaurant; fine view). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710').

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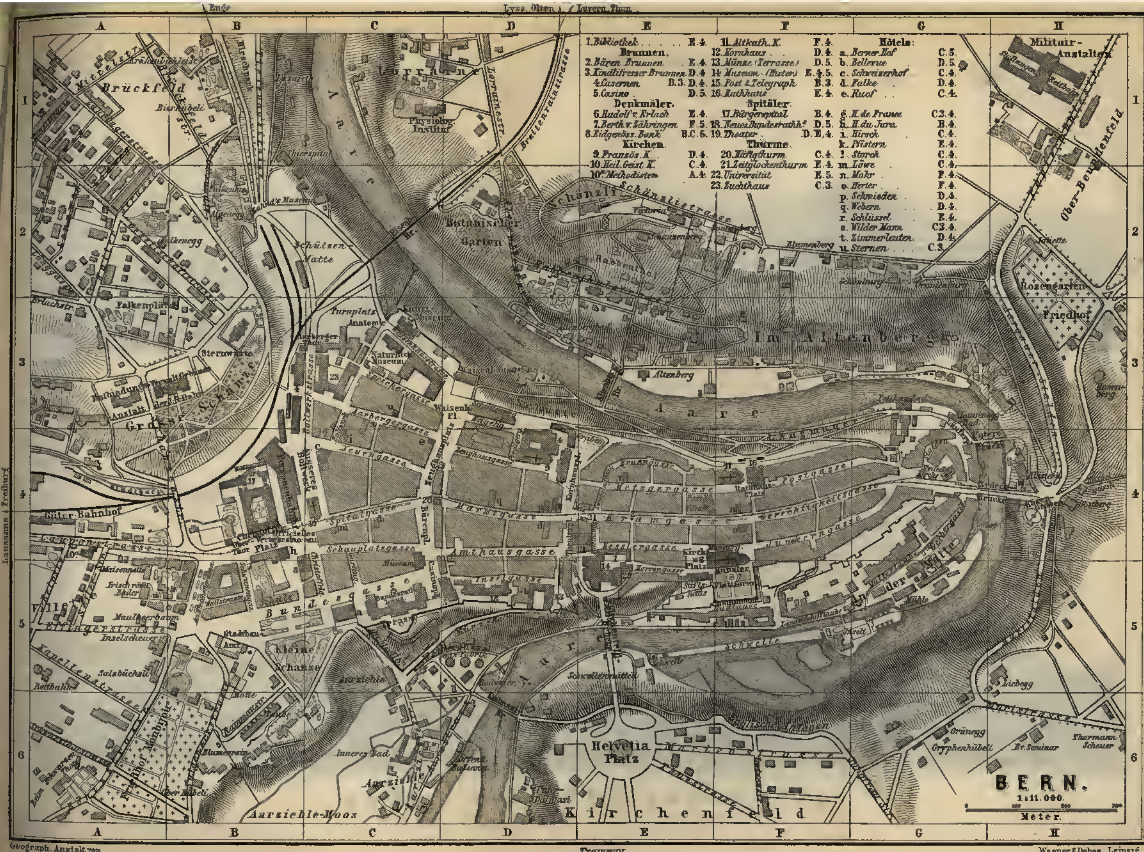
Time. A glimpse at the beauties of the Bernese Oberland may be obtained in four days. (Quarters for the night are indicated by *Italics.*) 1st Day. From Bern by railway to Thun in 1 hr., steamboat to Därligen in 1¼ hr., railway to *Interlaken* in 10 min. — 2nd Day. By rail or carriage to Lauterbrunnen, walk over the Wengernalp and Little Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the Great Scheidegg to *Meiringen* (6¾ hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to Brienz (1½ hr.), take steamboat to the Giessbach, and retnrn to Interlaken and *Bern.* — Most travellers, however, will proceed from Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, or over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, etc. (Those who come from Lucerne generally cross the Brünig to Meiringen, and then visit Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and Interlaken.) In any case the Giessbach merits a visit (afternoon excursion from Interlaken). Another day or two may be pleasantly devoted to Mürren, the Faulhorn, and the Scheinige Platte.

Guides, Horses, Carriages. The charges are given in the respective routes. Where there is no fixed tariff, the charge per day for a carriage with one horse is usually 15 fr., with two horses 30 fr.; guide 6-8 fr.; horse or mule with attendant 15 fr., donkey 9 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp, Grindelwald, the Scheidegg, Meiringen, the Grimsel, the Furka, and Andermatt, no guide is nccessary; on fine days the route is much frequented and can hardly be mistaken. On the other hand a guide sometimes affords useful information, and will relieve the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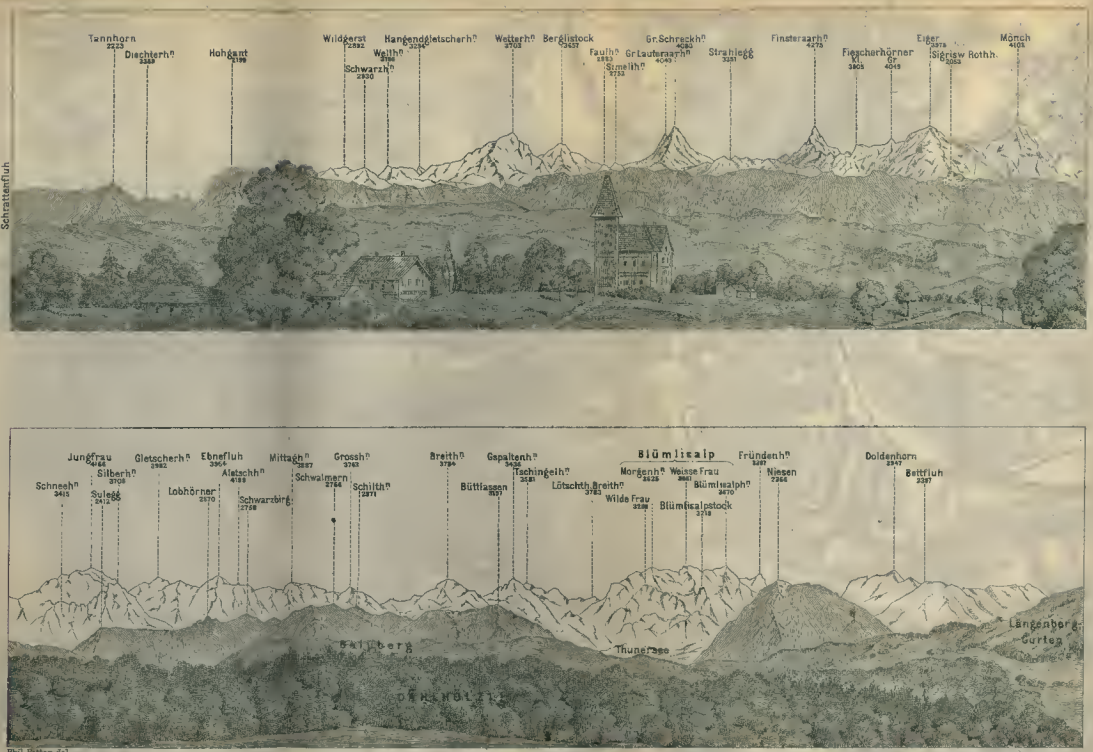
Meter.
1. Bibliothek E.4.
Brunnen.
2. Bären Brunnen E.4.
3. Kindlifresser Brunnen D.4.
4. Casernen B.3. D.4.
5. Casino D.5.
Denkmäler.
6. Rudolf v. Erlach E.4.
7. Berth. v. Zähringen F.5.
8. Eidgenöss. Bank B.C.5.
Kirchen.
9. Französ. K. D.4.
10. Heil. Geist K. C.4.
10a. Methodisten A.4.
11. Altkath. K. F.4.
12. Kornhaus D.4.
13. Münze (Terrasse) D.5.
14. Museum (Histor.) E.4.5.
15. Post & Telegraph B.3.
16. Rathhaus E.4.
Spitäler.
17. Bürgerspital B.4.
18. Neues Bundesrathh.s D.5.
19. Theater D.E.4.
Thürme.
20. Käfigthurm C.4.
21. Zeitglockenthurm E.4.
22. Universität E.5.
23. Zuchthaus C.3.
Hôtels:
a. Berner Hof C.5.
b. Bellevue D.5.
c. Schweizerhof C.4.
d. Falke D.4.
e. Ruof C.4.
g. H. de France C.3.4.
h. H. du Jura B.4.
i. Hirsch C.4.
k. Pfistern E.4.
l. Storch C.4.
m. Löwe C.4.
n. Mohr F.4.
o. Herter F.4.
p. Schmieden D.4.
q. Webern D.4.
r. Schlüssel E.4.
s. Wilder Mann C.3.4.
t. Zimmerleuten D.4.
u. Sternen C.3.
Enge
Lyss, Olten / Luzern, Thun
Lausanne / Freiburg
Brückfeld
Lorraine
Aare
Schänzli
Botanischer Garten
Schützen-Matte
Im Altenberg
Altenberg
Militair-Anstalten
Ober-Beundenfeld
Rosengarten
Friedhof
Grosse Schanze
Sternwarte
Güter-Bahnhof
Spitalgasse
Marktgasse
Kramgasse
Gerechtigkeitsgasse
Amthausgasse
Bundesgasse
Kleine Schanze
Aarziehle
Aarziehle-Moos
Helvetia Platz
Kirchenfeld
Schwelle
Schwellenmätteli
Laupenstrasse
Effingerstrasse
Kapellenstrasse
Geograph. Anstalt von
Tramway
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



Phil. Rüfer del

ALPENAUSSICHT AUS BERN

vom Klosterhof bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke (538 m.).

pedestrian of his knapsack. The principal headquarters of the guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Meiringen.

The pleasure of a visit to the beautiful Bernese Oberland is somewhat marred by the usual drawbacks of favourite public resorts. Contributions are levied upon the traveller under every possible pretence. At every gate he passes through is a group of children who expect to be paid for their superfluous services. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, by exhibitors of chamois and marmots, by urchins standing on their heads or turning somersaults, and by awakeners of echoes. Swiss songstresses, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the nerves of the traveller are often sorely tried by the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, though musical at a distance, are objectionable when performed close to the ear. These annoyances had at length become so serious that the government appointed commissioners to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

40. Bern.

Hotels. *Berner Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), adjoining the Federal Hall, R. & A. 4-5, D. 5 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. b; D, 5), adjoining the Mint, R., L., & A. 3½-4½, D. 4 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. *Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 4), near the station, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Faucon (Pl. d; D, 4), Marktgasse, R. & L. 3½, D. 4 fr. — Hôtel de France (Pl. g; G, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel du Jura (Pl. h; B, 4), adjoining the Bank, R., L., & A. 2½-3 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. i; C, 4), these three near the station. — In the town: *Pfistern (*Hôtel des Boulangers*, Pl. k; E, 4), near the clock-tower; *Storch (Pl. l; C, 4), *Löwe (Pl. m; C, 4), both moderate; Mohr (Pl. n; F, 4); Schmieden (*Maréchaux*, Pl. p; D, 4); Hôtel-Pension Ruof (Pl. e; C, 4), Waisenhaus-Platz; *Sternen (Pl. u; C, 3), Aarhergergasse, plain, R. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel zu Webern (*Hôt. des Tisserands*, Pl. q; D, 4) and Gasthof zu Zimmerleuten (Pl. t; D, 4), both in the Marktgasse; these last all moderate. — Unpretending: Schlüssel (Pl. r; E, 4); *Bär, near the station, R. 3 fr., L. 40 c., D. 3 fr.; Wilder Mann (Pl. s; C, 3, 4), Aarherger Str., R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Emmenthaler Hof, Neue Gasse; Kreuz, Zeughausgasse, moderate. — *Pens. Herter (Pl. o; F, 4), well situated, near the Cathedral; Pens. Schanzenberg, near the Schänzli; *Pens. Jolimont, Äussere Enge (1½ M.; p. 141), with fine view (5-6 fr.); Pension & Restaurant Schloss Bremgarten, prettily situated on a peninsula in the Aare, 2¼ M. to the N. (carriage-road viâ Felsenau); *Pens. Victoria (5-6 fr.), on the Schänzli (p. 140), for invalids; *Pens. Hug, in the *Mattenhof*, ¼ M. from the town (for surgical cases).

Cafés and Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; **Café Casino* near the Federal Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; **Restaurant Cassani*, in the Museum (p. 140); *Café Berna; Café Sternwarte*, on the 'Grosse Schanze' (Pl. B. 3); *Café du Théâtre; Café du Pont*, on the other side of the Kirchenfeldbrücke; *Schwellenmätteli*, on the Aare; *Anderes*, Spitalgasse 37, *Mützenberg*, Kesslergasse, both moderate. At the W. pavilion on the *Münster-Terrasse* (p. 138) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); music occasionally in the evening. and on Sun. 11-12 a.m. — Outside the town: *Café Schänzli* (p. 140), beyond the railway-bridge (½ M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare (concert or summer-theatre daily); **Café in the Enge* (p. 141), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate; *Schloss Bremgarten*, 2¼ M. to the N. (see above). — **Beer.** *Krone*, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; **Café National*, *Bären*, *Frick*, Schauplatzgasse; **Café Rhyn*, Bären-Platz; *Café du Pont*, *Café Sternwarte* (see above). Bernese beer: *Hahnen*; **Café Cassani*, Bären-Platz; *Stadtgarten*, Neuengasse.

Confectioner. *G. Stroebel-Durheim*, Bahnhofs-Platz.

Alpine Boots. *Bührer*, Spitalgasse; *Scheidegger*, Waisenhaus-Platz. — Cognac, Madeira, etc. at *Demme's*, Aarziel.

***Zahnd's Museum** of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg, Enge-Str. 10

(Pl. B, 2; to the left of the railway-bridge, on the way to the Enge), worth seeing (open daily 9-12 and 2-6, 1 fr.; Sun. ½ fr.).

Baths. *Bürki Bad* (swimming bath) at the Holz-Platz, in the *Aarziel* (Pl. C, D, 6; cable-tram, see p. 139). *River Baths (Laufenegg Bad)* below the small Nydeck Bridge, by the 'Pelikan' (Pl. G, 3), and in the *Altenbergbad*. Water of the Aare very cold (65-68° F.). *Swimming Baths* (also warm baths) in the Lorraine, 8 min. from the Schänzli (p. 140; water 77-81° F.). — *Warm Baths* (Turkish, etc.) at Büchler's; *Frickbad*, below the Münster-Terrasse.

Cabs. One-horse, for ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional ¼ hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, *i.e.* over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

Bern Tramway (compressed air) from the Bears'Den through the chief street to the railway station, and thence on to the 'Linde' (Bremgarten Cemetery; fares 10-20 c.) and back. *Omnibus* from the Käfigthurm to Wabern (p. 141).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 15), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, at the old post-office.

Theatres. *Schänzli Theater* (p. 141), daily in summer, 8 p.m.; 3, 2, 1, ½ fr. — *Stadt Theater* (Pl. 19; D, E, 4), closed in summer.

British Minister, *Chas. S. Scott, C. B.*, 49 Effingerstrasse; office-hours 11-1. — **American Minister,** *Hon. John D. Washburn;* Consul General, *J. E. Hinnen, Esq.* — **English Church Service** in the hall of the Lerber Schule, Naegeligasse 2 (11 a.m.; evening services at 8 p.m. during the summer months and at 3.30 p.m. in the winter months).

Official Intelligence Bureau (*Verkehrsbureau*), Laupen-Str. 1, furnishes information gratis as to sights, excursions, etc.

ATTRACTIONS. First visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and the Federal Council Hall; then the Kirchenfeldbrücke and the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse and Erlach Monument); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathhaus; across the Nydeckbrücke to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockthurm to the Corn Market, and cross the Waisenhaus-Platz to the museums; lastly cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

Bern (1765′), the capital of Canton Bern, with 47,151 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 203). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1793 they were deprived of these territories.

The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. Most of the broad principal streets run from E. to W. Those in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades *(Lauben)*, which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, most of them dating from the 16th cent., adorned with statues of every variety (Samson, Themis, an Archer, a Bagpiper, an Ogre, etc.). In other respects also Bern still retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, called the Spitalgasse, the Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. B, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (Pl. G, H, 4), a distance of nearly a mile. In this street are situated the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 20), now a prison, and the **Zeitglockenthurm** (Pl. 21; E, 4), once the E. gate of the town, but now its central point, rebuilt in 1770. On the E. side is a curious clock, which announces the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while 2 min. before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen* (Pl. 2), Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears also support a shield in the pediment of the **Corn Hall** (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (wine-cellar below, much frequented; the largest cask contains about 8800 gal.). On the first floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (collection of samples and models, open 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, gratis). The Kornhaus-Platz is embellished with the grotesque **Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Ogre Fountain;* Pl. 3; D, 4); the ogre is about to devour a child, while other innocents protrude from his pocket and girdle.

At the E. end of the opposite Metzgergasse are the modern *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), in the Romanesque-Gothic style, designed by Deperthes of Rheims, and the cantonal **Rathhaus** or *Town Hall* (Pl. 16; F, 4), erected in 1406, and restored in 1868, approached by a handsome flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

In the Postgasse, a little farther to the right, is the interesting 15th century **Chapel of St. Anthony.** The doors on the S. side, the unfinished apse, and the crypt on the N. side, in the Postgasshalde, should be noticed, as also the frescoes in the carpenter's shop on the 1st floor. The keys may be obtained on application to Mr. Zbinden, Postgasse 66. (If sufficient funds can be raised, it is proposed to restore this chapel as an English church.)

The ***Cathedral**, or *Münster* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine late-Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, and 76′ high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the whole of the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The *W. Portal* is remarkably fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134′ high, is now to be finished from plans of the German architect Beyer; the entrance to it is by a side-door in the W. portal. We ascend 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper (50c.), who shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world, and to a gallery commanding a superb view. The

largest of the nine bells weighs about 13 tons and is the largest but six in the world.

Interior (adm. 20 c.). The Choir contains *Stained Glass* of 1496, one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir Stalls* (1522) are adorned on one side with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 136), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a Pietà in marble, by *Tscharner* (1870). The organ rivals that of Freiburg (performance four times weekly in summer at 8; tickets, 1 fr., at the hotels or from the verger 'Sigrist').

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 203), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse;* Pl. F, 5), rising abruptly 110′ above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 7; p. 136), designed by *Tscharner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view from this terrace, as indeed from every open space in Bern, is justly celebrated. In clear weather the panorama of the Bernese Alps witnessed here is more extensive than from any other spot in the Oberland.

***Views.** The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Münz-Terrasse, Casino-Garden, Bundes-Rathhaus, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,180′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515′; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,280′; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5810′; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′; 30 M.).

These mountains present a sublime spectacle at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the Alpenglühen ('Glow of the Alps') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the setting sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The **Historical Museum** (Pl. 14; E, 5; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, Sun. 10½-12; at other times 1 pers. 1 fr.; for 2-5 pers. 50 c. each) contains archæological and historical collections, including antiquities from lake-dwellings and tombs, Swiss implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, ancient weapons from the arsenal of Bern, valuable Burgundian tapestry, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, enriched with gilding and precious stones (captured at Grandson), etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the **University** (Pl. 22; 5-600 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side is the **Town Library** (Pl. 1; open on week-days 2-4 p.m. to those accompained by one of the library officials), containing numerous histories of Switzerland; and the **High School Library.**

To the S., the ***Kirchenfeldbrücke** (Pl. E, 5; splendid view), a huge iron bridge built in 1882-83, 751′ long, 115′ above the Aare, crosses the Aare to the Helvetia-Platz in the *Kirchenfeld*, where a new quarter of the town is being erected by an English company.

The best view of the bridge is obtained from the *Münzterrasse* (Pl. 13), immediately above it, on the left bank. We may now follow the Inselgasse past the handsome *Neue Bundes-Rathhaus* (now under construction) to the Casino-Platz (Pl. C, 6). To the right, at the corner of the Bären-Platz and the Schauplatzgasse, is the *Museum*, a club (introduction by a member), with a façade adorned with statues of celebrated Bernese by Dorer.

In the Bundesgasse, on the left, rises the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400′ long and 165′ broad, designed by Stadler and Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance; entrance free). The sittings of the two legislative assemblies, usually held in July and Dec., are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are announced in both languages. On the third floor is a collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings and another of coins (adm. daily 10-12 and 2-4). The roof (75 ft. high) commands the most extensive *View in Bern. — In front of the Bundes Rathhaus is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons.

Between the Council Hall and the Bernerhof is a *Cable Tramway*, 360′ long (gradient 3:10), opened in 1885, which descends to the bathing establishments in the *Aarziel* (p. 136). Trains every 5 min.; fare 10 c.

To the W. of this point, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the promenades on the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 5), which affords a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 138; Panorama by Imfeld), with the Aarethal and the Kirchenfeldbrücke in the foreground and the town to the left.

The **Kunst-Museum** in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 3), a fine Renaissance building, contains the municipal *Picture Gallery* (50 c., daily 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. $10^1/_2$-12 gratis).

On the Ground Floor are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts (1st: *Imhof*, Atalanta, Eve, Hagar and Ishmael; *Tscharner*, Pietà; *Lanz*, General Dufour. 2nd: Casts from the antique). — The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains statues of Miriam, Ruth, Rebecca, and David, by *Imhof*; busts of Bianca Capello and of an Arab sheikh, after *Marcello* (p. 204); *Burnand*, Herd leaving the mountain-pasture. 1st Cabinet: *Reinhardt*, sixty plates of Swiss costumes. 2nd Cabinet: Early German works. 3rd Cabinet: Italian works (111. *Ribera*, St. Jerome); Annexe (to the right), Early Netherlandish works. — Room I. 128. *Bonstetten*, Falls of Terni; 185. *Walthard*, Skirmish in the Grauholz in 1798; 223. *Frisching*, On the Lake of Brienz; 164. *Prévost*, Wood on the Great Scheidegg; 167. *Humbert*, Cattle crossing a river; 158. *Steffan*, Scene near Meiringen; 152. *Pixis*, Huss parting from his friends; no number, *Bocion*, Fishing-boat; 166. *Guigon*, Grand Canal; 224. *Zimmerman*, Arolla Glacier; 156. *Calame*, Scene near the Handegg; no number, *Jeanmaire*, Wood; *Rüdisühli*, Deserted Castle. — Room II. *Frölicher*, 201. Bavarian landscape, 202. Handegg; 215.

Robert, Echo; *Alb. de Meuron*, 237. Chamois-hnnter, 142. The dying hnsband; *165. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 228. *Buchser*, Among the waves; 135. *Moritz*, The hnsband in the tavern; *Anker*, *153. The examination, 154. The dead friend; 133. *Girardet*, Going to school; 198. *Meyer*, Woman from the Simmenthal; 157. *Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen; *172. *Koller*, Cow and calf in the mountains; 138. *Ritz*, Engineers on the mountains; 168. *Simon*, Military road; 240. *Giron*, The model. — Room III. No nnmber, *Castan*, Wood on fire, *The first snow; 193. *Snell*, Fall of the Schmadribach; 146. *K. Girardet*, Scene from the battle of Morat; *Veillon*, Tombs of the Khalifs, 147. Spring morning on the Lake of Brienz; 174. *Potter*, Italian landscape at evening; *Diday*, *161. Valley of Lauterbrunnen, *160. Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; no number, *Burnand*, Old age of Louis XIV.; 251. *Stäbli*, Landscape; 199. *Tobler*, Checkmate; no number, *Calame*, Waves on the Lake of Geneva; *Hodler*, The angry man; 175. *D'Orschwiller*, Ape concert. — Annexe C. Portraits of Bernese artists; *Vogel*, Battle of Grandson; 177. *Boutibonne*, Favourites; 113. *Freudenberger*, Prediction. — 4th Cabinet: *J. Reinhard*, Fifty plates of Swiss costnmes; 182. *Schuler*, Strassbnrg in 1870; 127. *Robert*, Italian woman. — 5th Cabinet: 123. *S. Scott*, Portrait of the artist; 109, 110. *Rugendas*, Riders. — 6th Cabinet: *Stauffer*, Etchings. Water-colours by *Lory*, *Corrodi*, *Mint*, and others.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. C, 3; in summer, Tues. and Sat. 2-5, and Sun. 10½-12, free; on other days, 8-6, adm. 1 fr.; for 2-6 pers., 50 c. each, larger parties 3 fr.).

To the right on the ground-floor is the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes some magnificent crystals (rock-crystal, smoky topaz from the Tiefen Glacier on the Furka). Bust of *B. Studer* (d. 1887). To the left, *Fossils*. — On the first floor is the *Zoological Collection*. On the staircase is a group of chamois. In the central saloon, with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, amphibia, fish, and marine animals; to the right, conchylia, crabs, and insects.

Adjoining the Museum on the E. is the large new **School Building** (Pl. C, 3), accommodating the Gymnasium and Commercial School. — To the W. of the town, in the Freiburger Stasse, is the large new **Inselspital**, a hospital admirably equipped for the treatment of 330 patients. — In the ***Grosse Schanze**, above the station to the W. (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), with promenades and extensive view, are the *Observatory*, the *Head Offices of the Jura-Simplon Railway*, the *Maternity Hospital*, and a monument to *President Stämpfli*.

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (p. 17), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 2), with a bust of Alb. von Haller, and reach (½ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. D, E, 2; *Café* and *Summer Theatre*, p. 136; adm. for non-customers 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left are the Bernese Alps, and to the right the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; to the extreme W. is the Moléson.

The large **Military Depôt** of Canton Bern, in the *Beundenfeld* beyond the Schänzli, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of 4½ million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a large barrack. The *Arsenal* contains large stores of weapons, and in the 'Antiquitätensaal' are various curiosities (fee).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome

Nydeck Bridge (Pl. G, H, 5), in three arches, built in 1844 by K. E. Müller. The central arch has a span of 165′, and is 100′ high. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, on the right, is the **Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*), where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point the *Thuner Stalden*, a handsome avenue of plane-trees, affording a fine view of the town, ascends to the right, whence we return to the (20 min.) town by the Marien-Strasse, and the Kirchenfeldbrücke (p. 139).

To the N., 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, past the *Deer and Chamois Park*, is the ***Enge**, a large peninsula nearly surrounded by the Aare, rising high above it, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the café (p. 135), surrounded by beautiful shady grounds.

The view from the ***Gurten** (2825′; *Inn*), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 138), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. The road from Bern to the (4 M.) Gurten, leads through the Aarzihl to the *Café Schönegg* and (1½ M.) *Wabern*, from both of which points paths also ascend to the top. On the hillside are the *Bächtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children.

Above *Belp* (p. 143), 5 M. to the S. of Bern, lies *Zimmerwald* (2815′; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour), charmingly situated, and (4 M. farther) *Bütschelegg* (3470′; Inn), with an extensive view.

41. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 148.

19½ M. Railway *(Centralbahn)* in 1 hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the *right* as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the *left*. Through-travellers to Interlaken go on to the *Scherzligen* terminus (see p. 145), ½ M. beyond Thun, where the steamer awaits them.

Bern, see p. 135. On the *Wylerfeld* (p. 17) the train turns to the right, affording an admirable survey of the Alps to the right; to the left is the lunatic asylum of *Waldau*. 3 M. *Ostermundingen*. — 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 131). About 2¼ M. to the E. is the finely-situated **Pension Dentenberg* (2325′). The *Giebel* (¼ hr.) commands a fine view. — 8 M. *Rubigen;* 10 M. *Münsingen*. On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp. 12½ M. *Wichtrach;* 14½ M. *Kiesen*. From this point a road ascends viâ *Diesbach* in 2½ hrs. to the *Falkenfluh* (3410′), a health-resort with an unpretending *Inn and a fine view. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*. On the right near Thun is a large barrack.

19½ M. **Thun.** — **Hotels.** *Thuner Hof or Grand Hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; *Bellevue, with extensive grounds, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with garden, R. from 2, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Freienhof, by the steamboat-quay, with café-restaurant and garden on the Aare, R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Falke, with terrace on the Aare, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *Krone, adjoining the Town Hall, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; Schweizerhof, at the station; Ochsen, unpretending. — *Pens. Itten, on the Amsoldingen road, 6½ fr.; Pens. Eichbühl, on the lake, near Hilterfingen, 2 M. to the S.E.

Cafés. *Freienhof* (see above); *Café du Casino*, on the way to the Bellevue. Beer at the *Freienhof*, the *Café du Pont*, on the way to the railway-station, and the *Schlüssel*, by the Lauithor. — KURGARTEN. Concerts daily 3.30-5 and 8-10 p.m. Adm. 50 c.; weekly ticket 2, monthly 5 fr.

BATHS in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bälliz Baths*. — TELEGRAPH OFFICE opposite the Post-office. — MONEY CHANGER, *A. Knechtenhofer*. — BOAT on the lake, according to tariff, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, 1/2 day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — CARVED WOOD at *J. Kofler's*, in the garden of the Bellevue. TERRACOTTAS at *Schoch-Laederach's* (see below).

CAB to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse the first hr. 4, with two horses 7 fr., each addit. hr. 3 and 5 fr. To Gunten 5 or 8, to Merligen 7 or 12, to Interlaken 14 or 25, to Wimmis 6 or 10, to the Blaue See 20 or 25, to Kandersteg 20 or 38, to Weissenburg 13 or 24, to Zweisimmen 28 or 30, Saanen 35 or 60, Gsteig 40 or 70, Château d'Oex 40 or 70, Aigle 80 or 150, Gurnigel 30 or 50 fr.

ENGLISH CHAPEL in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844′; pop. 5507), charmingly situated on the *Aare*, 3/4 M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting portal to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of warehouses and cellars, 10-12′ high, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot-passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland. The *Keramic Museum* (Schoch-Læderach) contains a fine exhibition of terracottas, majolica, etc. (for sale).

Near the bridge (to the left) a covered way of 218 steps (and to the right of the bridge, at the Pens. Baumgarten, a road without steps) ascends to the *Church*, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Doldenhorn and the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. From the 'Schloss-Promenade', beside the tower, we obtain a beautiful view, to the S.W., of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manœuvres take place here annually on the 'Almend', or common.

Walks. Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the *Bellevue* grounds to the (1/4 hr.) **Pavillon St. Jacques* (*Jakobshübeli*, 2100′), commanding the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other 'pavillons' (*Obere* and *Untere Wart*), the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bachimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view (Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blumlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc.), to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse* (the property of the Parpart family). Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*,

cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a path through the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the Grüsisbergwald (see below) and the Goldiwyl road (1/2 hr.).

On the Bern road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies *Heimberg*, with extensive potteries. — To the N. of Thun (1 1/2 M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) is the considerable village of *Steffisburg* (brewery), whence we may ascend in 1/2 hr. to the small *Schnittweyer-Bad* (trout), with its mineral spring. — Charming walk on the *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. (A shorter path ascends to the right at the Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts.) The beautifully wooded *Grüsisberg*, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the *Rappenfluh* or *Rabenfluh* (2844'; 1 hr.) and the *Brändlisberg* (2397'; 20 min. from the Rabenfluh or 1/2 hr. from the Hübeli direct), which overlook the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. After about 2 1/4 M. the road divides. The left branch leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Goldiwyl* (3155'; Zysset's Inn), which may be reached also by a shorter road (3 M.) from Thun, diverging to the left before the Bächimatt. The right branch leads to (2 1/4 M.) *Heiligenschwendi* (3324'), 3/4 M. to the S. of which is the **Haltenegg* (3287'), affording a magnificent view. A picturesque way back leads through the *Kohleren* (see above; descend to the left at the guide-post near the bifurcation, mentioned above).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is **Schadau**, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake, and embellished with sculptures in sandstone. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of **Hünegg**, in the French Renaissance style. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road, 1/4 M. nearer Thun.

Excursions. *Thierachern* (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach;* thence through wood in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (see below). *Baths of Schwefelberg* (2 1/2 hrs. to the W. of Blumenstein, beyond the *Gantrist Pass*), see p. 191. — *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. to the N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3 1/2 M. to the S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 191), 3 1/2 M. to the S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4-4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 191.

To THE GURNIGEL-BAD from Thun a walk of 3 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable), or drive of 4 hrs. (carr. with one horse 25, with two horses 45 fr.) or from Bern direct by diligence (twice daily in 4 1/2 hrs.; fare 7 fr. 15 c., coupé 8 fr. 60 c.; distance 20 1/2 M.). The road from Bern leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbethal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps, to (7 1/2 M.) *Toffen*. At (12 1/2 M.) *Kirchenthurnen* (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (2500'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to (15 M.) *Rüthi* and ascend steeply through the *Laaswald* to the (8 M.) ***Gurnigelbad** (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R. 2 1/2-6, pens. 6-8 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (1/2 hr.) *Seftigschwend* (Inn); past the Laashöfe to the (1 hr.) *Längnei-Bad;* to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Seelibühl* (5750'). — Over the Gantrist to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 191. — From *Wattenwyl*, 5 M. to the W. of Thun and 3 M. to the S.W. of stat. *Uttigen* (p. 141), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to Bad Gurnigel in 2 1/2 hrs.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 57.

42. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 148.

Two paths lead to the top: (1st) on the N. side from *Wimmis* a bridle-path (the best ronte) in 4½ hrs.; (2nd) on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad* a bridle-path in the same time. The footpath from *Frutigen* is in so bad a condition (entirely destroyed for long tracts) that its use is not recommended. Travellers ascending in the morning should start from Wimmis; in the afternoon the path from the Heustrich-Bad is better shaded.

Steamboat from Thun to Spiez, see p. 145; thence hy Spiezwyler to Wimmis 3¼ M. (a drive of 40 min.; post-vehicle thrice daily, 85 c.; one-horse carr. 4 fr., two-horse 7 fr.; one-horse carr. from Thnn 6, two-horse 10 fr.). — To the Henstrich-Bad and Frutigen, see R. 53.

Horse to the top of the Niesen and back, from Wimmis or Heustrich-bad, 15 fr. (starting before 10 a.m.); if the start is later, 20 fr.; to Heustrich over the Niesen (or in the reverse direction from Henstrich over the Niesen to Wimmis), 22 and 28 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 10 fr. — Chair-porters 12 fr. (four porters are required for one chair).

From Spiez to (1¼ M.) *Spiezwyler*, see p. 179. The road descends in a wide curve (to the left a direct footpath through wood) to the *Kanderbrücke*, with a fine view of the Blümlisalp, and thence proceeds in a straight direction to (2¼ M.) —

Wimmis (2080′; pop. 1242; **Löwe*), a pretty village in a very fertile district, at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072′), overlooked by a castle which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

Ascent of the Niesen from Wimmis. The path ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach;* 3 min. later, by a gate, it turns to the left (finger-post) and ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli.* By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940′) the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833′). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345′), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7924′) or *Fromberghorn* with the Niesen, where the vast snow-fields of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn become visible. Thence to the top 1 hr. more.

From the Heustrich-Bad (p. 176), the bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as an ancient lime-tree (½ hr.); then through wood (1 hr.) and over pastures past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp*, in numerous windings, to the (2½-3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords beautiful and diversified views, but the upper part of it is in bad condition for riding. (Drinking water scarce; milk at the two upper chalets.)

*Weissmüller's Inn, with a small terrace, lies 5 min. below the summit (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2 fr.).

The ***Niesen** (7763′), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 95), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. On the top there is room for about 50 persons. The Alps are seen to greater advantage here than from the Rigi The view vies with that from the Faulhorn; there the Wetterhörner form the foreground; here we are close to the beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal.

VIEW (comp. the panorama, p. 148). The most conspicuous snow-mountains are: to the E. the distant Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; to the S. the Blümlisalp with its three peaks (Morgenhorn, Weisse Frau, Blümlisalphorn), the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; then the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a long distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hill-country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect. Best light towards sunset or in the morning before 10 o'clock.

43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun. St. Beatenberg.

Comp. Map, p. 148.

STEAMBOAT 4-5 times daily in 1¼ hr. from Thun (*Scherzligen;* comp. p. 141) to *Därligen;* stations *Oberhofen, Gunten, Spiez, Merligen, St. Beatenberg, Leissigen* (the last two not always touched at). — RAILWAY from Därligen to *Interlaken* in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 95 c.); from Interlaken to *Bönigen* (p. 173) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c. — ROAD on the *S. Bank* to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 16, two-horse 30 fr.); on the *N. Bank* a new road (15¾ M.; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 14, two-horse 25 fr.; as far as Merligen, station for Beatenberg, 8 and 15 fr.), which between Merligen and Neuhaus will repay walkers (comp. p. 147).

The ***Lake of Thun** (1837′; greatest depth, 709′) is 11 M. long, and nearly 2 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with villas and gardens, but, farther on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The STEAMBOAT starts from the quay near the Freienhof Hotel (p. 141), ascends the *Aare*, stops at the Bellevue, and then at *Scherzligen*, the railway-terminus (see p. 141). To the left, among the trees, is the *Chartreuse* (p. 143); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 143). The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 191). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kanderthal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with villas and gardens and higher up with woods, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen* and the château of *Hünegg* (p. 143). It touches at **Oberhofen** *(Pensions *Moy, *Oberhofen; Restaurant Zimmermann)*, which has a picturesque château of Countess Pourtalès, and at **Gunten** (*Weisses Kreuz; *Pens. du Lac*, 5 fr.; *Hirsch; *Pens.*

Graber, all on the lake; *Pens. Schönberg*, on the hill, 10 min. from the lake, 5 fr.). In the vicinity (1½ M. from the lake) the water of the Guntenbach has worn a curious gorge for itself, with waterfalls (path and bridges at present much damaged).

A road ascends from Gunten to (¾ hr.) **Sigriswyl** (2620'; **Pens. Bär*, unpretending), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*; the *Sigriswyl-Grat* (*Unter-Bergli*, 5508'; *Ober-Bergli*, 6056') by the *Alpiglen Alp* in 2½-3 hrs.; the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. (with guide). — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the *Justisthal* (see below) is the *Schafloch* (5840'), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, towards the S., to **Spiez** (**Spiezer Hof*, with garden and lake-baths, R., L., & A. 5-6 fr., Eng. Church Serv. in summer; **Pens. Schonegg*, ¾ M. from the lake, R. 2, B. 1¼, pens. 6 fr.), a small village prettily situated on the S. bank. The picturesque old château, which formerly belonged to the Erlach family, is now the property of a Berlin gentleman, who has restored it and surrounded it with pretty grounds. From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn.

To *Aeschi*, see p. 179; ascent of the *Niesen*, p. 144. Diligence to *Kandersteg*, see p. 179; to *Zweisimmen*, see p. 190.

The next station is *Faulensee*, above which (1 M.; 3 M. from Spiez) is the **Faulensee-Bad* (R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½, pens. 7½ fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds and beautiful view. On the N. bank we next observe the abrupt *Sigriswyl-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (6066') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. **Merligen** (**Hôt. Beatus*, with garden on the lake, R. & A. 2-2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe*), at the mouth of the *Justisthal*, the steamer proceeds to the (¼ hr.) station of the mountain-railway to *St. Beatenberg* (Restaurant Beatenbucht, on the lake).

Cable Railway to St. Beatenberg, in 16 min. (ascent 2½ fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3 fr.). The line, opened in 1889, is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 33⅓:100. The station at the top is 3 min. from the Kurhaus.

St. Beatenberg. — **Hôtels.** *Kurhaus, at the W. end of the village, near a wood, with 130 beds and 2 'dépendances', R. 3-5, D. 4½, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr. The following are named in their order from W. to E.: *Pension Beatrice, 4½-6, in July and Aug. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Blümlisalp; Pens. Waldrand; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, in the middle of the village, 4-6½, in July and Aug. 4¾-7½ fr.; Feuz, village inn; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria; Hôt.-Pens. zur Post, 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with charming view, 7½-9 fr.; on the other side of the Sundgraben: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 6-8 fr.; Pens. Jungfrau; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, 3 M. from the Kurhaus, 5-7 fr. — *English Church.*

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3775'), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the *Sundgraben*, which opens towards the Lake of Thun. Admirable view of the Alps, from

the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Good wood-carvings at moderate prices.

A much finer point of view is the ***Amisbühel** (4383′; **Inn* at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose (not quite 3 hrs. from Interlaken). Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post, 3/4 M. below Beatenberg, and reach the top thence in 1/2 hr.

Pleasant walk from the Kurhaus to the **Waldbrand** (25 min.); beautiful pine-wood and charming views.

Ascent of the ***Gemmenalphorn** (*Güggisgrat*, 6770′), from the Amisbühel in 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fr. (unnecessary for the experienced). To the foot of the Horn a gentle ascent over the *Waldegg*, *Leimern*, and *Gemmen* pastures; the last 1/2 hr. steeper. Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justisthal (p. 146); beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible. For the direct ascent from St. Beatenberg (on the W. side of the Sundgraben) a guide (4 fr.) is advisable, as the path soon comes to an end. — The ***Niederhorn** (6445′) and **Burgfeldstand** (6780′), each 2 1/2-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points of view. On the latter route is the (1 1/2 hr.) *Känzli*, a charming point.

The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here projects into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the new road, hewn in the rock at many places (see below). On the S. bank lies *Leissigen* (Steinbock), at the base of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 153), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at **Därligen** (**Pens. Seiler, Schärz, Schwalbenheim)*, the terminus of the '*Bödeli Railway*,' which conveys us to Interlaken in 10 minutes. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 151). To the right, farther on, we have a fine view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. The station for (2 1/2 M.) *Interlaken* is at the village of Aarmühle. 1/4 M. from the beginning of the Höheweg.

The new ROAD ON THE N. BANK OF THE LAKE OF THUN (carr. see p. 142) leads from Thun by *Hilterfingen* and *Oberhofen* to (6 M.) *Gunten* (p. 145); then across the *Stampbach* (waterfall) and past the old château of *Ralligen* to (2 1/4 M.) *Merligen* (p. 146), 3/4 M. beyond which is the station of the cable-railway to *St. Beatenberg* (p. 146). The road, remarkable for the boldness of its construction, ascends round the *Nase* (see above), passing through two rock-tunnels, skirts the precipitous slopes high above the lake, crosses the *Kruibach-Tobel*, and leads through wood (passing the château of *Lerow*, below, on the right) to the (2 M.) bridge over the *Beatenbach*.

A path leads hence in 1/4 hr. to the **Beatushöhle** (2255′), from which the Beatenbach dashes forth with a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. St. Beatus, the first apostle of Christianity in this region, is said to have dwelt in this cavern.

Three more tunnels; then a gradual descent. Beautiful view of the lake, with the Eiger to the right. Crossing the *Sundgraben*, we observe the houses of *Sundlauenen* below us, on the right. Then past the (1 1/2 M.) *Küblibad* or *St. Beatusbad* (Engl. Pension) and the *Neuhaus* (on the right), to *Unterseen* and (3 M.) *Interlaken*.

44. Interlaken and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 164.

Railway Stations. Bödeli Railway (p. 147), at the W. end o the town; Bernese Oberland Railway (Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, p. 154) at the E. end, beside the *Zollhaus* station (pp. 149, 173), 1 M. from the first-named. Hotel-omnibuses and other vehicles at both stations.

Hotels and Pensions (omnibus 1 fr.). On the *Höheweg*, from W. to E.: *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. 1), R., L., & A. 5½-6½, D. 5 fr., pens. from 8 fr.; *Victoria (Pl. 2), with lift, expensive, R., L., & A. from 6½, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; beyond it the small Pension Voltz (Pl. 13), and *Hôt. Horn (Pl. 30), unpretending; *Jungfrau (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 4½-5 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4 fr.; *Belvedere (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6), R., L., & A. 4¼, lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. 9), R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. 4¼, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Inteblaken (Pl. 8), R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 fr.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station: Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; opposite to it, Cheval Blanc (Pl. 26), moderate; Croix Blanche (Pl. 11), R. 1½-2, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Adler (Pl. 14); *Hôt. Berger (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Krebs (Pl. 27), moderate; *Hôt. de la Gare (Pl. 29), the last three near the station; Schwan, R. 1-2 fr. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *Bellevue (Pl. 15), R. and A. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr. — On the small island of *Spielmatten*: *Hôt. du Pont or Alte Post (Pl. 16), with garden, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Kbone. — At *Unterseen:* *Hôt. Unterseen (Pl. 17), pens. 6 fr.; *Beau-Site (Pl. 18), pens. from 6 fr.; Pens. Eiger, on the Neuhaus road, well spoken of; *Pension St. Beatus *(Mrs. Simpkin)*, well situated near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), 2nd class, R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 6½ fr.; *Hôt. National & Pension Wyder (Pl. 19), R., L. & A. 3½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Reber (Pl. 21), pens. 6 fr.; *Hôtel-Pens. Ober, or 'Schlössli' (Pl. 23), pens. 5-8 fr.; *Pens. Schönthal, 5 fr. — *Hôt. Jungfraublick (Pl. 22), on the *Kleine Rugen* (p. 150), a first-class house, commanding a splendid view, with pleasant grounds; R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, D. 5, omnibus 1½ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-16, at other times 10-12 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Mattenhof, prettily situated close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. 6½ fr.; Pens. Zwahlen, moderate.

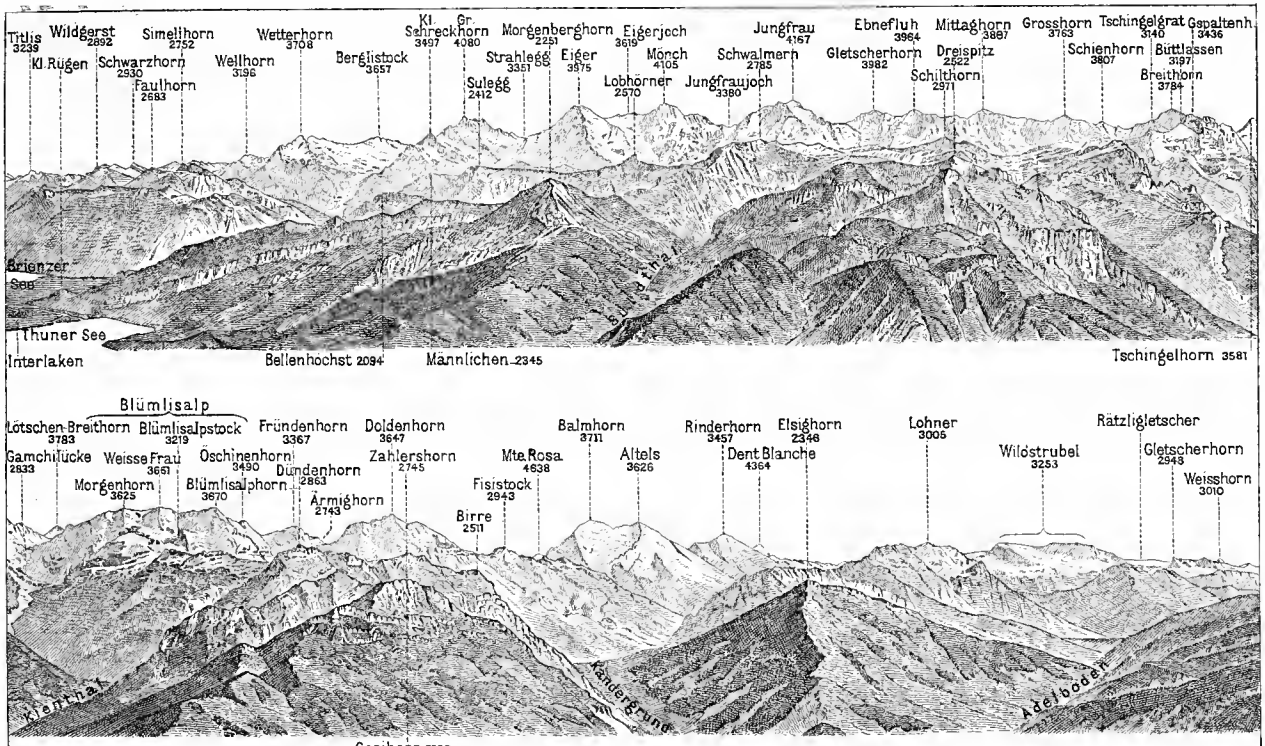
In the Environs of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At *Wilderswyl* (p. 154), 1½ M. to the S.: *Hôt. Schönbühl, in a fine lofty situation, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Bär, pens. 4½-5 fr. — At *Gsteigwyler* (p. 152): Pens. Schönfels. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl, (¾ M.) Pens. Felsenegg, 5½ fr. — At *Bönigen* (p. 173) on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, 1½ M. to the E. of Interlaken: *Pens. Bellerive, *Pens. Bönigen, *Chalet du Lac, and *Hôtel-Pension de la Gare (near the steamboat-pier), moderate. — At *Beatenberg*, see p. 146.

Casino on the Höheweg, with café, reading, concert, and billiard rooms, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8 to 10 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission 1 fr. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment.

Restaurants in the *Hôtel Métropole* and the *Hôtel Victoria*. *Baierische Bierbrauerei*, with garden, next to Hôt. Beaurivage; *Café Oberland; Hôt. du Pont*, on the Aare, with 'Biergarten' and a fine view; *Berger* and *Krebs*, by the railway-station. — **Confectioners:** *Weber*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Berger*, at the entrance to the Kurgarten.

Baths in the Hôt. Métropole, Beaurivage, etc. — **Money Changers:** *Volksbank*, *Ebersold*, both Bahnhof-Str.

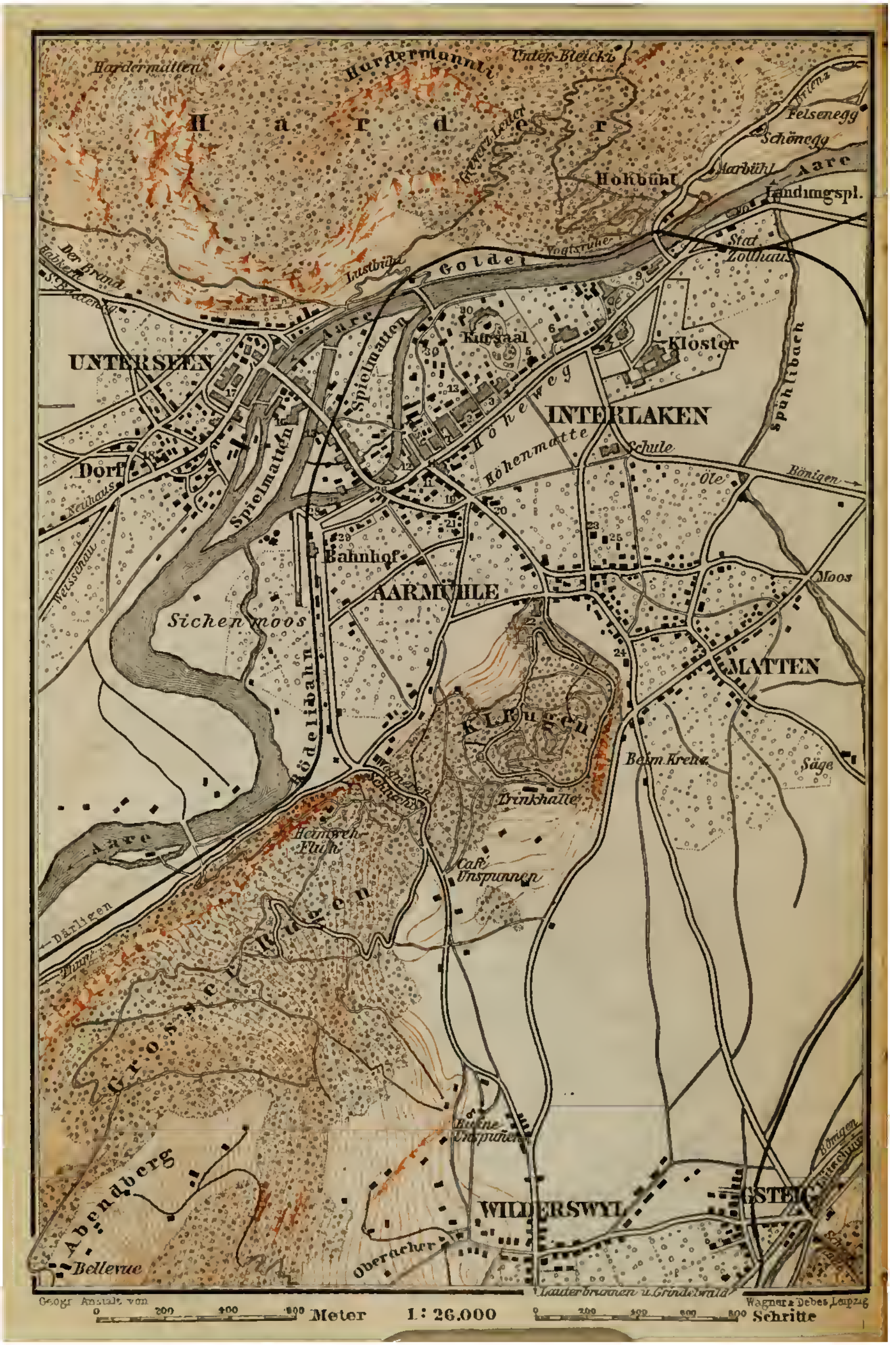
Carriages, *Horses*, *Guides*, see pp. 152, 154, 160, etc. Carriage from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, and Matten 1 fr. each person, to Bönigen,



Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m.

Schwarzenegg
Hohe Honegg
Burkelschibel
Hornbach
Heimberg
Stockhorn
Stockhornkulm
Grassenegg
Uetendorf
Stellisburg
Homberg
Schorix
Dreieckhubel
Krien
Eriz
Hilterfingen
Oberhofen
Sigriswyl
Habkern
Thierachern
Scherzligen
Ringoldswyl
Sigriswyl Grat
Sigriswyl Thal
Ralligen Thal
Habkern Thal
Amsoldingen
Fahlen
Goldswyl
Reutigen
Spiez
S. Beatenberg
Interlaken
Wimmis
Dürligen
Aeschi
Leissigen
Wilderswyl
Mülinen
Reichenbach
Frutigen
Kandersteg
Hundshorn
Wittive
Hirzboden
Adelboden
Tschingelgl. od. Kander Gletscher
Weisshorn
Kilometres

n. Luzern
Hohgant
Schöniseg
Brienzer Grat
Rothhorn
Schwanden
Hofstetten
Brienzwyler
Brienz
Ebligen
Kienholz
Brünig
Meiringen
Lungern
Sichel
Sattel
Hohfluh
Aare Fl.
Unterbach
Balm
Oberried
Giessbach
Winkel
Niederried
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Bönigen
Faulhorn
Schwarzh.
Wildgerst
Mittagh.
Rosenlaui Bad
Grosse Scheidegg
Wellh.
Wetterh.
Wetterhörner
Mittelh.
Rosenh.
Bergli St.
Schreckhörner
Kl. Schreckh.
Lauteraar Gl.
Lauteraarhörner
Abschwung
Finsteraar Gletscher
Finsteraarhorn
Agassizh.
Grindelwald
Burglauenen
Schwendi
im Grund
Mettenb.
Bussalp
Männlichen
Wengen
Scheidegg
Wengern Alp
Eiger
Eigerjoch
Mönch
Mönchjoch
Fiescher Grat
Fiescher Hörner
Kl. Fiescher horn
Gross Grünhorn
Grünhorn Lücke
Grünegg
Concordia Club
Jungfrau
Jungfraujoch
Jungfrau Firn
Silberhorn
Schneeh.
Roththal
Gletscherhorn
Ebnefluh
Mittaghorn
Grosshorn
Lauterbrunnen
Stechelberg
Trümmleten Th.
Kranzberg
Trugberg
Ewig Schneefeld
Walliser Fiescher Firn
Walliser Fiescherhörner
Faulberg
Rothhorn
Ob. Aar Gl.
Studerhorn
Ob. Aar Joch
Nord Sulm
Gross Schneeh.
Unt. Aar Gl.
English miles
1 2 3 4 5


Hardermatten
Hardermannli
Unter Bleicki
Harder
Felsenegg
Schönegg
Hohbühl
Aare
Landungspl.
Goldei
Vogtsruhe
Lustbühl
Der Brand
Stat.
Zollhaus
UNTERSEEN
Aare
Kursaal
Kloster
Spielmatten
Höheweg
INTERLAKEN
Spühlibach
Höhenmatte
Schule
Dorf
Neuhaus
Öle
Bönigen
Bahnhof
Weissenau
AARMÜHLE
Moos
Sichenmoos
Bödelibahn
MATTEN
Kl. Rugen
Beim Kreuz
Säge
Trinkhalle
Aare
Heimweh-Fluh
Café Unspunnen
Därligen
Grosser Rugen
Ruine Unspunnen
Abendberg
WILDERSWYL
Bönigen
Oberacher
Bellevue
Lauterbrunnen u. Grindelwald
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Meter 1 : 26.000 Schritte

Gsteig, Wilderswyl, and Ringgenberg 2 fr. — *Donkeys*, 1½ fr. per hour. — **Post and Telegraph Office** adjoining the Oberländer Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4.

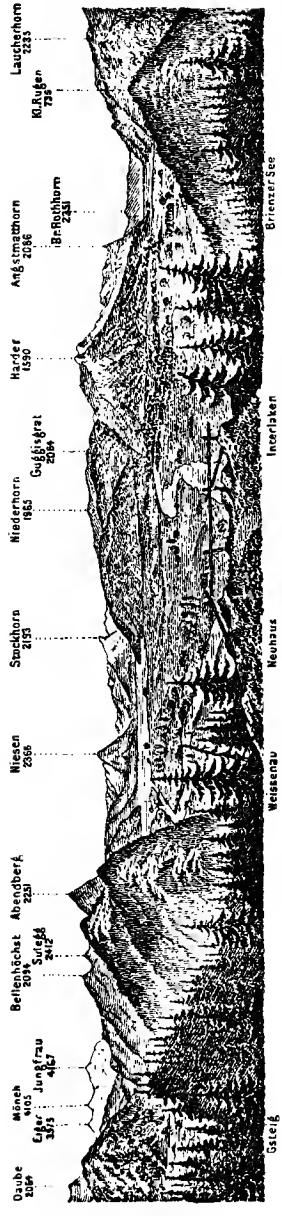
The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkëren valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863′), consisting of the villages of *Aarmühle*, *Matten* and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 5385).

The principal resort of visitors is the ***Höheweg**, an avenue of fine walnuts, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. The central part of the avenue, which is open towards the S., commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening light). On the N. side is the *Casino*, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, etc. (entrance between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere; music, etc., see p. 148). On the S. side, farther on, rises the old monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is now an *English Chapel*. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scottish Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the Aare by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the *Zollhaus* station of the Bödeli and Oberland Railways (pp. 147, 154).

Towards the W. the Höheweg is continued by the busy street which leads through *Aarmühle*, and past the *Post Office* (see above), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (fine view from that in the centre) crossing the island of *Spielmatten* to the small town of **Unterseen** (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a modern church. Large manufactory of parqueterie.

Interlaken is a favourite summer resort, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The purity of the air, the whey-cure, and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors, while others make it their headquarters for excursions to the Oberland.

Walks. The ***Kleine Rugen** is a beautiful wooded hill to the



View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in mètres.)

S. of Interlaken, on the Wilderswyl road. The principal path, provided with benches, ascends by the Hôtel Jungfraublick in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording varied views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz). In $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the *Trinkhalle* (Café-Restaurant), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. [A little before the Trinkhalle a path to the right ascends to the *Tanzboden* (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2424′), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.] Beyond the Trinkhalle the main path leads to the left, round the hill, passing the '*Scheffel Pavilion*' (with a view of the Lake of Thun), the *Kasthoferstein* (see below), and the reservoir (fed from the Saxetenthal, p. 153), and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick ($^1/_2$ hr.). Other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees of Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory.—Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path diverges to the left, and by a (1 min.) bench descends to the right to the *Wagnĕrenschlucht* (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) *Café Unspunnen* (p. 151).

*Heimwehfluh (2218′). From

the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten, roads lead to the (1/2 M.) entrance to the *Wagnĕrenschlucht*, to the W. of the Kleine Rugen. We ascend the ravine for about 300 paces, and, at a block of rock with an inscription in honour of Bernh. Studer (d. 1887), diverge by a path to the right, which ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the *Restaurant*. The terrace commands a charming view (finest in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; and the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere. — Path from the *Trinkhalle*, see above.

The ruin of ***Unspunnen** (40 min.), with a splendid view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, the Mönch, and the Lake of Brienz, is reached through the Wagnĕrenschlucht (at the end of which, on the left, is the **Café Unspunnen*, with beautiful view), or by the Kleine Rugen (see p. 150).

The ruined castle of **Weissenau** (2 M.) on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 147), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the **Hohbühl** (2070'; 1/4 hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path, lately restored and provided with finger posts, ascends to the left immediately beyond the upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere* and *Obere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. From here a narrow path, called the *Greierz-Leiter*, descends direct to the Lustbühl (see below). Or we may return to the Hohbühl and descend thence by steps to the Vogtsruhe, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a rocky hill below the Falkenfluh is the **Lustbühl**, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to Interlaken by the bridge behind the Casino (in all, 1 1/2-2 hrs.). — The **Harder** may be ascended by a picturesque and safe route (practicable for riding) which diverges to the right, from the Habkern road, 1 M. to the N.W. of Unterseen, before the road to Beatenberg. We ascend at first through wood (path steep at places) to (2 hrs.) the *Hardermatte* (3988'), which commands a magnificent view of Interlaken and the Bernese Alps. Thence we descend, passing above the *Hardermannli* (see above), to the *Untere Bleicki* and the (1 hr.) *Obere Aarebrücke* at the E. end of Interlaken (see above). The beaten path should not be quitted without a guide, as accidents have occurred owing to the precipitous character of the mountain. — The **Thurmberg**, ascended in 1/2 hr. from Goldswyl, beyond *Felsenegg* on the Brienz road (p. 173), overlooks the Lake of Brienz and the small, sombre Faulensee or lake of Goldswyl. — A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) **Ringgenberg**, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadburg* (2388'; 1 1/2 M. farther), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg, a still finer point.

LONGER EXCURSIONS (comp. the Map, p. 164). To ST. BEATENBERG, either by railway and steamer to (40-50 min.) *Station Beatenberg* (p. 146), and thence by cable-train in 12 min.; or by the fine new road on the N. bank of the Lake of Thun, passing the *Beatushöhle* (see p. 147; to Merligen 7 1/2 M., one-horse carr. in 1 1/4 hr., there and back with two hours stay 9 fr., carriage and pair

16 fr. and fee). The direct road from Interlaken to St. Beatenberg (7½ M.; carr. with one horse 13, with two horses 24 fr.; to the Kurhaus 14 and 25 fr.) diverges, 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the *Habkernthal* (p. 153), crosses the *Lombach*, and ascends through wood in windings (avoidable by short-cuts).

From Interlaken to the **Giessbach* on the Lake of Brienz (p. 173) a steamer plies four times daily in summer (comp. p. 172).

Bönigen (1½ M.), *Gsteig* (1¾ M.), with a fine view from the churchyard, and *Gsteigwyler* (2½ M.), with the '*Hohe Steg*' over the Lütschine, also afford pleasant walks from Interlaken.

The ***Scheinige Platte** (6790′; to the top 3½-4 hrs.; bridle-path from Gsteigwyler) is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 20 fr.; boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.) From Interlaken to (1¾ M.) *Gsteig*, see p. 154. Here we may cross the bridge by the church and follow the road to the right to (¾ M.) *Gsteigwyler* (Pens. Schönfels). In the middle of the village the bridle-path ascends to the left, and very soon to the left again; after 12 min. it ascends in zigzags to the right, through wood. Or, shorter, we may ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the inn, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood. The bridle-path now mounts by numerous zigzags past the (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (4754′), which overlooks Interlaken and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, to the (10 min.) picturesquely-situated *Kurhaus & Pension Breitlauenen* (D. 3 fr.), and to the (50 min.) mountain-crest, which it crosses at its W. extremity. (On the right a furrowed rock called the 'Ameisenhaufen', or ant-hill.) A few steps more bring us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet, its dizzy abysses descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine, and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the *Alpenrose Inn* (6730′; R., L., & A. 4½, B. 2, D. 4 fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining plateau' of slate-rock, is a few hundred paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to visit the *Isělten-Alp*, ¼ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we skirt the left side of the perpendicular *Gummihorn* (6893′), to the N.W. of the hotel, and ascend the (20 min.) *Daube (6772′), whence the survey of the lakes towards the N. is particularly fine. To the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance; and far to the N.E. Pilatus appears. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen*,

2½-3 hrs., steep at places. At the small pond near the Platte to the right we descend across meadows to the (¾ hr.) lower chalets of the *Iselten-Alp* (5116'; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence through wood, no mistake being possible farther on.

FROM THE SCHEINIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4-4½ hrs.; horse 20 fr., guide unnecessary 8 fr.). The bridle-path, commanding splendid views, leads to the *Iselten-Alp* and on the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333') to the (1 hr.) ridge bounding the *Sägisthal* on the S. We then descend slightly to the (¾ hr.) *Sägisthal-See*, with its chalet (6258'), skirt its N. and E. banks, and ascend to the ridge between the *Schwabhorn* and the *Faulhorn*. The top of the latter, 2445' above the lake, is gained in 2 hrs. more (see p. 168). — From Interlaken viâ the Scheinige Platte, Faulhorn, Great Scheidegg, and Rosenlaui to Meiringen or Imhof in two days, horse 50, guide and porter 25 fr.

The **Habkernthal**, between the *Harder* and *St. Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkern* (3500'; Inn); one-horse carr. there and back 15 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence. The ***Gemmenalphorn** (6773') is reached by crossing the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. (or better from the Amnisbühel, p. 147). The **Hohgant** (7215') is ascended in 4 hrs. viâ *Bohl* (5902') and the *Hagletschalp*, or by the *Alp Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen*. To the S.W. of the Hohgant is the *Grünenberg* (5095'), over which a pass leads from *Habkern* to *Schangnau* in the Emmenthal (6 hrs.). The **Augstmatthorn** (*Suggithurm*, 6844'; 3½ hrs.) is ascended viâ the *Bodmi-Alp*.

The ***Abendberg** is reached from Interlaken by a bridle-path in 1½-2 hrs. (horse 8, mule 6 fr.), turning to the right in the Wagnerenschlucht (p. 151), and passing mostly through wood. The **Hôtel Bellevue* (3737'; pens. 5½-7 fr.) commands a splendid view of the valley of Lauterbrunnen (Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn) and of the Lake of Brienz. A well-trodden path leads from the last hut above the hotel to the right, across grass, to (20 min.) a tall dead fir-tree, known as the *Siebenuhrtanne* (2125'), whence there is a charming *View of the Lake of Thun, lying far below.

A foot-path leads past the different peaks of the Abendberg to the (3 hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6232'; shortest way from the hotel, 2 hrs.). The next peaks of the range are the *Fachsegg* (6346'), the *Grosse Schiffli* (6674'), the *Kleine Schiffli* (6586'). and finally the *Morgenberghorn* (7383'). The last is very difficult from this side (better from Saxeten, by the Tanzbödeli Pass, see p. 179). A footpath leads from the Hotel Bellevue to Saxeten in 1 hr. (the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The **Saxetenthal**, between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), is reached by a pleasant bridle-path (mule 7 fr.) to *Müllinen* and the (7 M.) village of *Saxeten* (3602'; Kreuz). About 1¼ M. higher up are the falls of the *Gürben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern* (9137').

The **Sulegg** (7914'; 3½-4 hrs.), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Saxeten. We ascend by the (35 min.) *Gürbenfall* to the *Untere Nesslern-Alp* (4806'), cross the Gürbenbach to the left, and several other brooks descending from the Sulegg. Beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Bellen-Alp* (6204'), we turn to the right between the *Bellenhöchst* (6870') and the Sulegg, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the *Sulsalp*, for ¾ hr., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from *Isenfluh* (p. 154), viâ the *Gummenalp* and *Sulsalp* (3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — From Saxeten over the *Tanzbödeli Pass* and throngh the *Suldthal* to (6 hrs.) *Aeschi*, see p. 179 (interesting; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

45. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.

8 M. Railway from *Interlaken-Zollhaus* (p. 148) in 42 min., fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.; circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back to Interlaken, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 50 c.; from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Zweilütschinen, and Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 10 fr., 6 fr. — The Bernese Oberland Railways from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, opened in 1890, are on the adhesive system (maximum gradient 35:1000), with short sections on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 120:1000). The latter occur between Zweilütschinen and Lauterbrunnen on the Sausbach (984 yds. long) and just before Lauterbrunnen (550 yds.); and between Zweilütschinen and Grindelwald on the Stalden before Burglauenen (1935 yds.) and before Grindelwald (1420 yds.). — *Carriage* from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen (in fine weather preferable to the railway) and back, with 2 hrs. stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 and 22, to Stechelherg 14 and 27 fr.

At the *Zollhaus* station (1865′; p. 148; change carriages) the line diverges to the right from the line to Bönigen and describes a wide curve through the fertile plain of Interlaken to (1½ M.) *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1925′). To the right is the village of *Wilderswyl* (p. 148) at the foot of the *Abendberg* (p. 153); to the left is the church of *Gsteig* (ascent of the *Scheinige Platte*, see p. 152); farther on, the pleasant little village of *Gsteigwyler* (p. 152). The valley contracts; the railway crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends, at times through wood, on the E. side of the valley. Below, to the right, is the Lütschine, and beyond it the high road. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg (p. 153); in the foreground, to the left, are the Hunnenfluh and the Männlichen (p. 165), with the Mönch and the Jungfrau adjacent. The railway next crosses the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald, near its union with the *White Lütschine*, to (5 M.) **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; *Bär*), junction for the railway to *Grindelwald* (p. 160; change carriages for Lauterbrunnen). To the left, in the background of the Lütschenthal, rises the finely-shaped Wetterhorn.

Interesting excursion to (1¼ hr.) **Isenfluh** (3600′; **Pens. Isenfluh*, 5 fr.). About ½ M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; a second path ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*, see above; a third ascends from Lauterbrunnen, opposite the Hôtel Steinbock). Isenfluh commands a splendid *View of the Jungfrau. A still finer view is obtained from the path from Isenfluh to Mürren (3¼ hrs.; guide necessary only for novices; from Zweilütschinen to Mürren 7 fr.). At the upper end of the village (¼ hr.) this path turns to the left and ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Sausbach* (5050′), and then more steeply for 25 min. to the *Flöschwaldweid* (5608′). Here we turn to the left and proceed to the chalets of *Alpligen* (5792′), where we descend. The path, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, next traverses the *Pletschen-Alps*, crosses the *Pletschbach* and the *Spissbach*, joins the (1¼ hr.) Lauterbrunnen path, and reaches (35 min.) *Mürren* (p. 156). — Ascent of the *Sulegg* (7914′), 3½ hrs., see p. 153.

The ***Valley of Lauterbrunnen** begins at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock resembling a gigantic round tower, and is bounded by precipitous limestone rocks, 1000-1500′ in height. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer. The railway crosses to the left bank of the White Lütschine and ascends its wooded valley, close to the high road, crossing the *Sausbach*, by means of two rack-and-pinion sections (see above) to (8 M.) *Lauterbrunnen*. The station (2620′) is near the Hôtel Steinbock; about 300 yds. above, to the right, is the station of the cable railway to Mürren (p. 156).

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen** (2615′; **Steinbock*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½-4 fr.; **Hôtel Staubbach*, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4 fr.; **Hôtel-Pension Trümmelbach*, near the Trümmelbach Fall, see below; guides, *Christ., Joh., Ulrich*, and *Peter Lauener, Heinr.* and *Fritz v. Almen, Fritz Graf*, father and son, *Friedr. Fuchs*, *Ulrich Brunner*, etc.), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley ½ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not till noon. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the lower mountains, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn. Carved wood good and cheap here.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated some twenty brooks, the best known of which is the ***Staubbach** ('dust-brook'), 5 min. to the S. of the Hôtel Staubbach. This brook, which is never of great volume, and in dry summers is disappointing, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980′, the greater part of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning, in sunshine, it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently tinted with rainbow hues. By moonlight also it presents a beautiful appearance. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag (20 c.).

Even finer than the Staubbach is the ***Trümmelbach Fall** (1¼ hr.'s walk, there and back; one-horse carr., incl. stay, 4 fr.). We follow the Stechelberg road (p. 159) on the right bank of the Lütschine for 1½ M. to the charmingly situated **Hôtel-Pension Trümmelbach* (pens. 7 fr.), and diverge to the left, to the (7 min.) entrance of a narrow gorge (rendered accessible by steps and railings on both sides; adm. 50 c.), where the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is precipitatad into a round water-worn cauldron. During sunshine three rainbows are formed in the spray, one above, another opposite, and the third below the spectator, a beautiful scene. In 1890, two higher points of the imposing Trümmelbach gorge were also made accessible (steps and rails), and deserve a visit.

46. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.

RAILWAY (cable and electric railway, opened in 1891; from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren in 45 min. (fares 3 fr. 75 c., there and back 6 fr.). — Distance on foot: from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 2½, Trachsellauenen 2, the Schmadri Fall and back 2 (from Mürren over the Upper Steinberg to Trachsellauenen 4½ hrs.), Lauterbrunnen 2½ hrs. — The excursion from Lauterbrnnnen to **Mürren* and thence into the upper Lauterbrunnen Valley (*Schmadrifall, Upper Steinberg Alp*) is strongly recommended (easily accomplished in a day by using the railway as far as Mürren). The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the loveliest and grandest in Switzerland.

The station of the CABLE RAILWAY is 2 min. from the station of the Bernese Oberland Railway (p. 155), above the road. The railway mounts straight uphill (maximum gradient 60%) through meadows and woods to the upper terminus on the *Grütsch Alp* (4975′). Here we change carriages for the electric railway, which continues to follow the slope, high up, crossing the *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* and then the Spissbach and *Mürrenbach* to (2½ M.) *Mürren*. To the left, a magnificent *VIEW of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers unfolds: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn (source of the Schmadribach), the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far grander than that from the Wengernalp, although the view thence of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled.

THE BRIDLE-PATH FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN, 2½ hrs., which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, trends to the right, and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the small *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037′; Rfmts.). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (½ hr.) a sawmill (4923′), we cross two branches of the *Spissbach*, in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill (view see above) and then walk alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Mürren*.

Mürren (5350′; **Grand Hôt. & Kurhaus Mürren*, R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. in July and Aug. 10-15, at other times 8-13 fr.; **Gr. Hôt. des Alpes*, similar charges; **Hôt. Jungfrau*, R. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.*) is a magnificently situated mountain village, much frequented as a summer-resort. The Wetterhorn becomes visible to the left, and the Sefinen-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 159).

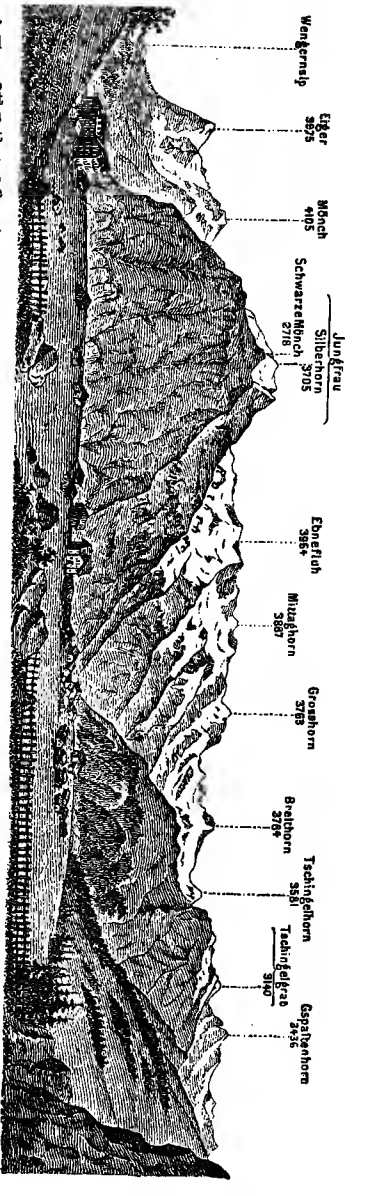
A more extensive view is obtained from the *Allmendhubel* (6358′; ¾ hr.), a height to the W., above the village, and from the *Obere Winteregg* (5738′; ½ hr.). The path to the latter diverges to the left from the Lauterbrunnen path beyond the bridge over the *Egertenbach*, 10 min. from the Hôtel Mürren (finger-post), and ascends through wood to the Alp.

The best point of view is by the upper chalet (to the right). Nothing is gained by ascending the hill to the left.

The ***Schilthorn** (9748'; 3½-4 hrs., guide 8 fr.) is a very admirable point of view. The path ascends pastures to the chalets of *Allmend* (on the right is the Allmendhubel, see above), and farther up enters the dreary *Engethal*, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 2½ hrs. from Mürren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arête between the *Kleine* and *Grosse Schilthorn*, and without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flattened summit. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümlisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (the Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); Panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent through the imposing *Sefinenthal* (see below), by the *Sefinenalp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schiltfluhe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp*, with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another ronte (interesting; guide advisable) crosses the *Rothe Herd* and the *Telli* (a saddle between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Wild-Andrist) to the *Dürrenberg Chalets* in the *Kienthal* (see p. 159.).

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the *Mürrenbach;* 25 min., **Gimmelwald** (4545'; ***Hôt.-Pens. Schilthorn**, pens. 5-6 fr., Engl. Church Service in summer), on the brink of the grand *Sefinenthal*, which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat.

To the Sefinenthal, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltenhorn Glacier and back 3 hrs.; guide unne-



cessary). To the W. of the Pension Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, and ascend by a beautiful path on the left side of the Sefinenthal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then (¾ hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the (¾ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kirchspalt*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn. Back by the same route.

We next (¼ hr.) cross the *Sefinen-Lütschine*, and ascend for 3 min., then descend. In 10 min. more we pass the fine *Fall of the Sefinen-Lütschine on the left. Beyond a brook descending from the right, 2 min. farther on, the path divides: the branch to the left descends steeply to (¼ hr.) *Stechelberg* (see below); that to the right (finger-post) leads to (50 min.) **Trachsellauenen** (4144′; *Hôt. Schmadribach*, R. & L. 3½, B. 1½, pens. 5 fr.), a cluster of chalets on the left bank of the *Weisse Lütschine*. The path (several finger-posts), still following the left bank, passes (10 min.) a deserted silver-foundry, ascends, first to the right and then to the left, round the projecting rocks of the *Nadla* (from the top, a view of the waterfall) and past the chalets (½ hr.) of the *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480′), where it crosses (to the left) the *Thalbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach (½ hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the grand ***Schmadribach Fall.** The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes another hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. — From the **Upper Steinberg Alp** (5795′), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent 1½ hr. from Trachsellauenen; guide not indispensable), the *View is far more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right, and we also obtain a good survey of the Schmadri Fall. On the Alp is the *Chalet Steinberg*, a small Inn (well spoken of), and 20 min. farther up, near the Steinberg hut is **Von Allmen's Inn* (moderate).

A pleasant walk (boy as guide 1½-2 fr.) may be taken from the Upper Steinberg along the *Tschingel Glacier*, and viâ the *Oberhornalp* to the (1½ hr.) beautiful blue *Oberhornsee (6822′), magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn glaciers.

From Mürren to the Upper Steinberg, direct (3 hrs.; guide 7 fr.). At the point where the path to Stechelberg diverges from the road to Trachsellauenen (1 hr. from Mürren, see above) we diverge to the right, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing (20 min.) a deserted shaft, we ascend to the right in zigzags (past a good spring) to (25 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 40 min. more we reach the *Inn* (see above), and enjoy a superb view. Descent across pastures and through wood (*Wilde Eck*); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of *Unter-Steinberg*.

From Trachsellauenen to Lauterbrunnen, 2 hours. At (25 min.) *Sichellauenen* we cross the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed, and follow the lower road running close by the stream. At the (¼ hr.) *Bridge of Stechelberg* (3025′; Von Allmen's Inn) we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near (¾ M.) *Matten*, a fall of the *Mürrenbach* to the left. At the (¾ M.) *Dornige Brücke* we keep to the right. We pass (½ M.) a waterfall

of the *Rosenbach*, and in 1/2 M. more the picturesquely situated **Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (about 1/4 M. to the right, the Fall of the Trümmelbach, see p. 155). — Then (1 1/2 M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 155).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 180). FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE TO THE KIENTHAL, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (10-11 hrs. to Reicheubach; guide 25 fr.). From (2 1/2 hrs.) *Mürren* (p. 156) the path ascends viâ the *Alp Boganggen* to the (3 hrs.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583'), betweeu the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620') and the *Büttlassen* (10,490'; p. 180). (The path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinenthal is easier, but 1 hr. longer.) Desceut (fine view of the Wilde Frau aud Blümlisalp) past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545'), and of *Steinenberg* (4856'; night-quarters) to the huts of *Gornerен*, by the *Bärenpfad* to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783') and dowu the *Kienthal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 180). — From the Steinenberg-Alp over the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingelfirn*, see p. 180.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE AND THE HOHTHÜRLI, a long aud fatiguing walk (14 hrs.; guide necessary, 30 fr.). The night may, if uecessary, be passed at the Dürrenberg chalets or iu the Frauenbalm Hut. Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kienthal*, see above. Before the path reaches the *Steinenberg-Alp* we descend to the left, cross the *Pochtenbach* (the discharge of the *Gamchi Glacier*, p. 180), ascend to the *Lower* and *Upper Bundalp*, aud traverse pastures, stouy slopes, aud snow to (4 1/2 hrs. from the Furgge) the **Hohthürli** or **Dünden Pass** (8875'), a depressiou of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150') aud the *Wilde Frau* (10,693'), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. (To the left of the pass is the *Frauenbalm Club Hut*, p. 181.) We uow desceud over loose stones aud the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg* (with the *Blümlisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left) to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470'), aud by steep steps cut in the rock, to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223'), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 181).

*FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS (14 hrs.; 6-7 hrs. on snow aud ice; guide 30, porter 25 fr.), a grand and interesting route, fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2 hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* or on the *Upper Steinberg* (see p. 158). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the (3/4 hr.) *Lower Tschingel Glacier*, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraiue to the (1/2 hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, is about 13' high. Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasauter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across débris in 1/2 hr. to the upper *Tschingelfirn*, au immense expause of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, aud then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 1 3/4 hr. brings us to the top of the **Tschingel Pass** (9267'), where a view of the mountains of the Gasternthal is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 180) aud the *Gamchilücke* (9295'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 180). An additioual hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, whicb affords a striking survey of the Kieuthal, the Nieseu, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the *Mutthorn* (9978'). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Fründenhorn, aud on the left by the Petersgrat, is called the *Kanderfirn*.) After 1 1/4 hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gasternthal*, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the Kauder Glacier (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the uarrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200' below; 1 1/2 hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 miu., the first chalet (coffee, milk, aud two beds); 1/4 hr., *Selden*; 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* (p. 181).

*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschenthal over the Petersgrat (from Trachsellauenen to Ried 10-11 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide 40 fr.). From Trachsellauenen to the (3½-4 hrs.) upper *Tschingelfirn*, see above. On the Firn we ascend to the left, between the *Mutthorn* and the *Tschingelhorn*, to the (3 hrs.) **Petersgrat** (10,516'), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of the Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the *Ausser Fafler-Thal* to the *Fafler Alp* (at the Chalet Seiler refreshm. and 2 beds), or through the *Tellithal* to *Blatten* and (3½ hrs.) *Ried* (p. 187). — The **Wetterlücke** (10,365'), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn, and the **Schmadrijoch** (10,863'), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn, are difficult.

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the **Lauinenthor** (12,000'), a difficult and hazardous expedition (18 hrs., the night being spent in the Roththal hut; guide 100 fr.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge rock-arête connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,670') and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064'), and down the *Kranzberg-Firn* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Hut* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 305). — Over the **Roththal-Sattel** (12,330'), close to the Jungfrau (p. 162), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the **Ebnefluhjoch** (12,300'), between the *Ebnefluh* and *Mittaghorn*, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to go as far as the *Roththal Hut* (8860'; 6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 15 fr.).

47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.

12 M. Railway (comp. p. 154) in 1 hr. 12 min. (fares 5, 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). An open Carriage (see below) is preferable and not much dearer. Walkers should certainly chose the route viâ the **Wengernalp* in fine weather, one of the finest and most frequented in Switzerland (railway under construction); bridle-path to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen.

Carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald and back in one day, one-horse 13, two-horse 25 fr., in two days 28 or 45 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald viâ the Wengernalp, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for one day 28 or 50 fr., for two days 35 or 60 fr. and 6 fr. for carriage-transport; to Lauterbrunnen with ascent of the Wengernalp and back to Interlaken, in one day 18 or 35, two days 25 or 45 fr.; to Lauterbrnnnen, Mürren, the Wengernalp, and Grindelwald and back in three days, 40 or 70 fr.

Horse from Lauterbrunnen over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or the reverse) 20 fr.; Wengernalp and back 12, Little Scheidegg 14 fr. — The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Sledge from Wengen to Lauterbrunnen 3 fr. (enquire at the hotels). Guide (11 fr.) unnecessary. Chaises-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

I. Railway. From Interlaken to (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150'), see p. 154. The railway to Grindelwald diverges to the left from that to Lauterbrunnen, and beyond the hamlet of *Gündlischwand* approaches the *Black Lütschine*. It then ascends the left bank of the stream, traversing a tunnel and a snow-shed, in the finely wooded and populous **Lütschenthal**. The road runs on the other bank, beneath the slopes of the Scheinige Platte (p. 152). Beyond the station of (7½ M.) *Lütschenthal* (2355') the railway also crosses to

the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by means of a rack-and-pinion section (1935 yds. long; gradient 120 : 1000) to (9 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915′). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle distance are the Mettenberg and the Schreckhörner, farther away the Finsteraarhorn and the Grosse Fiescherhorn; and to the left the graceful Wetterhorn. The railway finally ascends another toothed rail section (1420 yds.) to (12 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 163). The station (3400′) is at the W. end of the village, 1/4 M. from the Bär Hotel.

II. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald over the Wengernalp. Leaving the station, we descend to the left past the Hôtel Steinbock, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path from the Staubbach Hôtel. After a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. we reach a projecting rock with a pavilion which affords a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen Thal. Adjacent is the small **Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn* (R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.). Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the right to the (1/4 hr.) **Pens. Wengen* (5-5 1/2 fr.), we turn to the left to the (8 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn*, and next reach the (5 min.) **Pens. Alpenrose* (same proprietor; pens. 5-6 fr.), with the village school adjacent. We then ascend the shady pastures of the village of *Wengen*, straight towards the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 163), at the base of which (1/2 hr.; cantine) the path turns to the right; it then passes a second cantine (famous echo), skirts the slopes of the *Lauberhorn*, and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction (which leads to the Mettlenalp, p. 163), and ascend to the left, rapidly at first, over the pastures of the ***Wengernalp** to the (3/4 hr.) **Hôtel Jungfrau* (6184′; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 2, D. 4 fr., telephone to Lauterbrunnen and the Scheidegg; carved wood by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheidegg (p. 162), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues, which is music to the innkeepers. To the W. we obtain a good survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 155) reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook before its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The ***Jungfrau** (13,670′), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,156′) on the right, and the *Schneehorn* (11,204′) on the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The highest peak, farther S., is not visible hence or from Lauterbrunnen. The base, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the *ice-avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The apparently insignificant white cascade, however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümleten-Thal*, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

Between 1811, when the JUNGFRAU was scaled for the first time by the two *Meyers* of Aarau, and 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80fr. each; with descent to the Eggishorn, 100 fr.; porter 60 and 80 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is much facilitated by spending a night in the *Berglihütts* (p. 166), 6½-7 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfraufirn* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 160) 4-4½ hrs., and to the top in 1¼ hr. more. (Travellers ascending from the Eggishorn Hotel spend the night in the *Concordiahütte* on the Faulberg, 9417', 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs.). — The ascent from Lauterbrunnen by the *Roththal-Sattel* is very hazardous and has now been practically abandoned. In 1885 the Jungfrau was ascended by a new route from the *Roththal-hut* (p. 160), leaving the Roththal to the right (5½-7½ hrs., a steep rock climb, but not dangerous for climbers with steady heads; guide 80, with descent to the Eggishorn 100 fr.). — The **Silberhorn** (12,156') was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker* (from the Wengern-Scheidegg by the *Eiger*, *Guggi*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 12½ hrs.; difficult and trying; guide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first performed in 1887 by *Mr. Seymour King* with the guides Ambr. Supersax and L. Zurbrücken.

The **Mettlenalp** (5580'), on the N. side of the Trümleten-Thal, also affords a noble survey of the Jungfrau. From the bifurcation of the path, 2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and ¾ hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau (p. 161), we reach the Alp in a straight direction in ¾ hr.; the Jungfrau is here visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we either ascend to the Wengernalp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) *Biglenalp*, with the *Kühlauenen Glacier*. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp ¾ hr.

A visit to the **Guggi Club-Hut** (7972'), at the N.W. base of the Mönch, between the *Eiger* and *Guggi Glaciers*, is recommended to good walkers with steady heads (3-4 hrs. from the Wengernalp or the Kleine Scheidegg, with guide, 5 fr.). The passage of the crevassed Eiger Glacier, which has advanced considerably of late years, and forms a beautiful archway of ice with a lofty waterfall at its lower end, takes 1½-2 hrs. (step-cutting being necessary from the middle onwards); then a steep climb of 1½ hr. over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the Club Hut, grandly situated. Steep descent over the ridges of rock below the Guggi Glacier to the (1½ hr.) upper end of the *Bandlauinenwand*, and a somewhat difficult clamber down this slope to the *Biglenalp* (see above).

A gradual ascent of 35 min. from the Jungfrau Hotel brings us to the summit of the pass, called the **Little Scheidegg**, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg*, or *Wengern-Scheidegg* (6788'; **Hôtel Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4 fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*). This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the

valley of Grindelwald, hounded on the N. hy the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the hlunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn). On the S., a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger and Jungfrau, with the Silherhorn and Schneehorn.

The ***Lauberhorn** (8120′), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the Scheidegg to the Männlichen, may be ascended in 1 hr., or from the Wengernalp in 1½ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 1½ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheidegg to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The **Tschuggen** (8278′; ascent more fatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. — Or the traveller may walk from the Scheidegg along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the (2½-3 hrs.) ***Männlichen** (7694′), the N. summit of this ridge (p. 165). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will take 9-10 hrs. The Männlichen may also be ascended (with guide; steep but not difficult) direct from Wengen, in which case the way is not longer than over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald. — The *Fallbodenhubel* (7136′), reached in ½ hr. by ascending the pastures to the S. of the Scheidegg, affords a fine survey of the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. — To the *Guggi Club Hut*, see p. 162.

The descent to Grindelwald traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and sparse wood, passing the (¼ hr.) *Chalets of Mettlen* (6250′) and (¾ hr.) those of *Alpiglen* (5287′; Hôt. des Alpes), on a commanding terrace. (The direct path hence to the 'Eismeer' is interesting and repaying, hut should he attempted only hy experts with guides, ice-axes, and ropes.) Below Alpiglen (¾ hr.), we leave the hridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, descend hy the path to the left, through enclosed meadows with scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the *Lütschine*, and then gradually ascend in 20 min. more to the high-road.

From the Little Scheidegg to Grindelwald a Footpath, pleasanter than the above route, skirts the left bank of the *Wergisthalbach*, commanding fine views, and leading for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide advisable. — Those ascending to the Little Scheidegg from the *Grindelwald Station* ascend the road for a short distance, descend to the right immediately before the Bär Hotel to the bridge over the Lütschine, and then ascend to the right.

Grindelwald. — *Bär, at the W. end of the village, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4-4½, pens. 10 fr.; *Schwarzer Adler, at the E. end, with a pleasant garden, similar charges; Hôt. Eiger, in the middle of the village, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Glacier, outside the village, near the W. end, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Burgener, R. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *Pension Schönegg, by the post-office, with garden, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Haenny, R. 2½, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr., with pretty garden. — Guides: *Peter Baumann* ('am Guggen'). *Christ.* and *Ulrich Almer*, *Chr. Jossi*, *Rud. Kaufmann* (Obmann), *Peter Baumann-Tuffbach*, *Peter Schlegel*, *Chr. Bohren-Trychelegg*, *Peter Kaufmann* ('Grabenpeter'), *Rud. Kaufmann-Bohren*, *Chr. Roth*, two *Hans Kaufmanns*, *Hans Baumann*, *Gott. Meier*, *Hans Bernet*, *Ul. Rubi*, the brothers *Jossi*, *Joh. Heimann*, and many others. — Fees mentioned in the description of each excursion.

Grindelwald (3468′; pop. 3087), properly *Gydisdorf*, a large village of widely scattered houses, is an excellent starting-point for mountain excursions, and also a favourite summer-resort, the situation heing sheltered and healthful.

This place chiefly owes its repute to its two **Glaciers**; but these are very inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,042′), the *Mettenberg* (10,197′), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,150′). Between these lie the two glaciers, which form the source of the *Black Lütschine*.

To visit the ***Upper Glacier** (horse there and back 8 fr.) we follow the Great Scheidegg path (p. 168) as far as the (¾ hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′; R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; cannon-shot 50 c.), near which we pass a memorial to *Dr. A. Haller* of Burgdorf and two guides, who perished on the Lauteraar glaciers in 1880. Here we diverge to the right, cross the Lütschine and the moraine, and in 10 min. reach the artificially hewn *Ice Grotto* (adm. 50 c.; a small fee is also usually given).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by a path diverging before the bridge over the Lütschine, and ascending the left moraine to the **Chalet Milchbach** (auberge; visible from below; also reached by a direct but rather giddy path from the grotto), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The path then enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsegg*, and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the *Sulz* to (1¼ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach we may, by means of ladders (not recommended to novices; guide necessary), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the **Milchbachloch** and a natural tunnel formed by an old glacier-stream (sometimes barred by the ice), and reach the glacier opposite the *Schlupf*. We may return by the same route; or we may cross the glacier and the *Enge* at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and reach the Great Scheidegg or regain the Hôtel Wetterhorn by a dizzy path (2½-3 hrs. in all; guide 12 fr.).

The ***Eisboden** ('Ischboden'; 4400′), the beautiful pasture, 20 min. E. of the Hôt. Wetterhorn, and close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affords a noble survey of the glacier, Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, Eiger and Grindelwald Valley.

To the ***Lower Glacier** (horse 8 fr.) a footpath descends to the right at the notice-board above the Hôtel Eiger and crosses the Lütschine, and then ascends to the right through underwood and over débris. (The path straight on leads to the Bäregg; see below.) The road forks a few min. farther on beside a refreshment-stall; we follow the right branch. The retrogression of the glacier has exposed to view an interesting *Gorge of the Lütschine*, which has been rendered accessible by means of wooden galleries and steps (½ hr. from Grindelwald; 50 c.). A bridle-path ascends the left lateral moraine to the (½ hr.) upper part of the glacier, where there is an artificial *Ice Grotto* (50 c.). Interesting excursion thence across the crevassed glacier to the Bäregg (guides with rope and ice-axe necessary). If we turn to the left at the above mentioned refreshment-booth and ascend the right side-moraine, we reach (15 min.) a wooden bridge, affording an interesting view of the gorge (50 c.), and in 10 min. more a hut whence another artificial *Ice Grotto* is accessible (50 c.). From this point we may also ascend direct to the Bäregg path (see below). — In returning from the gorge of the

Habkern
Niederried
Brienzer See
Habkern-Th.
Harder
Graggen
Bort
Rothe Fluh
Ringgenberg
Goldswyl
Unterseen
INTER-LAKEN
Matten
Bönigen
Aarmühle
Bödeli
Thuner See
Wilderswyl
Gsteig
Iseltwald
Rothhorn
Lauchernhorn
Buss-Alp
Burg
Gsteigwyler
Daube
Schynige Platte
Saxeten
Lütschen-Thal
Gündlischwand
Tschingelberg
Iramenbg.
Bellenhöchst
Zweilütschinen
Isenfluh
Sulegg
Wengen
Tschuggen
Iramen-Alp
Lob-Horn
Lauterbrunnen
Lauberhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Hohgant
Drettenhorn
Saus-Alpen
Saus-Th.
Schwarzburg
Sausegg
Kilchfluh
Weissburg
Mürren
Schilthorn
Schilt-Th.
Trümleten-Th.
Silberhorn
Jungfrau
Sefinen-Thal
Lauterbrunnen-Thal
Kl. Eiger
Mönch
Geograph. Anst. von
Deutsche geogr. Meile
English Miles
1:150.000

Meiringen
Brienzerbg.
Schnabler
Hinterbg.-A.
Bidmer
Oltschikopf
Oltscheren
Innert-kirchen
Ax-Alp
Oltschi-Alp
Wildgerst
Schwarzhorn
Faulhorn
Gemsberg
Grindel-
Bach-Alp
Engelhorn
Wellhorn
Wetterhorn
Wetter-kessel
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Dossenhorn
Urbach-Thal
Grindelwald
Berglistock
Ankenbälli
Grünbergli
Ewigschneehorn
Kl. Schreckhorn
SCHRECKHÖRNER
WETTERHÖRNER
Nässihorn
Gr. Schreckhorn
Gr. Lauteraarhorn
LAUTERAARHÖRNER
Lauteraar-Gl.
Unteraar-Gl.
Gauli-Gletscher
Unter-Grindelwald-Gl.
Ober-Grindelwald-Gl.
Grindelw.-Fiescher-Gl.
Zäsenberghorn
Fiescher Grat
Walcherhorn
Kl. Fiescherhr. (Ochs)
Grdw. Fiescherhner
Gr. Fiescherhorn
Agassizhorn
Wall. Fiescher-F.
Agassizjoch
Hugisattel
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraar-Gletscher
Strahlegghörner
Strahlegg-Firn
Grunerhorn
Scheuchzerh.
Escherhorn
Thierberg-Gl.
Oberaar-Gl.
Ewig-Schnee-Feld
Trugberg
Hint. Trifthörner
Hint. Trift-Gl.
1:150.000
Schweizer Stunde
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Lütschine we may follow the left bank and cross the lower bridge to (25 min.) Grindelwald.

A visit to the lower ***Eismeer** ('sea of ice'), the large basin of *névé* in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley, is interesting. A narrow path (guide necessary for the inexperienced; to Bäregg 7, Zäsenberg 9 fr.; horse to the Weissenfluh, 1/2 hr. below Bäregg 10 fr., not advisable) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small *Inn* on the *Bäregg* (5412'; dear), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of wooden steps descends. (Fee of 1 fr. for the use of the path, whether the glacier itself is visited or not.)

Glacier Expedition. The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this icy region. We cross (1 hr., with guide) the Eismeer to the stone chalet of **Zäsenberg** (6050'), surrounded by pastures, and occupied by shepherds in summer. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fieschерhörner, etc. If the traveller does not go beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole excursion may easily be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn* (7687'; magnificent survey of the glaciers) takes 1 1/2 hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). — The *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; with guide) may also be visited. — Lastly, an interesting trip may be made from the Bäregg to the *Zäsenberghorn*, *Fieschерfirn*, and *Eigerhöhle*, and back by the *Kalli* (p. 166; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

The ***Männlichen** (7694') is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4 hrs. (horse 18 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary). Our path diverges to the right from the Little Scheidegg path, after the Lütschine is crossed, and ascends by the *Itramen Alp*. Admirable panorama, from the Uri-Rothstock and Titlis to the Blümlisalp. About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (p. 163), is the small **Hôtel Grindelwald-Rigi* (R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 fr.). — From the Little Scheidegg (p. 162) we may ascend the Männlichen by skirting the E. slope of the Tschuggen (2 1/2-3 hrs.; with guide). From Wengen (p. 161) a steep path ascends in 2 1/2 hrs.

The **Mettenberg** (*Mittelberg*, 10,197') is recommended to mountaineers (laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Most imposing view of the Schreckhorn, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn; also a striking survey of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 162; *Finsteraarhorn* (from Grindelwald viâ the *Agassizjoch*, dangerous as a descent on account of falling stones), p. 178; *Wetterhorn*, p. 168. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,386'; from the *Schwarzegg Club-hut* 7-8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — **Mönch** (13,465'; first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857), ascended either from the *Bergli-Hütte* by the *Mönchjoch* (see below), or from the *Guggi-Hütte* (p. 162) by the *Guggi Glacier* and the *Jungfraujoch* in 8-9 hrs. (guide 70-80 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,042'; first ascended by Mr. Ch. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg by the Eiger Glacier and up the W. arête, 5 1/2-7 hrs. (guide 80 fr.). All these are for thorough adepts only.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the ***Strahlegg** (10,994'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand, but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club-hut* (8200') on the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and the Strahlegghörner; descent over the *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (3-4 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 177), and the (3 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 176). In the reverse direction (especially if a night be spent in the Pav. Dollfus) the route is less trying and more interesting. — **Finsteraarjoch** (11,024'; 15-16 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Strahlegghörner

and the Finsteraarhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,354′; 16-17 hrs.; guides 50 fr. each), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, a fatiguing pass, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the *Gleckstein-Hütte* (p. 168); thence we ascend the *Obere Grindelwald-Firn* in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc.; we then descend a steep snow slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pav. Dollfus* (p. 177). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 175.

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn (p. 305), for experts only, with able guides. The **Jungfraujoch** (11,089′; guides 100 fr. each), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, leading from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn Hotel in 16½ hrs., is very difficult and trying. A night is spent in the *Guggi-Hütte* (p. 162), and the *Guggi Glacier* is then ascended. — The passage of the **Mönchjoch** (11,910′; guides 60 fr. each), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel, also difficult, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia-Hütte* (p. 306). This is comparatively the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to the (7-9 hrs. from Grindelwald) *Mönch-Hütte* on the *Bergli* (about 10,600′), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Eiger, etc. From the hut a steep climb of ¾-1 hr. over rock and glacier to the *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,910′), between the Mönch and Fieschergrat; thence either to the right over the *Ober-Mönchjoch* (11,930′), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the *Jungfraufirn* (p. 162) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and (5-6 hrs.) Eggishorn Hotel; or to the left, over the vast *Ewigschneefeld* to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Hut*). — The **Eigerjoch** (11,874′; guide 100 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn, a night being spent in the *Guggi-Hütte* (see p. 162), whence the Eiger Glacier is ascended, is very difficult. — The **Fiescherjoch** or **Ochsenjoch** (about 11,700′), E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn*, or *Ochs* (12,812′), 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn, is very toilsome and lacks interest.

48. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 164.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald 4¾ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte (p. 153) 8 hrs.; to the Platte 4 hrs. (descent 2½), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — *Guide* (10 fr. from Grindelwald and back; if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.) unnecessary. *Chair-porters* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). *Horse* from Grindelwald and back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheidegg 30, with descent to Meiringen or Im Hof 40 fr.; from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte and the Faulhorn to Grindelwald 40 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in 1 day 30 fr., to the Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — *Inn on the summit (unpretending, R. 5, L. & A. 1½, B. 2, D. 5 fr.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8803′), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from *faul*, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains,

from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, embrace the hill-country of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhances the beauty of the view from the Rigi.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN (4¾ hrs.) leads for ¾ hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. From the Bär Hotel we cross the road, pass the confectioner Seitz's, and ascend round the house in front, to the left. After 3 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage; then generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; ½ hr., a gate, then a wood, which we quit in 10 min.; ¼ hr., the *Hertenbühl* (5157′), a large pasture with several chalets, in the middle of which the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending (who here keep to the left); a little farther, a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a pretty fall of the *Mühlibach*, which we cross near the chalets of the *Bach-Alp* (6496′). Good drinking-water issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. farther. Then a moderate ascent of ¾ hr. to the *Bachalp-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052′) and *Simelihorn* (9030′), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). (By the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheidegg, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in ¼ hr. more. The *Inn* (see above) lies on the S. side, 35′ below the summit.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN by the *Bussalp* is recommended for the return-route to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admirable view from the '*Burg*' (7247′), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (2½ hrs.).

The PATH FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHEIDEGG (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the (¾ hr.) hut on the *Bachalp-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, and keeps nearly the same level for some distance; ½ hr., a gate between the *Bach-Alp* and the *Widderfeld-Alp;* 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the 'First', a ridge affording a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Grindelwald-Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate where the *Grindelalp* begins. The path is now lost

at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn; 1/4 hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is now well defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach;* 5 min., the *Obere Grindelalp* (6410′), with a spring; 1/4 hr., a gate, but we turn to the right on this side of the enclosure, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn.

In ascending from the Scheidegg, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach;* farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Röthihorn** (9052′), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, concealing part of the Alpine chain, the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The latter, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the Bachalp-See in 1 1/2 hr. (guide advisable).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the **Schwarzhorn** (9613′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindelalp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 1/2-4 hrs.; or from Rosenlaui by the upper *Breitenboden-Alp* (6560′), to which there is a bridle-path, and the little *Blaue Gletscher*, in 5 hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 174) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

From the Faulhorn to the Scheinige Platte (guide convenient, from Grindelwald 18, horse 35 fr.), see p. 153. In descending from the Faulhorn, the path (3 1/2 hrs.) is easily found if we are shown the beginning of it and follow the direction indicated by heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägisthal-See* (p. 153), or 10 min. beyond the top of the ridge bounding the Sägisthal on the W., where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from the *Giessbach*, 6 hrs. (guide from Grindelwald, 18 fr.), see p. 174.

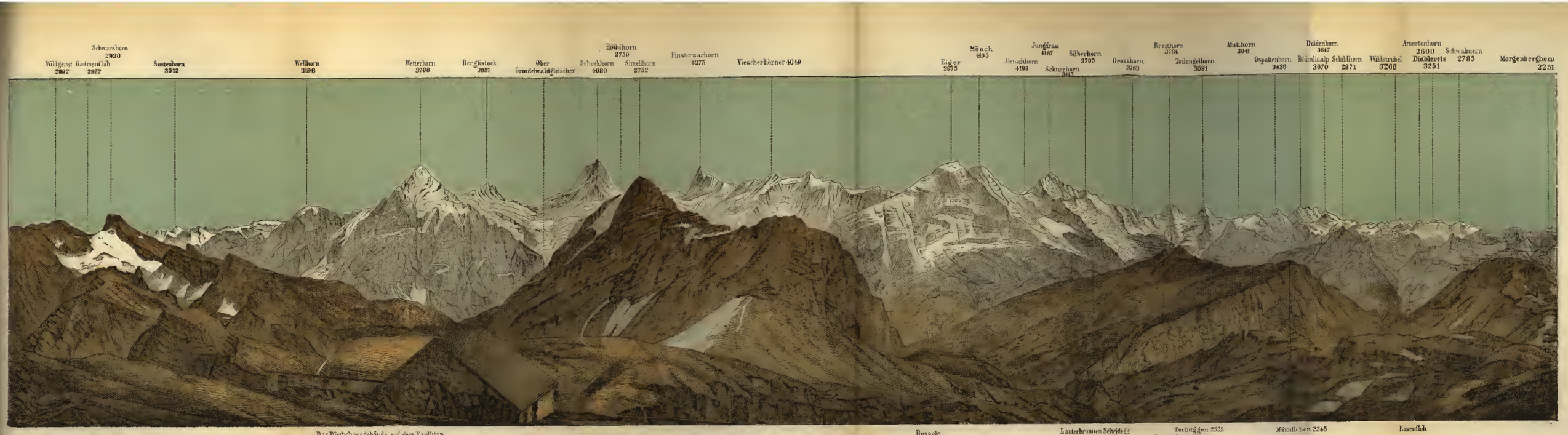
49. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 164.

6 3/4 hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Great Scheidegg 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheidegg to Rosenlaui 1 3/4 (ascent 2 1/2) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hours. *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr.; by the Faulhorn and Scheidegg 20 fr.; *horse* 20 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 15 fr. — Riding practicable the whole way, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path (footpath to the right, 1 min. beyond Grindelwald church) ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′; path to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, p. 164). In the foreground towers the magnificent and almost perpendicular ***Wetterhorn** (12,150′), with its three peaks.

The W. peak, the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150′), and the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110′) were first ascended in 1844, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) the following year. The ascent has often been made since, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance and a steady head (guides 60, porters 45 fr. each). The night is spent in the *Gleckstein Hut* (7695′), on the arête descending from the Wetterhorn to



Panorama from the Faulhorn.

Panorama vom Faulhorn im Berner Oberland.

Panorama du Faulhorn.

the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 5½ hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence over the *Krinnen-Firn* and the *Sätteli* to the W. peak 5-6 hrs. — Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see pp. 170, 175. — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 175. From the *Berglistock* (12,000′), to the right of the Berglijoch (4½-5 hrs. from the cluh-hut; guide 70 fr.), a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions, the snow sometimes extending to the path at places and remaining unmelted in summer. As travellers pass the (1½ hr.) *Obere Lauchbühl-Hütte* (5900′), and at various other points of the way, they are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, an instrument of bark or wood, 6-8′ long, the not unpleasing notes of which are echoed a few seconds later by the precipices of the Wetterhorn. A shot will also be fired for a fee of 50 c.

The (½ hr.) **Great Scheidegg** or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6430′; *Inn*, mediocre, R. & L. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; horse to the Faulhorn, 4 hrs., 12 fr.), also called the *Eselsrücken*, a ridge 1 M. long and only a few paces broad, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. Towards the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain. High up on the right, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, lies the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn should at least follow the Faulhorn path as far as (½ hr.) the *Obere Grindelalp* (p. 168), in order to obtain a grand view of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the well follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheidegg.

Immediately below the Scheidegg we turn to the left and soon enter a wood. On the right are the precipices of the Wellhorn, with the Schwarzwald Glacier. This part of the route, passing several chalets, is attractive and varied. We next reach (1 hr.) the *Pension zum Schwarzwaldgletscher* (R., L., & A. 2¾, B. 1½, D. 2-3 fr., unpretending), finely situated; then cross the *Gemsbach*, and on the *Breitenboden Alp* (4650′) reach the *Reichenbach*, where the path divides. The path to the left, affording glimpses of the Rosenlaui Glacier, follows the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in ½ hr. to the Gschwandenmad Alp (p. 170); that to the right (¼ hr. longer) crosses the Reichenbach, which forms a fine cascade near Rosenlaui, and leads on the right bank to the (20 min.) **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4363′; **Hot. & Pens.*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4½, pens. 8 fr.; Alpine carved wood at *Abplanalp's*).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the **Rosenlaui Glacier**, imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (10,486′) and the *Engelhorn* (9133′), and famed for the beauty

and purity of its ice. Of late years it has receded so much that an ascent of 1½-2 hrs., very rough towards the end, must be made in order to obtain a survey of it; but the grand rock-scenery will in itself repay the fatigue.

Above Rosenlaui lies the **Dossen-Hütte** (about 8850′; 6 hrs.), grandly situated, an interesting point for good mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the *Urbachthal* in 8 hrs., see p. 175). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,303′; 1 hr.), the *Renfenhorn* (10,777′; 2½ hrs.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.), and above all for the *Wetterhorn* (12,149′; 4 hrs.). Descent from the Wetterhorn to the (3½ hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* and (3½ hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 168. — From the Dossen Hut we may cross the *Wetterlimmi* (10,443′), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260′) to the *Grimsel*, 10 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* is easily combined (p. 177).

The path to Meiringen now follows the *Reichenbach*. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the **Gschwandenmad Alp*, a beautiful pasture, enclosed by forest, a favourite resort of artists. (The first bridge must not be crossed; in the reverse direction, we keep to the river, avoiding the shortcut to Schwarzwald, p. 169.) The bare Engelhörner, the grand Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn and the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland, and most striking when approached from Meiringen.

At the end of the Gschwandenmad Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, the Reichenbach is crossed for the last time. Following the right bank, the path passes (¼ hr.) a saw-mill and auberge, and soon descends rapidly. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains surrounding the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlaui, is the small inn *Zur Zwirgi* (3202′). A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge of the brawling Reichenbach, spanned by a wooden bridge (30 c.). Farther on (5 min.), another path, descending in steps, diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the ***Falls of the Reichenbach.** It leads at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut (adm. 50 c.), the best point for seeing the *Upper Fall* with its beautiful jets. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The less important *Central Fall (Kesselfall)* is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the hill is the *Hôtel Reichenbach* (see below), from which a path leads to the (¼ hr.) *Lower Fall* (illumination every evening in summer). From the hotel we cross the *Willigenbrücke* to (¼ hr.) Meiringen.

The falls are seen to the best advantage in the reverse direction, ascending to the left by the Hôt. Reichenbach, and reaching the highest fall in ¾ hr. from Meiringen. Farther on, as Rosenlaui is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Im-Hof (the Grimsel, Engstlenalp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the *Kirchet* (p. 174) to (40 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 175).

Meiringen. — *Hôtel du Sauvage *(Zum Wildenmann)*, with garden, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; Hôtel-Pension Reichenbach, with the 'dependance' *Des Alpes* on the other side of the Aare, R., L., & A. 3½ (in the dependance 2), D. 4 fr. — **Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church Service* in the Hôt. du Sauvage. — Guides: *Melchior*, *Jakob*, *Joh.*, and *Peter Anderegg*, *Joh.* and *Kaspar v. Bergen*, *Kaspar* and *Melchior Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler*, *Kaspar Moor*, *Kaspar Maurer*, *Franz Glarner*, *Andreas Urweider*, *Melchior Zenger*, etc.

Meiringen (1968'), the chief village of the Haslithal, almost entirely burned down in Oct. 1891, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasliberg* at the back of the village, form considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening in summer). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty débris of the Hasliberg. In order to afford a better outlet for these torrents the Aare below Meiringen has been converted into a canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The Hasli-Thal (or *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 174) into the *Lower* and *Upper Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

***Gorge of the Aare** (*Aareschlucht* or *Aarlamm;* carriage there and back with stay of 1 hr., 4-5 fr.). A road diverges to the left, beyond the (½ M.) *Willigenbrücke* (see p. 174), on the left bank of the Aare, and reaches (½ M.) a small restaurant at the entrance to the wild and romantic rocky gorge, which affords passage to the Aare through the Kirchet (p. 174). The gorge was formerly only passable by means of a raft or boat when the river was very low, but a path (3' wide; 1550 yds. long) has now been constructed, partly hewn in the rock, partly supported on wooden galleries (adm. 1 fr.). The best time to visit this highly interesting ravine is 9-11 a.m. After about 10 min. we pass a pretty waterfall on the left, and after 5 min. more a path diverges by a side-gorge to the right to the *Kirchet*, on the road from Meiringen to Im-Hof (p. 175), by which we may return (from the Kirchet viâ *Geissholz* to the **Upper Reichenbach-Fall*, ¾ hr., path not to be mistaken; comp. p. 170).

The **Gorge of the Alpbach**, about 1 M. above Meiringen to the N.E., was also made accessible in 1889 by a gradually ascending path protected by iron railings. It contains a waterfall, 260' high, descending between massive crags. At the entrance (small restaurant) there is a beautiful view of the valley, with the Engelhorn and Wetterhorn, etc.

On the **Hasliberg**, ¾ hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach* (5½-8 fr.), with a charming view, and 1½ hr. farther (good path by *Golderen* and *Wasserwendi*) lies the village of *Hohfluh* (3443'; *Frau Willy's Pension, unpretending), another fine point of view. (Hohfluh may also be reached direct from Meiringen by *Unterfluh* in 1½ hr.) From this point the **Hohenstollen** (8150'; splendid view) may be ascended by the *Balisalp* in 4 hrs. (with guide; from Meiringen 12, from the Hôt. Alphach 7 fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the *Mägisalp* and the *Faulenberg* in 5 hrs. Descent to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 123. — To the *Brünig Pass* see p. 124.

From Meiringen by the *Brünig Railway* to *Lucerne*, see R. 35.

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.

From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) RAILWAY in 25 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 80 c.). — From Brienz (station) to *Bönigen* STEAMBOAT 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From Bönigen to *Interlaken* RAILWAY (comp. p. 147) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 40 c. — Travellers going to a hotel at the E. end of the Höheweg may alight at the *Zollhaus* station (comp. p. 148). Through-tickets to Interlaken may be obtained at Lucerne and Meiringen, and on board the steamers.

The railway skirts the right bank of the *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from the precipices on the left. Beyond (5 M.) *Brienzwyler* (Hôtel Balmhof), where it crosses the Brünig road, it skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385′), then bends to the right and follows the shore of the Lake of Brienz, viâ *Kienholz*, to —

8 M. **Brienz-Tracht** (pop. 2531; *Weisses Kreuz*, with garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½ fr.; *Bär*, with terrace on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Zum Schützen*, plain), a considerable place, 1½ M. in length, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Brienz at the foot of the *Brïenzer Grat*. It is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons (Flück's depôt, etc.).

The *Fluhberg* pavilion, ¼ hr. above the Kreuz, and the *Church* afford a fine view of the lake, the Faulhorn, the fall of the Oltschibach, the Sustenhörner, etc., and to the N. of the falls of the *Mühlbach* (often dry in summer).

The *Brïenzer **Rothhorn** (7713′; 5 hrs.; bridle-path for the first 4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary; horse 16 fr.), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. A mountain-railway (4¾ M. long; gradient 18-25 : 100) and a new hotel, 10 min. from the top, are being constructed, to be opened in 1892. The bridle-path ascends rapidly on the bank of the *Trachtbach* to the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Hausstadt* (5383′); then for 1 hr. on the gentle slope of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and lastly in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) top, on which stands the boundary-stone of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun beyond Interlaken; the Haslithal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. — Descent by the *Ey-See* to *Sörenberg* in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) *Schüpfheim*, see p. 130. — The ascent of the *Tannhorn* (7290′; guide desirable, 12 fr.), the central peak of the Brienzer Grat, is toilsome but interesting. The descent may be made to the W. to the *Kämmeribodenbad* in the *Grosse Emmen-Thal* (best starting-point for the ascent), and thence to *Schangnau*.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857′), 8¾ M. long, and 1¼-1½ M. wide, 500′ deep near the Giessbach, and 859′ near Oberried, lies 20′ higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 149). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat starts near the station, touches at (5 min.) the village of Brienz, and then crosses the lake to the (10 min.) *Giessbach* (see p. 173). The lowest waterfall only (see p. 174) is visible from the steamer; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway sta-

tion. Farther along the precipitous S. bank is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, and near it, on the bank, lies the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (**Pens. Seebucht*, 1/4 M. to the W., 4-6 fr., unpretending; *Zum Strand).* The steamer then crosses to *Oberried* and *Niederried*, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 153). Farther on, to the N., on a wooded promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (Zur Seeburg), beside the old castle and church of that name, surrounded by underwood and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, very picturesquely placed on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts to a river, which is named the *Aare* and afterwards falls into the Lake of Thun. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 148), the terminus of the *Bödeli Railway* (p. 147), which conveys travellers in 12 min. to Interlaken. The station of (1 3/4 M.) *Zollhaus* is at the E. end of the Höheweg (p. 148; change carriages for Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, see p. 154).

The Road from Brienz to Interlaken (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1 1/2 M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried;* then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to (2 1/2 M.) *Ringgenberg*, passes the small *Faulensee* (p. 151), at the base of the hill with the old church-tower, and leads by *Goldswyl* (beautiful views) to the upper Aare bridge at (3 M.) Interlaken.

51. The Giessbach.

Hotels. *Hotel-Pension Giessbach, a large new building, with a restaurant on the ground-floor and a pension (the old hotel), R., L., & A. from 5-6, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2-5, pens. (for not less than 5 days) 8-10, with R. with view, without view 7 1/2, L. & A. extra, music 2 fr. per week; also whey and well-equipped water-cure, with electric baths etc. *English Church Service*, *Post and Telegraph Office*, and *Railway Ticket Office* for the Brünig and Thun & Berne railways at the hotel. — *Hotel Beau Site, 1/4 M. higher, less pretentious, R., L., A., S., & B. 6, D. 3, pens. 6 fr. — Carved wood sold by *C. Michel* (formerly *Kehrli*).

***Illumination of the Falls**, with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till 30th September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, for the first evening only; other persons 1 1/2 fr.).

Steamboat to Bönigen in 50, to Brienz in 60 min., see p. 172.

Tramway (300′ above the lake) from the landing-place (small restaurant) to the hotel (380′ long; gradient 28 1/2 : 100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). The two cars, holding 46 passengers each, and provided with powerful brakes, are connected by a wire cable, running round a wheel at the top of the hill. The one car ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, forming the motive power. The rails are 1 mètre (39 in.) apart, and have a toothed rail between them as on the Rigi line (rack-and-pinion system).

The ***Giessbach** is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, which is copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 168), and on its way to the lake of Brienz forms a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock, the highest being 1148′ above the lake,

and framed in dark green foliage. The terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths ascend on both banks to the (1/4 hr.) second bridge, from which to the third (1/2 hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should ascend to the *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190′ in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) Above the highest bridge there is no attraction. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The *Rauft (2460′), a group of wooded rocks on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600′ above the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; opposite are the Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 172); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the pavilion on the top in 20 min.; another from the old hotel in 1/4 hr.

Pleasant walk to the Alpine hamlet of **Enge**, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point (1/2 hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 172). — About 3 hrs. above the Giessbach (porter 5 fr.) lies **Axalp** (5580′) a health-resort with an unpretending Inn, whence the *Axalphorn* (7635′; 2 hrs.), the *Faulhorn* (p. 166; 5 hrs.), and the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 168) may be ascended. — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp (2 1/2 hrs. from the Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

Ascent of the Faulhorn (p. 166) from the Giessbach, 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bättenalp*, which is exposed to the morning sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Scheinige Platte to the Fanlhorn (p. 153).

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (3 1/2 hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the (1/2 hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald*, from which a road leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and (1 1/2 M.) *Interlaken*.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map, p. 110.

10 hrs.: Im-Hof 3 1/2 M., Im-Boden 4 1/2 M., Guttannen 3/4 hr., Handegg 2 hrs., Grimsel Hospice 2 1/2, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 3/4 (in the reverse direction about 8 1/2 hrs. in all). Road to Guttannen (one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18; to Im-Hof 4 or 7 fr.; diligence to Im-Hof twice daily, in 50 min., 1 fr.); then a good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handegg (and back in one day) 15, Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handegg 15, Meiringen 30 fr.

Meiringen, see p. 170. The road crosses the *Aare* by the *Willigenbrücke* (passing, on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 170), and ascends the **Kirchet** (2313′), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper* **Haslithal**. At the top (1 1/4 M.) is the auberge

'*Zur Lamm*', where a finger-post indicates the path to the '*Finstere Aarschlucht*' to the left (p. 171; pedestrians should follow the path through the gorge, 1/4 hr. longer than the road).

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (short-cuts), traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and crosses the Aare near (2 1/4 M.) **Im-Hof** (2054'; **Hôt. Hof*, R. & L. 2-2 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Alpenhof*, R. 2, D. 2-3 fr.; *Alpenrose*, at the bridge, moderate), the principal village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 127) and Joch Pass (p. 125) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel on their way to Rosenlaui and Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct, by *Geissholz*, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (comp. p. 170; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The **Urbachthal** (comp. Map, p. 164), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940'; beds), where the path to the Dossenhütte diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Mattenalp* (6102'), at the foot of the huge *Gauli Glacier*. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Urnenalp* (7213'; rustic quarters). Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn*, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (guide 35 fr.; see p. 177). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290') to Grindelwald, 16-17 hrs. from Im-Hof, very toilsome and hardly repaying (guide 35 fr.). From the *Urnenalp* (where we pass the night) we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the pass, lying between the *Berglistock* (p. 169) and the *Rosenhorn*, and descend the *Grindelwaldfirn* to the *Gleckstein Hut* (comp. p. 169). — The *Dossen Hut* (p. 170) is reached in 4 1/2-5 hrs. from the *Alp Schrättern* (see above), by the Alps *Illmenstein*, *Enzen*, and *Fläschen* (guide from Meiringen or Im Hof 20 fr.). Thence to Rosenlaui, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 170. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, *Joh. Tännler*, *Joh. Moor*, *Joh. & Melch. Thöni*, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the new road is at first level, and then gradually ascends, on the right side of the picturesque valley, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels. Running high above the rapid Aare, it leads to (3 1/4 M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464'), and then under overhanging rocks and through another tunnel to (1 1/4 M.) *Im-Boden* (2933'), opposite the hamlet of that name on the left bank. The road then crosses the Aare by a new bridge and continues on the left bank to (3/4 hr.) **Guttannen** (3480'; *Bär*, unpretending), the largest village in the Oberhaslithal, lying in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. (Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 128; guide, *Andreas Sulzer*).

Beyond Guttannen (1/2 hr.) we cross the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingelbrücke* (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the *Wissbach Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Crossing the Aare by the (20 min.) *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'), and ascending a little, we reach (10 min.) a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now

closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (see below).

From a bend in the path (35 min. from the last bridge, and 8 min. from the inn, see below) a short side-path leads to the left through a chalet to a platform (1/2 fr.) immediately opposite the ***Handegg Fall,** a cascade of the Aare, which descends amidst a cloud of spray into an abyss, 250′ in depth. Grand as this spectacle is, it is still finer when viewed from a point above the fall, which is reached by descending for 5 min. to the left of the Handegg Inn. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 309) and the Rhine (p. 26), this is the grandest waterfall among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound it forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The approach is easy and protected by railings, to that we can look sheer down into the abyss. The best point of view is beyond the bridge (adm. 50 c.). On the left bank, a few min. above the fall, is the *Handegg Inn* (4570′; wood carvings by Jaun).

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear a little above the Handegg. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About 1/2 hr. from the Handegg the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Böse Seite* and the *Helle* or *Hehle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968′), a lake on the mountain to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and may be visited from the Handegg (1 1/4 hr.; steep path).

The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation almost disappears. Between the Handegg and Grimsel the only human habitations are the (1 hr.) two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and perhaps once the bed of a lake.

The rocky but well-made path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left (where persons descending the valley must avoid the turning to the left), and reaches (1 hr.) the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148′; **Inn*, R. & L. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now often crowded with tourists. The small rooms are separated by very thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the **Grimselgrund,** enclosed by bare rocks with occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss, lies 955′ below the pass (p. 179). Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemättli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of

the Hospice graze for one or two months only. The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agassizhorn* (12,630′), the N. pedestal of the *Finsteraarhorn* (see below). The latter is visible from a rocky hill 150 paces to the N.

Excursions from the Grimsel Hospice (comp. Maps, pp. 110, 164). The ***Kleine Siedelhorn** (9075′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), is an easy and attractive ascent. [The *Grosse Siedelhorn* (9450′), an inferior point of view, lies farther to the S.W.] The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergestelen routes. The last 1/4 hr. is fatiguing, as the top of the mountain is covered with fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphnbel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 304) need not return from the Siedelhorn to the Grimsel Pass, but may descend on the S.E. side of the mountain and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 178).

To the Pavillon Dollfus, 3-4 hrs. (there and back 7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the **Unteraar** and the **Oberaar Glacier**, which are separated by the *Zinkenstöcke*. The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot (8286′) of the rock-arête named '*Im Abschwung*', though for a long way below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100′ high at places. At the foot of this arête the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hnt in 1827, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site. In 1841 and several following years the eminent Agassiz of Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent a considerable time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset of Mülhausen in Alsace next erected the **Pavillon Dollfus** (7676′) lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 165, and Maps, pp. 110, 164 and 304). A visit to this hut is interesting and free from difficulty. A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony *Aareboden* to (1 1/4 hr.) the foot of the Unteraar Glacier (6160′). Here we ascend the rocky slope to the right by a narrow path and then traverse the rocks and débris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking ,pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the Lauteraar Glacier, which is here often considerably crevassed. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwnng the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (3/4 hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed there during the scientific observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The ascent of the ***Ewigschneehorn** (10,980′; 4 1/4 hrs.) presents little difficulty to adepts. From the Pav. Dollfus across the Lauteraar Glacier to the foot of the mountain (8390′) 1 1/2 hr., to the *Gauligrat* (10,260′) 2 hrs., to the top 3/4 hr. (comp. p. 175).

The **Finsteraarhorn** (14,026′; guide from Hof or Meiringen 70, from Grindelwald 90, from the Concordia Hut 60 fr.), the highest of the Bernese Alps,

was scaled for the first time in 1812, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the *Oberaar Hut* (see below). The route then ascends to the *Gamslücke* (c. 11,150′) between the Rothhorn and Finsteraarhorn, and skirts the W. flank of the latter to the *Hugisattel* (13,205′) and the top (7-9 hrs.). This is the most advisable route. On the ascent from Grindelwald, the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 165) affords night quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraarjoch*, the *Agassizjoch* (12,630′), and the *Hugisattel*. It is by no means advisable to descend by this route, which is dangerous from falling stones. If the Eggishorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Hut* (p. 306), from which we ascend to the summit in 8 hrs. over the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843′), the *Walliser Fiescherfirn*, and the *Hugisattel*. The expedition is for experts only, with first-rate guides. Even when the ice is favourable the ascent is difficult and very trying.

From the Grimsel to Fiesch, or to the Eggishorn (p. 305), over the *Oberaarjoch*, 13 hrs. fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 40 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 50 fr. each). We ascend the *Oberaar Glacier* in 6-8 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed *Club Hut* on the **Oberaarjoch** (10,624′), lying to the S. of the *Oberaarhorn* (11,953′; which experts may scale from the hut in 1½ hr.). We then descend the *Studerfirn*, passing the *Rothhorn* (11,345′; at its S. base, to the right, is the *Rothloch*, a cave in which travellers ascending the Finsteraarhorn used to spend the night); we then either cross the difficult and sometimes dangerous crevassed *Fiesch Glacier* to the *Stockalp* (p. 305), and to the *Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (p. 305; 7 hrs. from the club-hut). or, preferably, descend by the *Grünhornlücke* (see above) to the *Concordia Hut* (p. 306), and thence cross the *Grosse Aletsch Glacier* to the Hôtel Eggishorn. — Over the Oberaar-Rothjoch (10,906′), to the S. of the Oberaarjoch, not difficult. — Over the Studerjoch to Fiesch, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the **Studerjoch** (11,550′), between the *Oberaarhorn* (see above) and the *Studerhorn* (11,935′; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the *Studerfirn* and the *Fiesch Glacier*, as above.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* and the *Finsteraarjoch* or *Lauteraarjoch* to *Grindelwald*, p. 165. — From the Grimsel to the *Furka* direct, over the *Nägelisgrätli*, p. 118; over the *Trifftlimmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, p. 127.

From the Hospice the bridle-path, indicated by stakes, winds up the **Grimsel Pass** (7103′), connecting the Haslithal with the Upper Valais. After about 2¼ M. the road to Obergestelen diverges to the right (see below). Beyond the (¼ hr.) summit *(Hauseck)*, the boundary between Bern and the Valais, lies the small *Todtensee*.

In 1799 this 'lake of the dead' was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had intrenched themselves on the Grimsel, but were snrprised by the French, whom Fahner, a peasant of Guttannen, had guided over the *Nägelisgrätli* (p. 118), and were driven back into the Valais. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Räterichshoden (p. 176), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have seen the *Rhone Glacier* (p. 303) may descend direct from the Grimsel to (2¼ hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 304). The path diverges to the right (see above) ¼ hr. before the top of the pass is reached, and continues to ascend over a stony track to the height of 7430′, before it begins to descend. Splendid views of the Valaisian Alps and the St. Gotthard group, and also, at the beginning of the descent, of the fall of the Rhone Glacier. (In the reverse direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.). The ascent of the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 177) may easily be combined with this route.

From the pass our path leads to the left, on the N. side of the Todtensee, and descends the **Maienwand**, a steep grassy slope 1300′

in height, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and the Galenstock. The (3/4 hr.) *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, see p. 304. Thence to *Brigue*, see R. 81; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 33.

53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 180.

14 hrs. DILIGENCE daily from Spiez to (19 M.) Kandersteg (5 fr. 95, coupé 7 fr. 75 c.). One horse carriage to the Heustrich-Bad 5, two horses 10 fr., to Frutigen 10 and 18, to Adelboden 18 and 32, to the Blaue See 12 and 22, to Kandersteg 18 and 32, with use of the horse for riding to the Gemmi, 30 and 55 fr. — FROM THUN to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. (2½ fr.); carr. with one horse 10, two horses 18, to Frutigen 13 and 24, to Kandersteg 22 and 40 fr.

The **Gemmi** is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. Road to Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); road from Leuk to the Rhone Valley (2½ hrs'. walk down, 3½ up).

Spiez (**Spiezer Hof*, on the lake; **Pens. Schonegg)*, see p. 146; post-office near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees, forks after ½ M., on the hill at the upper end of Spiez, the left branch leading to Faulensee and Interlaken (p. 145), the right to Wimmis and Kandersteg. The latter (from which a direct footpath to Spiezwyler diverges to the left near the fork) leads viâ *Spiezmoos*, where it joins the road to Thun, on the right, and proceeds in a wide curve to (25 min.) *Spiezwyler* (Bär), where it forks again. To the right is the road to Wimmis (p. 144); to the left to Kandersteg. We cross the ridge between the lake of Thun and the Kanderthal (on the left the Sigriswyler Rothhorn and the Ralligstöcke) and proceed high up on the right side of the latter. To the right rises the Niesen, with Wimmis at its W. base, while in front are the snow mountains of the Kienthal. After ¼ hr. the road to (2 M.) *Aeschi* (see below) diverges to the left. In ¾ hr. we reach (4 M. from Spiez) *Emdthal* (Inn), opposite the ***Heustrich-Bad** (2303'), on the left bank of the Kander, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (board 3½-6 fr.; ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 144). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) *Aeschi* (see below). The road crosses the *Suldbach* to (1¼ M.) **Mülinen** (2264'; **Bär*, moderate).

FROM SPIEZ BY AESCHI TO MÜLINEN (5½ M.; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12 fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. (or by the road, 4 M.) to **Aeschi** (2818'; **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp*, pension 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*), a village on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kanderthal, with a charming view of the lake, and visited as a health-resort. (The *Faulenseebad*, p. 146, is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Mülinen, 1½ M. — FROM AESCHI TO THE SAXETENTHAL, a pleasant route (7½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road by *Aeschi-Ried* in the *Suldthal* to the (6 M.) *Untere Suldalp* (3418'); then a bridle-path, past a fine waterfall of the Suldbach, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schlieren-Alp* (4675'); ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Renggli-Pass** or **Tanzbödeli-Pass** (6168'), between the *Morgenberghorn* and the

Schwalmern; then descend by the *Hinter-Bergli-Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 154). The **Morgenberghorn** (7383′) may be ascended from the pass in 1½ hr. (guide desirable for the unexperienced), or direct from Aeschi viâ *Aeschi-Allmend*, the *Sonnenberg*, and the *Hutmad Alp* in 5 hrs. The ascent of the **Schwalmern** (9137′) from the Suldthal is more interesting, but fit for experts only, with guide; descent past the *Sulegg* (p. 154) to Saxeten or Isenfluh. — FROM AESCHI TO INTERLAKEN by *Krattigen* (Stern), *Leissigen* (Steinbock) and *Därligen* (p. 147), a beautiful walk or drive of 9 M.

The road once more forks, the right branch being the shorter. The diligence passes through (¾ M.) **Reichenbach** (2336′; **Bär*), lying to the left, at the mouth of the *Kienthal* (superb view of the Blümlisalp).

A narrow road ascends the attractive **Kienthal**, affording fine views of the Büttlassen, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp, to the (4 M.) village of *Kienthal* (rustic inn) and (3½ M.) the extensive *Tschingel Alp* (3783′), 10 min. from which is the *Pochtenbachfall* with the interesting **Hexenkessel*, a kind of 'glacier mill'. Thence over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to *Mürren* (8-9 hrs.), and over the *Hohthürli* to *Kandersteg*, see p. 159. To the E. the valley is closed by the crevassed *Gamchi Glacier*, the source of the *Pochtenbach*. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the **Gamchilücke** (9295′), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingelfirn* (p. 159). We may then either cross the *Petersgrat* to Ried in the Lötschenthal (p. 159), or the *Tschingelpass* to Kandersteg (p. 159), or the *Tschingeltritt* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 159). Distances: from the Tschingelalp to Steinenberg 1 hr., end of the Gamchi Glacier 1½ hr., Gamchilücke 2½, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrnnnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the Kienthal: **Büttlassen** (10,490′; guide 25 fr.), from the *Dürrenberg-Hütte* (2½ hrs. above the Tschingelalp, see p. 159), 3½-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — **Gspaltenhorn** (11,276′; guide 70 fr.), reached by the *Leitergrat* between the Büttlassen and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — **Wilde Frau** (10,693′), from the *Frauenbalm Hut* (p. 181) and up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 3 hrs., laborious.

The road crosses the Kander (fine view of the Kienthal to the left), and beyond (8 M.) *Wengi* reaches —

9½ M. **Frutigen** (2717′; pop. 4021; **Bellevue*, with pretty view, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1½ fr.; **Adler;* **Helvetia*), a village situated in a fertile valley on the *Engstligenbach* (p. 185), which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely manufactured here. From the church we obtain a beautiful view of the Kanderthal, the Balmhorn, the Altels, etc. and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 146).

A still more extensive view is commanded by the *Ueblenberg* (4780′), to the N.W., 1¼ hr. above the village. — The *Gerihorn* (6995′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — From Frutigen to *Adelboden*, diligence daily in 4 hrs., see p. 185.

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kanderthal on the right, between the Gerihorn on the left, and the Elsighorn on the right. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. At the (1 M.) ruins of the *Tellenburg* we cross the Kander (walkers may follow the left bank almost to the Blaue See), and traverse the pleasant *Kandergrund*, finally ascending to (3 M.) *Bunderbach* (2880′; Hôt. Altels), with the church of the valley.

About ¾ M. beyond the Hôtel Altels a road diverges to the right in 8 min. to the ***Blaue See**, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light). *Hôtel-Pension* on the bank of the lake, 5½-7½ fr. Admission and use of boat 1 fr.

Near (1½ M.) *Mittholz* (3154′) we pass the ruined *Felsenburg;*

Wildstrubel
Wildstrubel Gletscher
Gl. de la Plaine morte
Plaine morte
Lenk
Adelboden
Leukerbad
Engstlig-Alp
Albristhorn
Albristegg
Luglen
Gsür
Thürmli
Wammenspitz
Schatthorn
Seewlenhorn
Thierberg
Metschberg
Regenbolsh.
Rothstock
Amertengrat
Ammertenhorn
Laubhorn
Laufbodenhorn
Thierbg
Weisshorn
Rohrbachstein
Gletscherh.
Grossstrubel
Lämmernh.
Lämmern-Gl.
Schneehorn
Steghorn
Schwarzhorn
Rothh.
Daubenhorn
Daube
Dauben See
Lämmern-A.
Lohner
Mittagh.
Tschingellochtighorn
Engstligengrat
Felsenhorn
Thierhörnli
Fizer
Trubelnstock
Mt. Tubang
Todth.
Oberried
Bäzli-Gl.
Sieben Brunnen
Simmenfälle
Fluh-Seeli
Varner-A.
Inden
Geograph. Anstalt von
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer
1:150.000

1:150.000

0 1 2
English Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

we then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter; fine view of the Blümlisalp at the top) to the district of Kandersteg, and passing the (3 M.) *Bühlbad* (3885′; *Inn, pens. 4½-5 fr.), reach (¾ M.) —

19 M. **Kandersteg** (3840′). — HÔT. VICTORIA, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *HÔT. GEMMI, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4 fr., in *Eggenschwand*, 1¼ M. farther on, at the upper end of Kandersteg; *BÄR, ¼ M. farther, near the foot of the Gemmi, same charges; BÜHLBAD, see above. — GUIDES (*Jakob Imobersteg*, schoolmaster; *Johann* and *Fritz Ogi; David Gyger; Christian Hari; Albr. Müller; Joh. Künzi):* to Schwarenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (summit of the pass, 4, descent 2¾ hrs.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (5 hrs.) 10 fr. — HORSE to Schwarenbach 10, to the Gemmi 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the Baths of Leuk is prohibited). CARRIAGES (return-vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 32; Thun, 22 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr.

A grand panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and the Gasternthal, the lofty Gellihorn. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL, containing the beautiful ***Oeschinen-See** (5223′), 1 M. in length. The path to it (1½ hr.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), diverges to the left by the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinenbach*, partly through wood, then crosses to the right bank, and descends steeply to the lake (rfmts. at the boatman's). Above the lake tower the huge, snow-clad *Blümlisalp*, *Fründenhorn*, and *Doldenhorn*, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. A row on the lake is very enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. angle and back 1 hr.). Walkers may proceed round the lake to the left as far as the *Berglibach*, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the *Oeschinenalp* and over the *Dündengrat* into the *Kienthal* (guide to Reichenbach, 20 fr.), see p. 159.

The **Blümlisalp** or **Frau**, a huge mountain-gronp, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. side descending in bold precipices to the Kandergletscher, culminates in three principal peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,042′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy peak of the *Weisse Frau* (12,012′); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,894′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′; p. 180), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,562′), *Blümlisalp-Rothhorn* (10.828′), and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,450′). The Blümlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have frequently been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting; guide, 50 fr. for each. The night is spent in the *Frauenbalm Hut* on the Dünden Pass; thence up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The **Doldenhorn** (11,966; guide, 40 fr.), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the *Biberg Alp* in 8 hrs.), is difficult. — The **Fründenhorn** (11,030′; guide 40 fr.), first ascended in 1871 by Messrs. Ober and Corradi (from Kandersteg by the *Alp In den Fründen*, 10½ hrs.), is also difficult. — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinenthal to the Kander Glacier, across the *Oeschinenjoch* (about 10,430′), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründenjoch* (about 10,030′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn.

The **Dündenhorn** or *Wittwe* (9410′; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg by the *Obere Oeschinenalp*, a climb of 6 hrs., for experts only, affords a splendid snrvey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the *Frauenbalm Hut* (p. 159), and descend thence to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild ***Gasternthal**, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (¾-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bär and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 188) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Altels. (Splendid fall of the *Geltenbach*.) — Other excursions (guide advisable for the inexperienced) may be made from Kandersteg, to the E. to the (2½ hrs.) *Fisi Alp* (6448′), and to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Allmen Alp* (5574′), both commanding fine views.

From Kandersteg over the *Bonderkrinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 180 (guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Gampel* (in the Valais), see R. 55 (guide 20 fr.); over the **Tschingel Pass** to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 159 (guide 30 fr.; preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the Gasternthal, and the ascent thence is very long and fatiguing). — Over the ***Petersgrat** to the Lötschenthal (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 40 fr.), a very fine route. We follow the Tschingel Pass route to the top of the Kanderfirn; then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the pass on the *Petersgrats* (10,660′; splendid view). Descent through the *Faflerthal* or *Tellithal* to Ried (comp. p. 160).

Beyond the *Bär Hotel* (p. 181), the road contracts to a well-kept bridle-path, and ascends. On the right is the *Alpbach*, issuing from the *Ueschinenthal*, with several small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7530′), on a slope which terminates the valley, and then leads through a pine-forest high above the *Gasternthal* (p. 188), affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. On the right, 2½ hrs. from Kandersteg, we observe the chalets of the *Spitalmatte* (6250′). To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,930′) and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865′; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372′), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, to the (½ hr.) **Inn* of **Schwarenbach** (6775′; R., L., & A. 3¼, B. 1½ fr.), with its little lake.

The ***Balmhorn** (12,180′), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland. — The **Altels** (11,930′) is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who are not subject to dizziness may combine the Balmhorn with the Altels (guide 5 fr.). — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 25, with descent to Leuk 35 fr.), ascended from the Gemmi over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 189).

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow **Daubensee** (7264′), a lake 1 M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake, and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the **Daube**, or **Gemmi** (7553′; **Hôtel Wildstrubel*, R., L., & A. 4, B. 2 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685′), commanding a magnificent view of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). The mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner (Balfrinhorn, Ulrichshorn, Nadelhorn, Dom, and Täschhorn); more to the right rise Monte Rosa, the Barrhorn, the Brunegghorn, the huge Weisshorn, the Zinal-Rothhorn, the Ober-Gabelhorn, the blunt pyramid of the Matterhorn, the Pointe de Zinal, the Dent Blanche, the Bouquetins,

and the Dents de Veisivi. To the right of the Daubenhorn is the range of the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 184). Abundant flora.

About 4 min. below the pass is a stone hut, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660′ high, down which, in 1736-41, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes. From this point to Leuk it is upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5′ in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in this gorge sometimes sound as if they issued from its own recesses. Unprotected as the path appears when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness, if attended by a guide. (Descent to the Baths $1^1/_2$, ascent $2^1/_2$ hrs.; the descent on horse-back is now prohibited.) In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a marble cross, $^1/_4$ hr. from the top, commemorates the accident. From the 'Blaue Fluh' we see on the opposite cliff a ladder (now inaccessible) and other relics of an old guard house, up to the foot of which the gorge was once filled with debris. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for counting the sheep.

Baths of Leuk. — *Hôtel des Alpes, R. & A. $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. 9-11 fr.; *Maison Blanche, with its dépendance Grand Bain; *Hôtel de France; *Union, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Frères Brunner, D. 3 fr.; *Bellevue, R., L., & A. 2, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Guill. Tell, moderate; Rössli, unpretending. — *Horse* to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Gemmi 8 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 10, Schwarenbach 6, Gemmi 4 fr. — *Diligence* (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 95 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — English Church.

Bad Leuk (4630′), Fr. *Loëche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden* or *Ober-Baden*, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 620 inhab., lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, 2920′ below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590′ above the Rhone. In July and August the baths are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The **Thermal Springs** (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-tenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the *Laurence Spring* being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear to depend more on the way in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' takes 25-30 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an erup-

tion, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient usually lies in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Private baths may also be obtained (2 fr.).

Both the *Old* and the *New Bath House* now contain separate basins for ladies and gentlemen, about 3 ft. deep. Spectators are admitted to the galleries, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The loud and animated conversation of the patients, who appear to enjoy excellent spirits, is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float upon the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, and other means of passing the time. Both houses also contain shower-baths. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the '*Kurpromenade*' to the foot of a lofty precipice (1/2 hr.) on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). The fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will alone repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult.

Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, 1/2 hr.; *Feuillerette Alp* (5850'), 3/4 hr., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmiwand; *Fluh Alp* (6710'), 2 1/2 hrs.; *Torrent Alp* (6345'), 1 1/2 hr. (For longer excursions guides should be brought from Kandersteg.) The **Torrenthorn* (9852'; 4 1/2 hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-path nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the *Majing Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* (6284') to the Torrenthorn, whence they may descend to the Baths of Leuk. The descent by the above-mentioned ladders, which is usually chosen by the guides, should be avoided, especially in wet weather. The *Galmhorn* (8080'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended (2 1/2 hrs. from the Baths, by the Torrent Alp). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to Chermignon, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — PASSES: To the LÖTSCHENTHAL over the *Gitzifurgge*, or to KANDERSTEG over the Gitzifurgge and the *Lötschen Pass*, laborious (comp. p. 187). To the Lötschenthal over the *Ferden Pass*, interesting, and not difficult (comp. p. 187). To ADELBODEN over the *Engstligengrat* (7-8 hrs.), repaying (p. 186).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, descends on the right bank to (3 M.) **Inden** (3730'; **Restaurant des Alpes*), and then recrosses the (1 1/2 M.) Dala by a handsome bridge (**Restaurant du Pont*) affording fine views of the ravine.

Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path to the left from the Restaurant des Alpes. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, and again diverges from it to the right, beyond the shrine of *St. Barbara* (2997'; guide-post), 1 1/4 M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station of Leuk-Susten takes 2-2 1/2 (the ascent 3-3 1/2) hrs. — A direct carriage-road to SIERRE diverges to the right from the Leuk road, 1/2 hr. below Inden

in the Dala ravine, passing through several tunnels, and gradually descending the slope by *Varen* and *Salgesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine at a point high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed. About 3 M. from the Dala bridge we reach (2½ M.) —

7½ M. **Leuk**, or *Loëche-Ville* (2470′; pop. 1548; *Couronne*), a small town on a height ¾ M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, to the (1½ M.) —

9 M. *Leuk Station* (2044′; *Rail. Restaurant), see p. 296.

54. The Adelboden Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 180.

From Spiez to (19½ M.) *Adelboden*, DILIGENCE daily in 6 hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.), at 7.15 a. m. (from Frutigen at 10.5). Carriage with one horse 18, with two horses 32 fr., from Frutigen 10 and 18 fr. — The verdant **Adelboden Valley**, watered by the *Engstligenbach*, is one of the most attractive upland valleys in the Oberland. The upper end of the valley, shut in by the Lohner and the Wildstrubel, presents imposing scenery, while the village of Adelboden is a convenient centre for numerous shorter and longer excursions, and is much frequented as a summer-resort.

Frutigen (2717′), see p. 180. The new road gradually ascends on the left bank of the Engstligen, crossing several impetuous tributary brooks descending from the wooded mountain-slopes on the right, and passes beneath the *Linterfluh*, in a course cleared by blasting. At (5½ M.) *Rinderwald* it crosses to the right bank by means of a bold bridge, and passes the inn of *Steg* and the *Pochtenkessel* (2 min. below the road, see below) to *Hirzboden*, where it returns to the left bank below the *Hospital for the Poor*. It continues to ascend to (4½ M.; 10 M. from Frutigen) **Adelboden** (4450′; **Hôt.-Pens. Wildstrubel*, R. 1½, D. 2-3, pens. 4-7 fr.; *Adler; Pens. Hari;* pop. 1579), beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400′ above the Engstligenbach, with fine pine-forests in the vicinity.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *G. Fähndrich.* schoolmaster; *Chr. Egger; Chr. Bärtschi; Joh.* and *Sam. Pieren*). SHORT WALKS: To the N., through the *Aeusser-Schwand* to the (¾ hr.) **Bütscheggen** (4480′), at the mouth of the *Tschententhal*, commanding a view of the Frutig valley and the Niesen chain. The *Hörnli* (4910′), ½ hr. farther up towards the Tschenten-Alp, commands a still more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.) **Koleren-Schlucht**, in the Tschenten-Graben, with a curious grotto excavated by the Tschenten-Bach (entrance from below). — To the (1¼ hr.) **Pochtenkessel**, a deep gorge of the Engstligenbach near the inn of Steg (see above), 2 min. below the road to Frutigen. — To the (1 hr.) **Wettertanne** or **Schermtanne** in the *Allenbachthal*, viâ *Stiegelschwand*; fine view of the Wildstrubel and the Lohner. — To the **Bonderlenthal** and the *Lohner Waterfalls* (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the Lobner), a charming Alpine glade and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards Bonder-Alp are abundant rhododendrons. — To the (2 hrs.) **Engstlig-Fall**, a copious waterfall, 490′ high, in two leaps. A fatiguing path (guide advisable, 6 fr.) leads hence to the Engstlig-Alp. — SHORT MOUNTAIN-TOURS: To the **Kunisbergli** and **Höchst** (5380′), 2½ hrs., viâ the Bäuert *Boden*, a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the Höchst commands a view of the Adelboden valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2½ hrs.) **Schwandfeldspitze** (6660′; good view), above the village to the W. (guide 4 fr., not

indispensable). — To the (3½-4 hrs.) ***Laveigrat** (7295′; guide 6 fr.) viâ the *Alp Sillern* and along the *Sillern-Grat*; fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Vaud and Freiburg mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of Lenk.

LONGER MOUNTAIN-TOURS: To the **Bonderspitz** (8360′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) and to the **Elsighorn** (7695′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsigalp* is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — To the ***Albrist** (9065′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads viâ the elevated *Furggi-Alp* (6835′); and an attractive descent may be made viâ the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.). — To the **Gsür** (8895′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), difficult; fine view of the Bernese Alps. — To the **Gross-Lohner** (10,020′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), a fatiguing ascent, adapted only for adepts; fine view. — To the **Wildstrubel** (*Grossstrubel*, or E. summit, 10,670′; 8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), another difficult ascent, for adepts only, viâ the *Engstlig-Alp*, where the night is spent, and the *Strubelegg* (9610′). The summit commands an imposing view of the entire chain of the Valaisian Alps, the Lämmern Glacier, the Plaine Morte, etc. The descent may be made over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 182; guide 40 fr.). — To the **Felsenhorn** (9175′; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen-Grat* (see below), a very interesting expedition, with a fine view of the neighbourhood of the Gemmi, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps.

PASSES. To LENK a path, marshy at places, leads over the **Hahnenmoos** (6410′), passing a large dairy establishment near the top, in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstruhel, the Weisshorn, and the Räzli Glacier. In the reverse direction 1-1½ hr. longer.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an interesting route over the **Bonderkrinden** or the **Allmengrat** (8300′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspitz* (see above) may be conveniently combined. — To SCHWARENBACH, tolerably fatiguing (8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Bonderkrinden*, *Ueschinenthal*, and *Schwarzgrätli* (see below). — To SCHWARENBACH OVER THE ENGSTLIGENGRAT, 7-8 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend to the S., passing the *Engstlig Falls* (see above), to the (3 hrs.) *Engstlig Alp* (6360′), a wide Alpine basin at the base of the *Wildstrubel* (see above). We then cross the (2 hrs.) **Engstligengrat**, passing the curious *Tschingelochtighorn* (8990′), and descend into the *Ueschinenthäli*, with its little lake (far below to the left lies the *Ueschinenthal*). Then to the left, over the *Schwarzgrätli* (see above), to (2 hrs.) *Schwarenbach* (p. 182); or we may traverse the *Ueschinenthäli Glacier*, on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (9175′), and descend through the *Rothe Kumme* to the *Daubensee* and *Gemmi Pass*. The route passes through a rich Alpine flora, with abundant edelweiss.

55. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 180.

12 hrs. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). This route is fit for good walkers only, in fine weather. The *Lötschenthal* itself is worthy of a visit.

From **Gampel** (2756′; *Hôtel Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 296), the road ascends the *Lötschenthal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* and (½ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035′). Beyond Goppenstein the bridle-path crosses the (¼ hr.) *Lonza*, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557′; poor inn) and

(1/4 hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; bed at the curé's). It then ascends gradually by *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950′; *Hôt. Nesthorn*, unpretending), finely situated at the N.W. base of the *Bietschhorn* (12,966′).

Excursions. (Guides, *Jos. Rubin*, *Jos. Kalbermatten*, etc.) The **Hohgleifen** (*Adlerspitze*, 10,828′; 6-7 hrs., with guide) is not difficult. Superb view of the Valaisian Alps from the Canton Ticino to Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschenthal and Rhone Valley, and to the E. in the foreground the huge Bietschhorn.

The **Bietschhorn** (*Gross-Nesthorn*, 12,966′; 9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for experts only. The previous night is spent in the *Club-hut* on the *Schafberg* (8440′), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Passes. Over the *Petersgrat* (10,516′) to *Lauterbrunnen* (11 hrs.; 25 fr.), fatiguing hut highly interesting, see p. 160. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365′) and *Schmadrijoch* (10,863′), difficult, see p. 160. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn*, p. 306; over the *Beichpass* to the *Belalp*, p. 298.

Over the **Baltschiederjoch** (about 10,200′) to the Rhone Valley (from Ried to Visp 9-10 hrs.), interesting hut fatiguing. — The **Bietschjoch** (10,633′), 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron, is a fine route, free from difficulty.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferden Pass, 8-9 hrs., with guide, a very fine route, and not difficult. At the *Kummenalp* (p. 183) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschenpass route and ascends the *Ferdenthal* to the **Ferden Pass** (8593′), between the *Majinghorn* and the *Ferden-Rothhorn*. Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluhalp* and through the *Dalathal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 183). — Over the **Gitzifurgge** (9613′), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, an interesting hut lahorious route. The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, hetween the *Ferden-Rothhorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluhalp* (see above). — Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Ferden we ascend over the *Resti-Alp* (6926′; two beds) in 4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658′), hetween the *Resti-Rothhorn* and the *Laucherspitze* (see helow), and descend the *Bachalp* to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. From the pass we may easily ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Laucherspitze* (9400′): admirahle view of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Rhone Valley, and the Lötschenthal. — To Leuk and Susten over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the *Niven* (9110′; a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lötschen Pass is reached from Ried in 3 1/2 hrs. by *Weissenried*, *Lauchernalp*, and *Sattlegi*. Another route ascends from Ferden (p. 186) to the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and over pastures, to the (2 hrs.) *Kummenalp* (6808′); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8842′), commanded on the W. by the steep slopes of the *Balmhorn* (p. 182), and on the E. by the *Schilthorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′; ascended from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest view on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn, to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kanderfirn, overshadowed by the Mutthorn (9978′).

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Gfällalp* (6036′; milk), overlooking the upper **Gasternthal**. At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to (1/2 hr.) *Gasterndorf*, or *Selden* (5315′), a group of

hovels (the first, a small cabaret). The Gasternthal was more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, we next reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462′), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and soon expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930′) and the *Tatlishorn* (8220′), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9200′). Of the various waterfalls that descend the abrupt cliffs to the S., the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*.

At the end of the valley the road enters the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a defile 3/4 M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. In the centre of the gorge we cross to the left bank of the river, and beyond its outlet we reach the Gemmi route, and (1/2 hr.) *Kandersteg* (see p. 181).

56. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 180, 238, 296.

22 hrs. DILIGENCE from Thun to Lenk (33 M.) daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 75 c., conpé 11 fr. 80 c.; one-horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion (10 1/2 hrs.) a BRIDLE PATH, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable (to Sion 16 fr.; horse 30 fr.). The Gemmi is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

To (25 1/2 M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 190-192. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried*, passing *Schloss Blankenburg* on the right (p. 192), to the prettily situated (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297′; Falke); then to *Grodei*, *Matten*, at the mouth of the *Fermelthal* (p. 191), and (5 M.) —

33 1/2 M. **Lenk** (3527′; **Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; **Krone*, R. & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; **Stern*, pens. 5 fr.; *Kreuz*), a village rebuilt to a great extent since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the Simme. About 1/2 M. to the S.W. (path in 7 min.), lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (3624′; R., L., & A. 4 1/4, board 6-7 fr.), with sulphur baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670′), with its huge precipices and its patches of snow, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, *Chr.* and *Joh. Jac. Jaggi.*) The *Simme* rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called *Siebenbrunnen*, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road by *Oberried* (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'Gletschermühle', and view of the Wildhorn) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Stalden* (4232′), at the foot of the falls of the Simme. A path now ascends in front of the saw-mill, between alders, describing a curve on the right bank of the stream, and skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traverses pastures, and crosses the brook to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of the **Räzliberg** (4583′; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., the '*Seven Fountains*' (4744′), now united into a single stream, issue from the perpendicular rocks. Farther on, to the left, is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*, which is con-

spicuous from a long distance. To the right rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9672′) and *Laufbodenhorn* (8878′), to the left the *Ammertenhorn* (8740′).

The **Oberlaubhorn** (6570′), rising to the W. of the Räzliberg, is frequently ascended from Lenk either by *Trogegg* in 3½ hrs., or by *Pöschenried* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710′) in 4 hrs., with guide; back by the Räzliberg, Stalden, and Oberried. — The ***Mülkerblatt** (6355′) is well worth ascending for the fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. (2½ hrs.). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend on the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastnres and wood, passing many chalets, and mount the *Bettelberg* to the top.

The **Iffigensee** (6826′), 3½ hrs., is also worth seeing. By the (2 hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (see below) we turn to the right to the (½ hr.) *Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512′; refreshmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round its bank to the right (where edelweiss abounds) to the (¼ hr.) humble chalet at the W. end. — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9113′), ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (about 7880′), from which the **Wildhorn** (10,706′) is ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (laborious and fit for experts only; guide from Lenk 25, porter 18 fr.). The route ascends the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier*, and the steep and toilsome E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157′) to the top of the glacier, whence a gentle incline leads to the summit. Splendid view of the Jura, the Tödi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, Mte. Viso, and particularly of the Plaine Morte on the Wildstrubel, and of the Diablerets. Descent, if preferred, to the S. by the *Glacier du Brozet* to the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanfleuron* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 239).

The ***Rohrbachstein** (9690′; 6½ hrs., guide 15 fr.) is a capital point of view, free from difficulty. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (p. 190) we turn to the left and mount to the (1½ hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and to the summit in 1 hr. more. Fossils are found here.

The **Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,666′; central peak 10,656′; E. peak or *Grossstrubel*, 10,670′) is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen Inn, where the night is spent, to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we then ascend to the left to the snow-arête between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (2½ hrs.), cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount the slopes of a snow-arête to the W. summit in 2½ hrs., and the central peak in ½ hr. more (from Iffigen 7½ hrs. in all). Guide from Lenk 27, down to the Gemmi 30 fr. — From the Räzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the *Fluhwände* above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) *Fluhseeli* (6710′); thence over débris, moraine, and the *Räzli Glacier* to the W. peak (4 hrs.). — A third route (toilsome) ascends steeply from the (2½ hrs.) *Ritzberg Alp* (see above; bed of hay) past the *Laufbodenhorn* (8878′), viâ the *Thierberg* and the *Thierberg Glacier*, and past the *Gletscherhorn* (9672′) to the *Räzli Glacier* and to the W. peak (8 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent to the N.W. by the *Ammerten Glacier*, difficult; to the E. over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 182); to the N.E. over the *Strubelegg* to the *Engstlig-Alp* and *Adelboden* (p. 185).

From Lenk to Gsteig (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713′) to (4½ hrs.) *Lauënen* (p. 238), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463′) to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 238). Path bad at places (guide 12, horse 25 fr.), see R. 67.

From Lenk to Saanen (p. 192), 6 hrs., path over the *Reulissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636′), and down the *Turbachthal* (guide 8 fr.). — To Adelboden over the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 8, horse 15 fr.), see p. 186. Over the *Ammerten Pass* (8032′), to the S.E. of the *Ammertengrat* (8580′), interesting 7 hrs., with guide).

The Rawyl Route (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley to (1¼ M.) the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the pleasant *Pöschenried-Thal*. The road ends 2 M. farther on. By the (5 min.) **Iffigenfall** (4483′ at the base) the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above

the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes over its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the (1/2 hr.) **Iffigenalp** (5253′; rustic *Inn*, dear). Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post), ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the face of a cliff, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) a stone hut on a height overlooking the Simmenthal. We skirt the W. side of the small (3/4 hr.) *Rawyl-See* (7743′) and reach (1/4 hr.) a cross *(la Grande Croix)* which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943′; 4 1/4 hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8842′); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640′) and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,706′; p. 189); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541′) and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114′); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690′; p. 189); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882′).

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It passes a second small lake, and (3/4 hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking view of the mountains of the Valais. It descends a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6926′, to the left), and (1/2 hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (5970′; a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of (1/4 hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (Fr. *les Ravins*, 5768′), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hill-side. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330′), whence we again descend to (1/2 hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5344′), a group of huts; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (1 1/2 hr.) **Ayent** (3400′; 3 3/4 hrs. from the pass; Inn of the curé, good wine).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the so-called 'KÄNDLE' (i.e. channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300′ in height. Being little more than 1′ in breadth, the path is only practicable for persons with steady heads.

The path, which now improves, next leads by *Grimisuat* (2894′; Ger. *Grimseln*) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 295; 10 1/2 hrs. from Lenk).

57. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

34 1/2 M. DILIGENCE twice daily (8 a. m. and 12 noon) direct to Saanen in 8 1/2 hrs. (fare 9 fr. 30, coupé 12 fr. 5 c.); another to Zweisimmen daily at 4 p.m. in 5 hrs. 40 min. — One-horse carr. to Weissenburg 13, two-horse 24 fr., to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, to Saanen 35 or 60, to Château d'Oex 40 or 70, to Aigle 80 or 150, to Bulle 70 or 120 fr.

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) *Gwatt* (Schäfle; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the *Niesen* (p. 144). On a hill to the right rises the

slender tower of *Strättligen* (p. 144). At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kander*, in an artificial channel. The road follows its left bank, and then the left bank of the *Simme*, which falls into the Kander near *Reutigen*, a prettily situated place.

6 M. **Brothüsi** *(*Hirsch)*, with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. (To the E., 1 M., lies the substantial village of *Wimmis*, p. 144.) The road passes through a defile *(Porte)* between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmenthal** (locally called the *Siebenthal*), a fertile valley with numerous villages.

8½ M. **Latterbach** (2303′; *Bär*). To the S. is the *Diemtigthal.*

From Latterbach to Matten a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtigthal.** At Latterbach it crosses the *Simme* and follows the right bank of the *Kirel* (passing the village of Diemtigen on the hill to the right) and then the left bank to *Wampffen* and (2¼ hrs.) *Tschuepis* (3763′), where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* to the right and the *Schwendenthal* to the left. We follow the latter, which after ¾ hr. again divides at *Warttannen* (3970′). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the *Grimbachthal* to the (2 hrs.) **Grimmi** (6644′), a little-frequented pass, and descends through the fertile *Fermelthal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 188).

10 M. **Erlenbach** (2320′; **Krone*, **Löwe*, both unpretending), with well-built wooden houses.

The **Stockhorn** (7195′) is sometimes ascended hence by experts in 4½ hrs.; better from *Thun*, by *Amsoldingen* and *Ober-Stocken* (°Bär, rustic) in 5½ hrs., or from *Blumenstein* (p. 143) by the *Wahlalp* in 4 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the *Wahlalp* to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

14½ M. **Weissenburg** (2418′; **Hôtel Weissenbourg*, R. & A. 2½ fr.), a group of neat houses.

In a steep gorge, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, about 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the favourite °**Weissenburg-Bad**, or *Bunschi-Bad* (2770′; a drive of 20 min., for which 4 fr. are demanded). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°), and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used exclusively for drinking. The *Neue Bad*, situated in a sheltered basin, consists of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; pens. 10½-13 fr., D. 3½, warm bath 1½ fr.); the *Alte Bad*, buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up, is inferior (pension 5-7 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine-forests round them, belong to *Messrs. Hauser.*

From Weissenburg to the Gurnigelbad (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbachfall*, 200′ high, and the *Morgetenalp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6434′); then down (passing *Bad Schwefelberg*, 1¼ M. to the left) to the *Gantrist Pass* (5217′), with a charming view, and over the *Obere Gurnigel* to the (1¼ hr.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 143).

20½ M. **Boltigen** (2726′; **Hôt. Imobersteg*, *Bär*, both moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the *Simmenegg*, or *Enge*, a defile formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198′). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 190). The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756′; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

From Reidenbach to Bulle, 24 M., a new road. A little above Reidenbach it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (4941′). It then descends gradually (preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) **Jaun,**

Fr. *Bellegarde* (3336′; *Hôt. de la Cascade*, poor), a pretty village with a waterfall 86′ high. (Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad* by *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends on the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1½ hr.) *Abländschen* (4280′; Inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlose* (6542′). Easy passes thence over the *Grubenberg* (5413′), to the S. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7674′), to (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schländi* to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenstein* (see below).] We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent Grnyère cheese (see below), and the picturesque *Défilé de la Tzintre* to (7½ M.) Charmey, Ger. *Galmis* (2957′; *Hôt. du Sapin; *Marechal Ferrant*, pens. 5 fr.), a well-to-do village and summer resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* (Pens. de la Grue), the *Sarine*, and leads throngh wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 241) and (7½ M.) *Bulle* (p. 240). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant ronte leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte*, and over the *Col de Chésalettes* (4659′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 205). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarzsee, are the sequestered but well-kept *Baths of Schwefelberg* (4573′), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Gantrist Pass* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 143).

The road crosses the Simme at (2 M.) *Garstatt* and turns suddenly round the *Laubeggstalden* rock, passing a fine waterfall. We recross the stream and pass the ruined castle of *Mannenberg* to (3 M.) — 25½ M. **Zweisimmen** (3215′; pop. 2210; **Krone*, R., L., & A. 3¾, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; **Hôt. Simmenthal; Bär*), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, now containing public offices and a prison, ½ hr. to the S.E. (p. 188).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3½ M.) *Reichenstein*. (To *Abländschen*, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*, and the road crosses five or six deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227′; Inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblihorn* (7570′), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 95), the serrated *Gumfluh* (8068′), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 238) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 238).

34½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382′; pop. 3733; *Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*, dear; *Ours*, plain), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane (Sarine)*. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 238; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 238.

From Saanen to Château d'Oex (p. 242) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Rothenberg* (*Pens. Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons Bern and Vand, where the language changes from German to French, and *Flendrux*.

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58. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 90, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.).

Bern see p. 135; from Bern to (21 M.) *Bienne* see p. 11. (Münsterthal Railway to *Bâle* see R. 2; by *St. Imier* to *Chaux-de-Fonds* see p. 198.) Near the beautiful avenues to the S.W. of Bienne, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1424′; 9½ M. long, 2½ M. broad). As the train skirts the W. bank, we obtain a very pleasing view of the lake, enhanced in clear weather by the magnificent chain of the Bernese Alps. — Beyond (27½ M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (*Bär), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*. 29 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the **Isle of St. Peter** (**Kurhaus*), clothed with beautiful old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, where Ronssean spent two months in 1765. (The so-called 'Schaffnerhaus', in which his room is shown, is now a good inn.) Boat from Twann or from Ligerz, there and back, 4, from Neuveville 6 fr. A steamboat also plies from Neuveville to Cerlier and the Isle of St. Peter. — The lake having been lowered by the constrnction of an artificial channel for the lower Zihl, the island of St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller *Kaninchen-Insel*, and with the mainland near Cerlier (see below).

30½ M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (**Faucon; Trois Poissons*), a pleasant little town (2368 inh.), the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The *Museum*, near the station (adm. 50c.), and the house of *Dr. Gross* contain interesting antiquities from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. In the latter also is Beck's collection of nephritoides. On the *Schlossberg* (1752′), 20 min. from the station, stands a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way np), near which the *Béon* forms a waterfall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of Neuveville rises the (4 hrs.) *Chasseral (5280′; *Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral*, with 20 beds, at the top, fair), or *Gestler*, in three terraces, studded on the S. side with numerous villages amid green meadows. The view from the (10 min.) signal, grander than from the Weissenstein (p. 15), embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. — The ascent may be made from Bienne (p. 11) in 5-6 hrs.; from Macolin (p. 11) in 3½ hrs.; from St. Imier (best route) in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 198).

The old town of **Cerlier**, or *Erlach (Ours)*, lies opposite Neuveville, at the N. foot of the wooded *Jolimont* (1980′; ¾ hr.), a charming point of view. The 'Teufelsbürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the summit. — Near Cerlier on the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Mörigen*, farther N., numerous remains of ancient lake-dwellings have been discoverd.

Near (33 M.) *Landeron* we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left; farther E. rises the *Jolimont* (see above). 34½ M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 35½ M. *Cornaux*. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (38 M.) *St. Blaise*, skirts the slope of the mountain, and beyond another tunnel affords a survey of the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427′), which it soon reaches. The lake, the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis*, the level of which has lately been lowered 6′ by the enlargement of its outlet, is 25 M. long and 4-6 M. broad (greatest depth 500′). Near the N.E. end the *Thièle* or *Zihl* emerges from the lake. The smiling, vine-

clad W. bank, above which rise the abrupt Jura Mts., affords an extensive view, from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc; but the lake itself is far inferior in beauty to those of the higher Alps.

41 M. **Neuchâtel.** — RAILWAY STATION on the hillside above the town, 1 M. from the lake. Persons bound for the museum or other points in the N. part of the town may descend the path and steps to the left, but the main road leads to the hotels on the lake. — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 201, 208.

Hotels. BELLEVUE, in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; GRAND HÔT. DU LAC, near the lake, R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 3½, omnibus ¾ fr. — Second-class: HÔT. DES ALPES, at the station, mediocre; FAUCON, R. 2-3, D. 2½ fr.; *HÔT. DU SOLEIL and *HÔT. DU COMMERCE, near the post-office, commercial; COURONNE; HÔT. DU PORT. — PENS. BOREL (*Villa Surville*), well situated above the town, pens. 4-5 fr., R. extra; PENSION KNÖRY, with fine view, pens. & R. 5 fr.

Cafés. Beer at the *Tonhalle*, at the upper end of the Rue du Seyon, and the *Brasserie Strauss*, next the Hôtel du Lac. *Cercle du Musée*, in the Palais Dupeyrou (p. 196; a club to which strangers are admitted). Several other cafés at the harbour. — *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.

Neuchâtel (1433′; 16,504 inh.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, the capital of the canton of that name (formerly a principality of the Orange family, under Prussian sway from 1707 to 1815, when it joined the Confederation, and finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and *Quay a mile long, lies on the lake, occupying a strip of land partly formed by the deposits brought down by the *Seyon* from the Chasseral. It commands a fine view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. In 1839, in order to gain building room, the Seyon was carried into the lake above the town by means of the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, 176 yds. long.

The CHÂTEAU, on the hill above the town, the oldest part of which, dating from the Burgundian period, was restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Near it is the *TEMPLE DU HAUT (*Collégiale;* key at 6 Rue du Château), an abbey-church of the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures, erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial-stones to the Prussian governor *General v. Zastrow* (d. 1836), and the reformer *Farel* (d. 1565). — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, erected in 1875. The terrace on the N.E. side of the church affords a fine survey of the lake and the Bernese Alps. The cloisters on the W. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70.

The COLLÈGE, on the lake, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 177) and Coulon, a public library (100,000 vols), antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (open Sun. and Thurs. 2-4). A little to the S. rises a bronze statue of *David de Purry* (d. 1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 4½ million francs to the town. The *Halles*, a picturesque Renaissance edifice of 1590, stand in the neighbouring Place des Halles.

On the lake, farther to the N., beyond the *Collège Municipal*, is the new *Musée des Beaux-Arts, a handsome Renaissance building, containing an interesting *Collection of Antiquities* on the ground-floor, and the municipal *Picture Gallery*, a collection chiefly of modern Swiss works, on the first floor (adm. to each collection 50 c., free on Sun. 1-4 and Thurs. 10-12).

Two rooms at the entrance contain portraits of Prussian Kings from Frederick I. to Frederick William IV., and numerous other reminiscences of the period of Prussian rule. The finest works in the next rooms are: *Anker:* Sunday afternoon; *Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki, in Feb. 1871; *A. H. Berthoud*, The Jungfrau, Ruin of Weissenau; *L. Berthoud*, Crossing the Tiber, The Frohnalp; *F. Berthoud*, Young Savoyard; *Calame*, Rosenlaui Glacier, *Monte Rosa; *Coypel*, Rinaldo and Armida; *Duntze*, Alpine scene in winter; *K. Girardet*, *Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiers, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I., Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria, Landscape in the Val de Travers; *E. Girardet*, A father's blessing, The confession; *J. Girardet*, Retreat of Bourbaki; *Gleyre*, Hercules and Omphale; *Grosclaude*, The Doge Marino Falieri, 'Vive le vin de 1834'; *Isabey*, Sea-piece; *Jacquand*, Arrest of Rousseau in 1762; *Jeanmaire*, Fir-trees and cattle; *A. de Meuron*, Piazza in Capri, The Bernina Pass, Pasture near Iseltwald, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; *M. de Meuron*, View of Rome with the Baths of Caracalla, Modern Rome, The Walensee, The Linththal near Näfels, The great oak, Italian shepherd, Fir-trees and cattle; *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the château of Colombier; *L. Robert*, *Basilica of S. Paolo Fuori le Mura near Rome after the fire of 1823, Roman oxen, *Fishermen of the Adriatic, Improvisatore (unfinished); *Robert Fleury*, Scene at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; *Ch. Tschaggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; *E. Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; *C. Vernet*, Bivouac of Cossacks. — Also a number of casts, water-colours, drawings, and engravings. In a room by themselves are works by *Leopold Robert*, copied by his brother Aurèle.

Next the museum is an interesting '*Sépulcre Préhistorique*', discovered among the lake-dwellings at Auvernier in 1876. A little to the N. is the new *Academy*. — Near the museum, 1/4 M. from the lake, is the *Palais Rougemont* or *Dupeyrou*, with a pleasant garden. On the ground-floor is the *Cercle du Musée* (p. 195). At the back is a building containing the *Musée Challande*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle (p. 198). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its charitable institutions, such as the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Purry (p. 195), the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844.

The *Chaumont (3845'; *Hôtel de Chaumont*, a large house near the top, 3700', pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôtel du Château*, lower down, 3 min. to the S.E.; *Eng. Church Service* in summer), a spur of the Jura, rising to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road to it diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, 1 1/4 M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1 1/2 hr. (diligence twice a day in summer in 2 1/2 hrs., 2 fr. down in 1 hr., 1 1/2 fr.; carr. with one horse 10, with two horses 20 fr.). Near the hotels at the top are a chapel and a schoolhouse. The view from the *Signal*, 15 min. above

the hotels (indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club at the top by Imfeld) embraces the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. A charming view of the Val de Ruz and the Jura, to the W., is obtained from the (1/4 hr.) *Pré Louiset.* — An attractive route, following the mountain-ridge the whole way, viâ *La Dame* and *Chuffort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the *Chasseral* (p. 194). — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage*, *Pierre à Bot*, *Gorges du Seyon*, *Chanélaz* (p. 201), etc. — **Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 201; **Tête de Rang*, see below. — Numerous Celtic remains have been found at *La Tène*, near *Marin* (Pens. Nusslé, moderate), not far from St. Blaise (p. 194).

59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle.

RAILWAY from Neuchâtel viâ Chaux-de-Fonds to (23 1/2 M.) Locle in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 15 c.). This route, as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, p. 195. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Lausanne line, crosses the *Seyon*, and beyond a tunnel of 748 yds. affords a superb *View of the lake and the Alps, which improves as we ascend (Bernese Alps to the E.; Mont Blanc to the S.). 3 M. *Corcelles* (1880'). Two tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien*, beautifully situated almost perpendicularly above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 199). Fine view near the Buffet. The train backs out from the station towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, watered by the Seyon, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (see above).

10 1/2 M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'). Then (12 1/2 M.) **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3135'), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The **Tête de Rang* (4668'; *Inn*), ascended in 1 1/4 hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau of Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the hill to the **Col des Loges* (4220'; **Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), on the road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds. View similar, but less extensive. Descent either to (1 1/2 M.) Hauts-Geneveys or to (3 M.) Chaux-de-Fonds.

The train passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long (7 min.), under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers*, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley, formerly the junction for *St. Imier* (p. 198). Beyond a tunnel, 3/4 M. long (3 min.), under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18 1/2 M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3255'; 25,835 inh.; **Fleur de Lys*, R. & A. 3, B. 1 1/4 fr.; **Lion d'Or; Balance*), an important watch-making town, lying in a remote Alpine valley, nearly as high as the top of Snowdon, with handsome streets and public buildings. If time permit, the traveller may visit the *Church* with its skilfully vaulted roof, and the *Collège*, containing the municipal picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, etc. The town, which for-

merly suffered from scarcity of water, is now provided with an excellent supply from the valley of the Reuse (near Champ du Moulin, p. 199), by means of an *Aqueduct*, 13 M. long, built in 1886-7 by W. Ritter and Hans Mathys.

From Chaux-de-Fonds to the picturesque **Côtes du Doubs**, a pleasant excursion. The road leads past the **Restaurant Bel-Air* to a *Restaurant and Hotel*, near the *Combe de la Greffière* (view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts for walkers) towards the *Doubs* at (5¼ M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur*, and skirts its bank past the **Pavillon des Sonneurs* (Restaurant) to (2¼ M.) the prettily situated *Biaufond*. Then by boat to (½ hr.) *Le Refrain*, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (2¼ M.) picturesque *Moulin de la Mort* (refreshm.). Opposite are the curious *Echelles de la Mort*, used by the inhabitants. Here, and for several leagues farther N., the Doubs, whose lower course is also attractive, forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Visitors may take a boat to (50 min.) the *Verrières du Bief d'Etoz*, then below the Fall of the Doubs continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank past (right) *La Goule* to (¾ hr.) *Bief d'Etoz*. Thence we proceed on the Swiss bank to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Theusseret*, ascend to the right to *Belfond*, and again descend to (1 hr.) *Goumois* (*Couronne, good trout), a village charmingly situated on both banks of the river. A picturesque road ascends hence to the E. in wide curves to (3 M.) *Seignelégier* (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to *Tavannes* and *Glovelier* (p. 10).

A pleasant road leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to (1¼ hr.) *Les Planchettes* (Restaurant) and the (1½ hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (p. 199).

From Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne, 28 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c.). The line passes the station of (2½ M.) *Halte du Creux*, and enters the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Scheuss*. 5½ M. *Renan;* 8 M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. 10 M. **St. Imier** (2670′; 7114 inh.; *Hôt. de la Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons; Couronne*), capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 194, by a bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.) — 11M. *Villeret;* 13½ M. *Cormoret;* 15½ M. *Courtelary;* 17 M. *Cortebert;* 18½ M. *Corgémont*. 20 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (28 M.) *Bienne*, see p. 11.

The railway bends suddenly to the S.W. — 21 M. *Eplatures*.

23½ M. **Le Locle** (3020′; 11,312 inh.; **Hôt. des Trois Rois; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt. National*), famed for its watches and jewellery. (Chronometers at Ulysse Nardin's.) In front of the Watchmakers' School a bronze statue was erected in 1888 to *D. J. Richard* (d. 1741), founder of the watch-making industry in Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The top of the *Sommartel* (4350′), 1 hr. to the S., affords a wide view of a great part of the Jura.

From Locle to Morteau (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 minutes. This new line facilitates the excursion to the Saut du Doubs (p. 199), and the road from the Col des Roches to the river is also very interesting. — 1¼ M. *Brenets* (Hôtel Fédéral), the station for Les Brenets (p. 199). To the right, the Col des Roches with its tunnel (see p. 199); the line passes through another tunnel, then through a second, and descends into the valley of the Doubs, affording picturesque views to the right. — 4 M. *Villers-le-Lac*, a French locality of 3053 inh., 1 M. to the S.E. of the Lac des Brenets. The line skirts the right bank of the Doubs, and then traverses the river. 8 M. *Morteau*, a little town of 2042 inh., pleasantly situated on the left bank (custom-house examination for travellers coming from Locle). Hence to *Besançon* 40 M. (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

Col des Roches. Lac des Brenets. Saut du Doubs. From the station of Brenets a road leads to (2 M.) Les Brenets. It passes through

the **Col des Roches**, a barrier of rocks which here closes the valley, by means of a tunnel begun in 1799, renewed and enlarged after a landslip in 1870, and then divides: to the left to Morteau, to the right to Les Brenets. The latter branch leads through a rock-gallery, affording a fine view of the upper valley of the Doubs. Lower down, the *Bied* issnes from a tunnel, forming a waterfall. About 1½ M. from the Col we reach a second gallery, beyond which we descend to the (¼ M.) large watch-making village of *Les Brenets* (*Couronne; *Lion d'Or), and (¼ M.) the *Pré du Lac*, on the ***Lac des Brenets**, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back, more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each), or the small steamboat which plies on Sundays (for large parties also on week-days) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded rocks, and presenting a series of very picturesque scenes. In 35 min. we reach the ***Saut du Doubs** (**Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). Visitors should first order their meal on the Swiss side, and then cross to the French side. In about 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque waterfall, which is 80′ height. Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more. The fall is hardly to be seen from the Swiss side, where the approach is dangerous. A new road through beautiful woods, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets* and (4½ M.) *Le Locle*.

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 10½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 14¼ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 197) also traverses a most picturesque country. The most striking points are between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. Finest views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 195. The line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 201) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon*. Beyond a short tunnel under the Val de Travers road we enjoy a beautiful *View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 197). The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a bold viaduct. In the valley is *Suchard's* large chocolate factory, and above it rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

4 M. **Auvernier**; the little town lies below, to the left (1480′; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 201), and as it ascends we enjoy an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. On entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Reuse* or *Areuse* we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 202) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 197). Three more tunnels, before the second of which is the station of *Champ du Moulin* (2020′; Hôt. des Gorges, trout) in a picturesque situation (hence to the *Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 201).

Artificial conduits supply Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 198) with spring water from this point; the engine-house (2067′), ¼ hr. up the Reuse to the left, is interesting. A neighbouring house was, according to the

inscription, once occupied for some time by J. J. Rousseau. A new foot-path, behind the water-wheels, leads along the left bank of the Reuse to the (½ hr.) interesting *Saut de Brot.*

12 M. **Noiraigue** (2360′; **Croix Blanche*), at the N. base of the *Creux du Van.* The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, suddenly changes its character here, and the Reuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a steep path ascends the **Creux du Van** (4807′) in 2 hrs., a better route than from *Boudry* (p. 201) or *St. Aubin* (p. 202), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500′ deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. Within this is an excellent spring, to which the descent is steep and fatiguing but without danger. When the weather is about to change, this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, which rises and falls like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but does not quit the basin. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling a volley of musketry. Beautiful view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. Rare plants and minerals are found here. Simple refreshments may be obtained at the *Ferme Robert*, at the top.

Beyond (14½ M.) *Travers* (2392′; Ours) are asphalt-mines on the opposite side of the valley with a tunnel. (From Travers a branch-line runs in the bottom of the valley viâ *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* and *St. Sulpice*, see below.) — 17 M. **Couvet** (2418′; **Ecu de France*), a pretty town. Here, and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinth is manufactured.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers(-Travers*; 2415′; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, Rousseau spent some time after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Raisse** (affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About ½ M. from Môtiers we pass a bridge and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path, leading to the top (35 min.). From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, we may ascend the Chasseron (p. 202). — Behind Môtiers is the *Grotte de Môtiers*, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3½ M. long. It may be safely explored for about ½ M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

19 M. *Boveresse*, above the village of the name. In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2455′; **Poste; Couronne*), with extensive watch and absinth-factories. Hence to the top of the *Chasseron* in 2½ hrs., see p. 202. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2557′) below us, on the left, with a large Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Reuse, which probably flows underground from the *Lac des Taillères*, rises in the form of a considerable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine.*

The line attains its highest point, and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Les Verrières Suisses** (3060′; **Balance*), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East'

under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb. 1871. The train enters France before reaching (26 M.) *Les Verrières de Joux*, or *Verrières Françaises* (3015′). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which railway and road both traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a bold rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Toussaint Louverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died in the fort, where he had been confined by Napoleon.

We cross the *Doubs*, which drains the *Lac de St. Point*, 3½ M. to the S.W., and follow its left bank to Pontarlier. Pretty scenery.

33 M. **Pontarlier** (2854′; 4675 inhab.; *Hôtel de la Poste*, Grande Rue, R. 2 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris; Hôtel National; *Rail. Restaur.*, D. incl. wine 3-4 fr.), a small town on the *Doubs*. Luggage examined here. Opposite the station are the *Collège* and the *Telegraph Office*. To the right as the station is entered, is the large *Hospital*, with a turret.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbe*, see R. 64.

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46½ M. Railway in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-5 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 10, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 80 c.). — Steamboat on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 208), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (twice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 205).

Neuchâtel, see p. 195. Route to (4 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 199. The Lausanne train, diverging from the Pontarlier line, quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix (p. 202). 5 M. **Colombier** *(Hôtel du Jardin; Cheval Blanc)*, with an old château converted into a barrack, and beautiful avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the *Chanélaz Hydropathic*, with pleasure-grounds and charming views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat, lies below the line, on the right bank of the Reuse, 1 M. from the station.

The ***Gorges de la Reuse** are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Troisrods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the *Chalet aux Clées* (donation for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe the *Grotte aux Fours*, above us, on the right, with a large entrance (easily accessible). Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs high above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (55 min.; 1 hr. 40 min. from Boudry station) the *Champ du Moulin*, picturesquely situated (station for several trains, p. 199). — Perhaps a more convenient way of making this excursion is to take the train to Champ du Moulin and then to walk down through the Gorges to Boudry. Another path descends to the Gorges from *Chambrelien* (p. 197). *Noiraigue* (p. 200) is 3 M. distant.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Van* (p. 200), 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the *Reuse*. The stream falls into the lake near *Cortaillod*, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. *Bevaix* (1568′). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it follows to Yverdon. 11 M. *Gorgier-St. Aubin;* 14 M. *Vaumarcus*, with the fine well-preserved castle of that name. At (16 M.) **Concise** (1453′; *Ecu de France*) many traces of ancient lake-villages have been found. To the right, above, lies *Corcelles*, near which are three blocks of granite, 5′ to 8′ in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are said to commemorate the battle of Grandson, but are more probably of Celtic origin. 18 M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

21 M. **Grandson** *(Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge; Hôtel de la Gare)*, a picturesque little town (1709 inh.) probably of Roman origin, has a handsome old *Château* of Baron de Blonay, now restored. (*View from the terrace.) The old *Church*, Romanesque with a Gothic choir, which once belonged to a Benedictine abbey, contains columns with interesting capitals.

The château of Grandson, originally the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb. 1476 captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who, contrary to the treaty, caused the Bernese garrison to be hanged or drowned. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and notwithstanding his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Part of the enormous booty captured on the occasion is still preserved in the Swiss arsenals.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* or *Toile* near its influx into the lake.

24 M. **Yverdon** (1433′; 6330 inh.; **Hôt. de Londres*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Paon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the Toile, with pleasant promenades and fine views. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a museum of Celtic, Roman, and other antiquities. Near the churchyard are some mural fragments of a Roman fort. To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the *Bains d'Yverdon*, with a sulphur spring and a Kurhaus (pens. 7 fr.), halfway to which are the *Pension La Prairie* and the *Pension Le Bosquet*, both with gardens.

The **Chasseron** (5285′), a height of the Jura, N.W. of Yverdon, commands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (3635′; Pens. Jacques; 1½-2 hrs. from the top), noted for its musical boxes. The descent may be made, if desired, by a good road to (1½ hr.) *Fleurier* (p. 200). — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128′) and *Mont Suchet* (5236′) are also fine points (3½-4 hrs.; comp. p. 209).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 205.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 208) and the *Talent* near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Beaulmes and Mont Suchet (see above), between

which in the distance are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 209), and Mont Tendre.

30 M. *Chavornay-Orbe* (the small town of *Orbe* lies 1½ M. to the N.W.; omnibus at the station; p. 208). Two tunnels under the *Mauremont*. Then (33½ M.) *Eclépens* (p. 208). The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the Toile by the *Canal d'Entreroches*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 208), and stops at —

38 M. **Penthalaz-Cossonay** (1850′; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town of Cossonay lies on a wooded hill to the right. — To *Vallorbe* and *Pontarlier*, see R. 64.

Beyond (43 M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 44½ M. *Renens*.

46½ M. *Lausanne*, see p. 225.

62. From Bern to Lausanne *(Vevey)*.

61 M. Railway to Freiburg in 1-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.); to Chexbres in 3-3½ hrs. (9 fr. 70, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Lausanne in 3¼-4 hrs. (10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.); to Geneva in 5½-6½ hrs. (17 fr. 30, 12 fr. 35 c., 9 fr.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 206). Best views on the left.

Bern, see p. 135. To the left we obtain a glimpse of the Bernese Alps, and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, among which the serrated Brenleire (7743′) and Foliérant (7690′) are conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson; to the left, in front of the high Alps, is the pyramidal Niesen. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz;* 6 M. *Thörishaus*. The train descends and crosses the *Sense*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. *Flamatt*.

To the W. (5½ M.; diligence daily in 1 hr., viâ *Neuenegg*) lies **Laupen** *(Bär)*, a small town with an ancient château, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 138) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary is kept every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*, ½ M. to the N. of the road to Neuenegg, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*. 12½ M. *Schmitten;* 16 M. *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*), where we cross a viaduct, 100′ high. Beyond *Balliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the profound gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by means of the huge iron *Viaduc de Granfey*, 250′ in height, and nearly ¼ M. long.

20 M. **Freiburg**, Fr. *Fribourg*, (2100′; pop. 12,239; *Hôt. Suisse*, R., L., & A. 3-4 fr., *Faucon*, both mediocre; *Paon*, well spoken of; *Railway-Restaurant*), the capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV. of Zähringen, stands like Bern on a rocky height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*. Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town

lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

As the picturesque situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station past the little Protestant church and through the town to the Hôtel de Ville and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the *Great Suspension Bridge* (p. 205), and ascend the road to the right to the *Pont de Gotteron;* cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of *Bourguillon.* After 6 min. we take a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and descend to the right, through the old *Porte de Bourguillon*, to the picturesquely situated *Loretto Chapel* (fine view of the town). Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir to supply the town. A path with steps descends from this point to the lower town, turning to the left at the fountain and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the knights of Malta), beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge *(Pont St. Jean)*, and either ascend by the steps to the Hôtel de Ville, or follow the road to the left leading to the station.

The Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, and renovated in the 15th cent., has been recently restored. The handsome tower, 280′ high, erected in 1470-92, has a portal adorned with curious reliefs.

The **Organ*, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32′ in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1.30 and (except Sat. and the eves of festivals) 8 p.m. daily. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr. — The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a pleasing modern picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit, who is buried in St. Michael's Church (see below).

The Hôtel de Ville, near the church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. The octagonal clock-tower dates from 1511. In front of it stands a venerable lime-tree, 14′ in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

In the vicinity is a bronze *Statue of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850).

Near the Morat Gate is the old Jesuits' Collège of St. Michael, with a church, founded by Father Canisius, but now managed by secular clergy. Opposite it, to the left, is a plain, barrack-like *Boys' School*, founded by the Jesuits, in 1827. — The *Lycée*, next the Collège, contains the valuable Cantonal Museum.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the *Marcello Museum, bequeathed to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who assumed the name of *Marcello*: Busts and statues (*Pythia) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Velasquez, Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, etc.; tapestry, furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the

first floor (five rooms) is a valnable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

The great *Suspension Bridge, or *Grand Pont Suspendu*, constructed by Chaley in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168′ above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. On the side next the town the chains pass through the walls of several houses. — A little farther up is the Pont de Gotteron (250 yds. long, 245′ high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. On the right side its chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself.

From Freiburg to Yverdon, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (4 fr. 5 c. or 3 fr.). Near (3½ M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sornaz*, 150 yds. in length. Stat. *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (14½ M.) *Payerne* (p. 207), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. 16½ M. *Cugy;* 20 M. **Estavayer** *(Maison de Ville; Cerf)*, a considerable little town, with the picturesque château of *Chilnaux*, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 195.) — 23½ M. *Cheyres;* 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a tongue of land projecting far into the lake, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics have been found. 31½ M. *Yverdon* (p. 202).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.; road by *Rechthalden* and *Plaffeyen;* diligence in summer daily in 4 hrs.), in the valley of the *Sense*, is the **Schwarze See** (*Lac Noir*, 3365′), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the **Schwarzsee-Bad*, or *Bains Domène* (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaiseregschloss* (7188′), to the S.E. (3 hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Col de Chésaleltes* to (10½ M.) *Charmey*, see p. 192; over the *Gantrist Pass* to *Thun*, p. 191.

Ascent of the **Berra* (*Birrenberg*, 5655′), 4½-5 hrs. from Freiburg, interesting. Road by *Marly*, a village prettily situated on the *Gérine (Aergerenbach)*, to (6 M.) *Le Mouret;* thence a bridle-path up the *Käsenberg* to the (2½ hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 192) ¾ hr., to the *Schwarze See* 1½ hr.

As the train proceeds we enjoy a view of the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, the Moléson being conspicuous. The *Glane*, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which carries the road across it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran;* 25½ M. *Rosé;* 27 M. *Neyruz;* 28½ M. *Cottens;* 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St. Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane;* on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947′). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille Dieu*.

36 M. **Romont** (2325′; pop. 1885; **Cerf; Couronne; *Croix Blanche*), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The *Castle* on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic *Church* contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

From Romont to Bulle (p. 240) 12 M., branch-line in 50 min. Stations *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 240).

39½ M. *Siviriez*. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens*. To the right lies the valley of the *Broye*, with the Payerne railway and the town of *Rue* (see below). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2378′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right (see below). The train now descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the Broye. 48 M. Stat. *Palézieux* (see below). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to (53½ M.) *Chexbres*.

The ***Signal de Chexbres** (1920′; **Hôt. du Signal*, with garden), 10 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Morges; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; to the right the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 4 M. The diligence, corresponding with every train, descends to Vevey in 45 min. (passengers may alight at the station); ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr., leaving Vevey about 2 hrs. before the train is due at Chexbres. The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of *Chexbres* (1903′; *Lion d'Or), with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, a station on the W. Railway, p. 234), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 228).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a ****View** of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. *Grandvaux (Cully)* we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) *La Conversion (Lutry)*, and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 227) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 225.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. Railway in 4½ brs.; fares 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c. (no 1st class).

To Palézieux (13 M.), see above. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-halte* (village and ruined castle on the right); 17½ M. *Châtillens* (½ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, see above); 20 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of **Rue** (2323′; *Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lis*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. 23 M. *Bressonaz*.

24½ M. **Moudon** (1690′; pop. 2647; *Hôt. du Pont; Couronne; Hôt. de la Ville*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château; 30 M. *Henniez*, to the left of which are the old château and church of *Surpierre*, on a lofty crag; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand*.

37 M. **Payerne**, Ger. *Peterlingen* (1480′; pop. 3673; **Ours; Croix Blanche*), an old town, the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, wife of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here, the former now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the old church, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Yverdon*, see p. 205.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. *Corcelles;* 40½ M. *Dompierre;* 42M. *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches** (1519′; pop. 1864; **Couronne; Hôtel de Ville*), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. *Aventicum*. Distinct remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castle*, at the entrance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39′ high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is the above-mentioned amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

For centuries a tradition was current that the tombstone of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (Ch. Har. iii., 66, 67); but both monument and inscription are said to have been invented by a certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent.

At (45½ M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Hôt. Wicky) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1428′), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

47½ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522′; pop. 2360; *Couronne* or *Post; Croix; Lion; Pens. Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; *Rail. Restaur.*), an ancient little town with well preserved gates and walls, lies on the lake named after it. Its narrow arcaded streets

are overshadowed by an old *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian v. Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. The *School* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. *Lake Baths* next the Pension Kauer, at the S. end of the town.

About 1½ M. to the S. of Morat, near the lake, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the Battle of Morat, which was fought on 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their military stores.

The STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL (twice daily in 2½ hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267'); at *Sugiez* it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jnra, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 194), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 194). — DILIGENCE from Morat to Neuchâtel 3 times daily in 2-2½ hrs., viâ *Anet*, Ger. *Ins;* to *Freiburg* twice daily in 2¼ hrs.

Near (50½ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, an extensive marshy tract, partly reclaimed of late. 52½ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (*Pens. Mösching, 4-4½ fr.); 54½ M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse;* 57 M. *Kallnach*.

59½ M. **Aarberg** (1470'; pop. 1249; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. Adjoining the church is the old castle of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

DILIGENCE TO BERN daily in 3 hrs. viâ *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylnm, *Maikirch*, and *Ortschwaben*.

Beyond the Aare is (63 M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne-Bern line (p. 12).

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

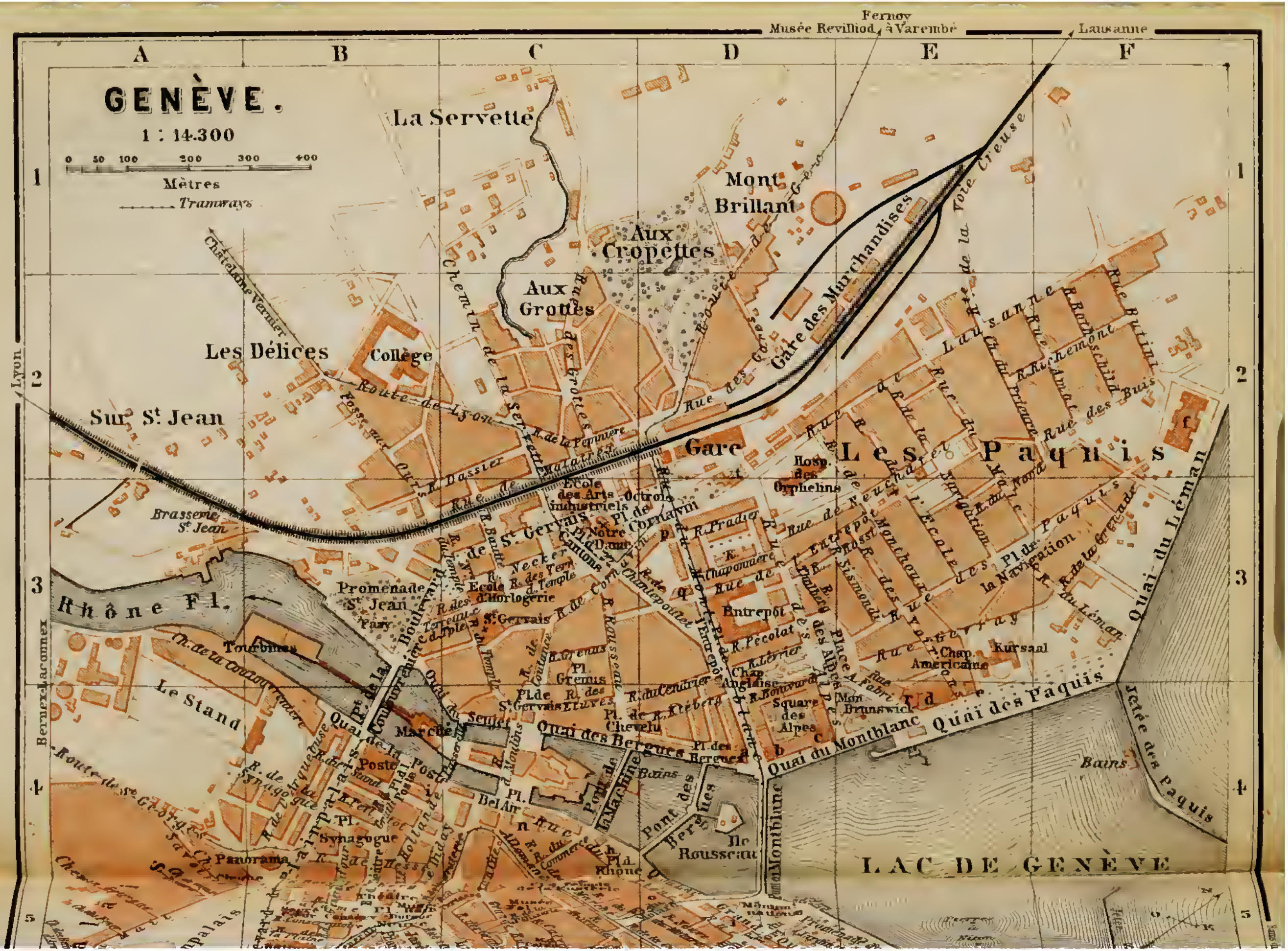
45 M. RAILWAY in 2½-3 hrs. (8 fr. 20, 5 fr 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris by this route (327 M.) in 11 hrs. (64 fr., 47 fr. 80 c., 35 fr.).

To (9 M.) *Cossonay*, see p. 203. The train at first runs parallel with the Yverdon line, diverges to the left at *Villars-Lussery*, and leads by *Eclépens* to (15 M.) **La Sarraz** (1647'; *Maison de Ville*), a small town with an old château. Two short tunnels. Near *Orny* we cross the *Nozon*.

18 M. *Arnex-Orbe* (1791'); ¾ M. to the N. lies the picturesque old town of **Orbe** (1460'; 1947 inh.; *Deux Poissons; Ecu de France*), on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace). — Post-omnibus to stat. *Chavornay* (p. 203) seven times daily in ½ hr.

The line then leads in long windings, by *Bofflens*, to (22 M.) *Croy-Romainmotier*, 1½ M. from **Romainmotier** (2295'; 368 inh.; *Maison de Ville*), a very ancient place, with the dilapidated church of an abbey which was founded in 753 and suppressed in 1536.

FROM ROMAINMOTIER TO LE PONT (9 M.). The road leads by (4½ M.) *Vaulion* (3067'), whence the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 209) is ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. Guide advisable, especially for the descent to *Le Pont* (p. 209), 1 hr.


GENÈVE.
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Mètres
Tramways
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La Servette
Mont Brillant
Aux Cropettes
Aux Grottes
Les Délices
Collège
Sur St Jean
Châtelaine Vernier
Route de Lyon
Chemin de la Servette
Rue des Grottes
Route de Genève
Gare des Marchandises
Rte de la Voie Creuse
Rue de Lausanne
Gare
Les Pâquis
Hosp. des Orphelins
École des Arts industriels
Octroi
Pl. de Cornavin
Notre Dame
Brasserie St Jean
Rhône Fl.
Tourbines
Promenade St Jean
Boulevard
Rue de St Gervais
Entrepôt
Rue du Mont Blanc
Place des Alpes
Square des Alpes
Kursaal
Chap. Américaine
Quai des Pâquis
Quai du Léman
Jetée des Pâquis
Bains
Quai du Montblanc
Quai des Bergues
Pont des Bergues
Ile Rousseau
Pont du Montblanc
Pont de la Machine
Marché
Poste
Synagogue
Panorama
Le Stand
Quai du Seujet
Pl. Bel Air
LAC DE GENÈVE
Rue Butini
R. Rothschild
R. Richemont
Rue Amat
Rue des Buis
Ch. du Prieuré
Rue du Môle
R. de la Navigation
Rue de l'École
Rue de Neuchâtel
Rue de Monthoux
Rue des Pâquis
Pl. de la Navigation
R. de la Grenade
R. du Léman
Rue du Nord
R. Pradier
R. Pecolat
R. Sismondi
Rue Gevray
Rue des Alpes
Rue de Berne
R. Dassier
R. Baulacre
R. de la Pépinière
Rue de Cornavin
R. Rousseau
R. de Coutance
Pl. Grenus
R. Grenus
Pl. de St Gervais
Pl. de Chevelu
Pl. des Bergues
R. Kléber
R. Bonivard
Rue Dufour
Quai de la Poste
Rue de la Corraterie
Ch. de la Coulouvrenière
Route de St Georges
Rue du Rhône

Les Eaux-Vives
Plainpalais
Plaine de Plainpalais
La Cluse
Petit-Florissant
Champel
Contamines
Malagnou
La Terrassière
Plaine du Prê l'Evêque
Gare
Quai des Eaux-Vives
Q. d. Eaux-Vives
Jetée
Pierres du Niton
Promenade du Lac
Jardin Anglais
Grand Quai
Monumt national
Pont d
Rhône
du Lac
Pl. & Temple de la Fusterie
Musée Fol
Théâtre
Musée
Pl. Rath
Neuve
Jardin Botanique
Promenade des Bastions
Université
La Treille
Hôtel de Ville
Arsenal
Cathédrale
Madeleine
Auditoire
Temple luth.
Pal. de Justice
Collège
Pl. du Vt Collège
Réformation
Marché
St. Joseph
Poste
Promenade de St. Antoine
Observatoire
Boulevard Helvétique
Boulevard des Philosophes
Boulevard de Plainpalais
Cours des Bastions
Cours de Rive
Route de Carouge
Chemin de Carouge
Chemin des Petits Philosophes
Chemin des Grands Philosophes
Chemin de Florissant
Chemin de Malagnou
Chemin de Champel
Route de Vandœuvres
Chemin de Jean-Charles
Chemin Vert
Hôpital Cantonal
Bâtiment Electoral
École de Chimie
Chap. russe
Pl. de Champel
Plainpalais
Temple de Pl.
Jardin alpin
Athénée
Route de Bonneville
Carouge
Veirier
Chêne
Annemasse
Bains du Lac
A
B
C
D
E
F
5
6
7
8
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The train skirts wooded hills; on the right lies the deep valley of the *Orbe*, and high on its left bank are the villages of *Lignerolles*, whence *Mont Suchet* (5235′) is easily ascended in 2½ hrs., and *Ballaigues* (*Hôt.-Pens. la Sapinière; *Pens. Maillefer, ½ M. to the E.), visited as a summer resort (Engl. Church service). Near Vallorbe we cross the Orbe above the influx of the *Jougnenaz*.

29½ M. **Vallorbe** (2520′; 2147 inh.; **Hôtel de Genève*, at the station; *Maison de Ville*, *Croix Blanche*, both moderate), a watch-making and iron-working place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4818′), mostly burned down in 1883. To the S.W., ½ M., is the so-called *Source of the Orbe* (2570′), which emerges from the rock in considerable volume.

To the Lac de Joux and Dent de Vaulion, an interesting excursion. Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may then proceed next day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marchairuz to Rolle (see below and p. 224). — The Railway from Vallorbe to Le Pont, 6½ M., in 40 min., crosses the Orbe by an imposing viaduct, gradually ascends to the tunnel (500 yds. long) through the *Mont d'Orzeires* (3395′), and then descends along the *Lac Brenet* (see below) to Le Pont. To the right, before the tunnel, is the Source of the Orbe (see above).

6½ M. **Le Pont** (*Truite*), a hamlet at the N. end of the **Lac de Joux** (3310′; 5 M. long, 1¼ M. broad), which is separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake. the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., give birth to the Orbe (see above), 750′ lower.

Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the **Dent de Vaulion** (4880′), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600′ high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in 1¾ hr. from Le Pont, or in 1½ hr. from Vaulion (see above; guide desirable). View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E. part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the Lac de Joux, 1 M. S. of Le Pont, lies *L'Abbaye* (Inn), with the church of an ancient Premonstratensian monastery. Ascent of the **Mont Tendre* (5512′), 2 hrs., interesting. At the S. end of the lake, 6½ M. from Le Pont (by boat in 1½-2 hrs., with one rower 3-4 fr.), lies the hamlet of *Le Sentier*; and on the *Orbe*, 2 M. higher up, is the village of **Le Brassus** (3412′; *Hôt. de la Lande; Hôt. de France*; diligence to Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Le Lieu*; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with iron works. Thence over the *Col de Marchairuz* to (16½ M.) *Rolle*, see p. 224.

The train follows the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz* to (34½ M.) *Jougne* (Lion d'Or), with the French douane. Beyond a tunnel we pass *Les Hôpitaux Neufs* and *Les Hôpitaux Vieux*. 42 M. *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux*, before the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 201), we join the Neuchâtel line.

45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 201.

65. Geneva and Environs.

Arrival. Principal Station (*Gare de Cornavin*; Pl. D, 2), for the Swiss Jura-Simplon and the French Paris. Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. *Omnibus* from the station to all the hotels (and from the hotels to the station) 30 c.; each box 15 c. — Station of Eaux Vives (*Gare des Vollandes*), for Annemasse, Cluses, Annecy, Bouveret, and Bellegarde, on the Route de Bonneville (Pl. F, 8; tramway to the Placedu Molard and the Western Station). The rail-

way-time is about 26 min. behind that of Geneva. — STEAMBOAT PIERS on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 1; for the express boats only).

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: *GRAND HÔT. NATIONAL (Pl. f.; F, 2), a large house on the Quai du Léman, finely situated; HÔT. DES BERGUES (Pl. a; D, 4), Quai des Bergues; *HÔT. DE RUSSIE (Pl. b; D, 4) and GRAND-HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. c; D, 4), on the Quai du Montblanc; *HÔT. BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. d; E, 4) and *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. e; E, 4), on the Qnai des Pâquis. — *On the Left Bank:* *HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. g; D, 5), by the Jardin Anglais; *HÔT. DE L'ECU (Pl. h; C, 4); both with view of the lake. All these hotels are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5 fr. — *HÔT. DE LA POSTE (Pl. i; B, 4), freqnented by German commercial travellers, R., L., & A. 3½, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3 fr.; *HÔT. DU LAC (Pl. k; D, 5), R., L., & A. 3-5, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; *HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. l; D, 5), with view of the lake, R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; *HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. m; E, 6), Rue Pierre-Fatio, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; *HOTEL DU MONT BLANC, BALANCE (Pl. n; C, 4), and GRAND AIGLE (Pl. o; D, 5), in the Rue du Rhône. — On the right bank: *HÔT. SUISSE (Pl. p; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; HÔT. DE GENÈVE (Pl. q; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3½ fr.; both in the Rue du Montblanc; HÔT. RICHEMOND (Pl. r; E, 4), Place des Alpes, similar charges; *HÔTEL BAUR ET DE LA GARE (Pl. t; D, 2), and HÔT. DE LA MONNAIE, all near the station.

Pensions (*Pensions alimentaires*), very numerons owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. *Beau-Site* (150-200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour 20; *Vultier* (6 fr. per day), Quai des Eaux-Vives 12; *Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 3 (6 fr. per day; lake-baths near it); *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (for ladies, 150-170 fr.); *Mme. Verdan-Courvoisier*, Rue de Candolle 17; *Bérard*, Rue du Rhône 59; *Mme. Fleischmann*, Rue de la Plaine 5 (5-6 fr.); *Faure-Matthey* (*Maison des Trois Rois*), Place Bel-Air 2 (5 fr. per day, 125 fr. per month); *Mme. Chappuis*, Boul. des Philosophes 15; *Jackson-Fromont*, Rue du Montblanc and Rue Pradier 1; *Welten*, Place Töpffer 5; *Frau v. Hiller*, Rue Thalberg 4 (Place des Alpes); *Morhardt*, Boul. de Plainpalais 20; *Pens. du Rhône*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26; *Mme. Richardet* (6 fr. per day), Rue du Montblanc 8; *Vve. Picard* (180 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Mme. A. Reverchon*, Place des Alpes and Rue Lévrier 13; *Mrs. Watson*, Rue de la Grenade 2 (Quai du Léman); *Durand*, Chemin Dancet 3; *Maret*, Petit-Florissant 12; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, in Champel-sur-Arve, pens. 6, R. from 1½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Roseraie*, same place; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, Rue de Lyon 29, with garden, 5-7 fr. — Villas. Many of the picturesque villas and couutry-houses in the neighbourhood of Geneva are let to visitors.

Cafés. *Kiosque des Bastions*, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 215), with music almost every afternoon and evening; *Café du Nord*, *de la Couronne*, and *de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, in the Theatre; *du Musée*; *Lyrique*; in the *Jardin Anglais*; *du Jardin des Alpes*, etc. — Beer at the cafés. Also *Scholl's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Landolt*, opposite the University and the Jardin des Bastions; *Brasserie de l'Opéra*, near the theatre; *Brass. de Rive*; *Brass. de l'Espérance*, Route de Carouge 42; *Brass. St. Jean* (fine view); *Grande Brasserie de Munich*, Boulevard James Fazy 3, opposite the Promenade St. Jean; *Bonivard*, Rue des Alpes 6; *Brass. de la Place des Alpes*, in the German style; *Brass. Bernoise*, Rue du Montblanc 11. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace. — **Restaurants.** Left Bank: *Café du Nord*, dear; *Café du Lac*, Rue du Rhône 78; *Villard*, Rue du Rhône 51; *Du Théâtre*, at the theatre, D. incl. wine, at 12.15 and 7 p.m., 2½ fr. Right Bank: **Taverne Anglaise*, Rue des Alpes 4. — The tables d'hôte at the hotels are on the whole better and less expensive than dinners à la carte at the restaurants.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue de Chantepoulet, etc. — LAKE BATHS. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. F, 4); both open for ladies 8-11 o'clock. — *BATHS IN THE RHONE

above the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath 60, with towels 80-90 c. — BATHS IN THE ARVE, very cold (in summer only about 50°), Chemin des Bains de l'Arve, 20, 3/4 M. from the Place Neuve; also at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 218).

Post and Telegraph Office (with *Poste Restante*), Place de la Poste (Pl. B, 4). *Branch Offices* at the railway-station, at Rue du Rhônc 55, near the Palais de Justice, and Route de Caronge 13.

Tramway from the station by the Pont du Montblanc, Place du Molard, Place Nenve, Rond Point de Plainpalais to *Carouge* (p. 220), and from thc chief station by the Place du Molard, and Cours de Rive to the *Eaux-Vives Station* (p. 209) and to *Chêne* (p. 259) and *Annemasse* (p. 259). From the station to the Place Molard 10 c; Carouge to Chêne 40 c. — **Steam Tramways** (*Chemins de Fer à voie étroite*) to *Veyrier*, *St. Julien*, *Lancy*, *Laconnex*, *Vernier*, and *Ferney*, see p. 219.

Cabs. Drive in the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 1 1/2 fr., trunk 1/2 fr.; per hr., 1-4 pers. 2 1/2 fr., each additional 1/4 hr. 65 c. At night (April 1 to Sept. 30, 10-5; other seasons 8-8) per drive 6, 1-4 pers. 2 1/4, per hr. 3 3/4, each additional 1/4 hr. 1 fr. Over-charges are not uncommon; it is advisable to arrange the fare beforehand. — VOITURIERS: *Kölliker*, Aux Pâquis; *Regard*, on the Terrassière; *Chatelet Frères*, Rue des Pâquis 35; *Honegger*, Rue Thalberg 2, etc. — Four-horse **Breaks** ply on Mon. and Thurs. to *Ferney* and *Coppet*, on Tues. and Frid. to *Mornex*, starting from Quai du Montblanc 5 at 1.30 p.m., and rctnrning to Geneva at 6 p.m.; farc 3 fr.

Boats (60 c. - 1 fr. 20 c. per hr.; with boatman 1 fr. 20 c. per hr. extra), near the Jardin Anglais, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two piers (*Jetées*). The English '*canots*' are steadier than the '*voitiers*' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called '*nacelles*.' Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapids.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned *Vacheron & Co.*, Rue Tour de l'Ile 3; *Golay, Leresche & Fils*, Quai des Bergues 31; *Bachmann, Ekegrén, Patek & Co.*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Lecoultre*, Rue Bonivard 8; *Badollet & Co.*, near thc post-office; *H. Capt*, and *Rossel-Bautte*, Rue du Rhône; *Dufour & Co.*, Place Molard 11. — Engraver, *M. H. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chanteponlet. — Musical boxes: *F. Conchon*, Place des Alpes 9 & Rue des Pâquis 2; *G. Baker-Troll & Co.*, Rue Bonivard 6.

Booksellers. *Georg*, Corraterie 10; *Burkhardt*, Molard 2; *Stapelmohr*, Corraterie 24. — **Reading Room** (free) with English, Amer., Ger. and French newspapers at the office of the 'Geneva Telegraph', Rue Levrier 3.

Theatre (p. 216). Performances daily in winter (adm. 1 1/2-5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', at higher charges). — **Kursaal** on the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 3); concert every evening at 8 p.m., adm. 1-3 fr.

Organ Concert in the Cathedral (p. 214) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7. 30 p. m.; tickets (1 fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Batiment Electoral* (p. 218) every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the *Theatre* (see above).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 216), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-4; adm. 1 fr. — *Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts* in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the Bâtiment Electoral (p. 218). — **Public Lectures** (*Cours publics et gratuits*) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Physicians. *Prof. D'Espine*, Rue Beauregard 6; *Dr. Cordès*, Rue Bellot 12; *Dr. Tucker-Wise*, Pens. Sütterlin (Oct.-May). — **Chemists.** *Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Finck*, Rue du Montblanc 26; *Goegg*, Corraterie 18; *Ackermann*, Rue des Allemands 13; etc.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician *Dr. Glatz*) at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 218; tramway-station *La Cluse*), well fitted up. Fine panorama from the view-tower (1/2 fr.).

Official Enquiry Office *of the Association des Intérêts de Genève*, Quai du Montblanc 5 (daily 9-11 a.m.). — **Cook & Son's** office, Rue du Rhône 90.

British Consul (for the French-speaking cantons), *D. P. F. Barton, Esq.*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.). — **American Consul**, *R. J. Hemmick, Esq.*, Rue des Alpes 2 (9-1).

English Church (Pl. D, 3, 4) on the right bank, in the Rue du Monthlanc. — **American Church**, Rue des Voirons (Pl. E, 3), not far from the Brunswick Monument and the Kursaal. — *Presbyterian Services* (8-11 a.m.), Place de la Fusterie 7.

Geneva (1243′; pop. 73,000, including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ital. *Ginevra*, the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 106,738), is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 220). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a suburb only. The old fortifications having been removed since 1850, the town has extended rapidly, and new streets are still springing up.

History. Geneva makes its appearance in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as king of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and succeeded in establishing a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540; and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake and executed by order of the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology, so that the hitherto commercial city now acquired repute as a seat of learning also. Calvin died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive, Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed church, having contributed considerable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged classes, consisting of the old

families (*citoyens*), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes (*bourgeois*, *habitants*, and *sujets*). To these differences the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712, materially contributed. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. — In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by eight bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Montblanc** (Pl. D, 4, 5), 280 yds. long, leads from the *Rue du Montblanc*, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the *Jardin Anglais* (see p. 214), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island** (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre rises the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist', by Pradier (1834). At the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4, above which are the Rhone baths, p. 210), the Rhone divides into two branches, the left of which is conducted to the waterworks (p. 218), while the right forms the canalized channel for the discharge from the lake.

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjacent to the latter is the **Quai du Montblanc** (Pl. D, E, 4), extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., and affording a beautiful survey of the *Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained from this point than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,730′ in height, whilst the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,605′ only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Salève.

In the *Place des Alpes* rises the sumptuous **Monument Brunswick** (Pl. E, 4), erected to *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The monument (in all 66′ in height) is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It was designed by *Franel*, and consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble, surmounted by an equestrian statue of the duke in bronze, by *Cain*. The central story is in the form of a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by *Iguel*; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. — The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and

fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Griffins by *Cain*. The pinnacled erection resembling a tower, on the W. side, affords a good survey of the monument, with Mont Blanc in the background.

The continuation of the Quai du Montblanc is formed by the *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, on which is the *Kursaal* (Pl. E, 3; see p. 211). Behind it is the *American Church*. This quay extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier to the villas of *Secheron* extends the handsome *Quai du Léman*. — In the Rue du Montblanc is the Gothic **English Church** (Pl. D, 3, 4), erected by Monod in 1853.

On the S. (left) bank of the lake, to the left as we approach from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the **National Monument** (Pl. D, 5), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin Anglais** *(Promenade du Lac)*, with a café-restaurant, where a band often plays on summer-evenings. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a pretty fountain and a bronze bust of *Al. Calame* (p. 217) by Iguel. A 'kiosque' here contains an interesting **Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. from 8 a.m.; Sun. and Thurs. 1-3 gratis; at other times ½ fr.), in limewood, 26′ in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

On the lake, to the N. of the Jardin Anglais, extends the broad *Quai des Eaux-Vives*, planted with trees. (To Cologny, see p. 221). Near the Quai is the *Salle de la Reformation* (Pl. E, 6), containing a large concert-hall, the *Calvinium*, with memorials of Calvin, articles brought home by missionaries, etc. (adm. 50 c.), and an interesting *Relief Model of Jerusalem* by Illès.

Ascending the Rue d'Italie, to the right near the Hôtel Métropole, for a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine* (Pl. C, D, 6), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège de St. Antoine*, founded by Calvin in 1559; to the left (E.) is the *Observatory*, and on a height farther off (S.E.) rises the *Russian Church*, with its gilded domes, the interior of which is worth seeing. Adjacent is a bronze bust of *R. Töpffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The Rue des Chaudronniers leads S.W. from the Promenade to the Place du Bourg-de-Four (Pl. C, 6), in which to the right is the *Palais de Justice*, containing the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva. — Leaving the upper end of the Place by the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, we turn to the right to reach the —

Cathedral (*St. Pierre;* Pl. C, 6), completed in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The interior is in the transition style of the 13th century. The verger lives at the back of the church, Rue Farel 8. (Adm. week-days 1-3, free, at other hours, each pers. 20 c., parties of

more than five, 1 fr.; ascent of the tower, 1-5 pers. 1 fr., each additional pers. 20 c.).

Interior. Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède;* the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogny* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. Adjoining is the beautiful Gothic **Chapelle des Macchabées*, dating from the beginning of the 15th cent. (recently restored). Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 211).

We now return to the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, and turn to the left to the —

Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 5, 6), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, which is entered by an inclined plane, enabling the councillors to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique Genevois*, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'Escalade' (see below), etc.

In the vicinity, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which *Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at that time at the back of Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous inscription that Rousseau was born there. — *Calvin's House* is No. 11 Rue Calvin (Pl. C, 5).

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. *W. Fol*, contains (in the court to the right) a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful *Fountain Monument* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 212). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec. 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville (see above) leads to the shady promenades of **La Treille,** which afford a fine view of the Salève. Adjacent to this terrace is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. de Candolle.* The hot-house is adorned with marble busts of famous Genevese, and in front of it, on a bronze pedestal, rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. Close by is a bust of *E. Boissieu* (d. 1885), the botanist. The adjoining **Promenade des Bastions** is a favourite resort. (At the entrance, adjoining the Place Neuve, is the *Kiosque des Bastions*, p. 210.) In the grounds opposite are a statue of David by *Chaponnière* and the '*Pierre aux fées*', or '*aux dames*', with four figures, said to be a Druidical stone. To the E. is the monument of *Gosse*, the geologist.

The **Athénée** (Pl. C, 6), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, a Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine famous Genevese, was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of art (p. 211), and on the sunk-floor the *Musée Industriel* (Thurs. and Sun., 1-2), with the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard tunnel. — Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie.*

The **University Buildings** (Pl. B, 6), on the Bastion Promenade, erected in 1867-71, consist of three different parts connected by glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories, the E. wing the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals and the Library, and the W. wing the Nat. Hist. Museum. In the vestibule is a bronze bust of the Swiss author Marc Monnier by Dufaux. The university has 70 professors and about 700 students. Ladies are admitted to the lectures.

The **Bibliothèque Publique**, containing 100,000 vols. and 1600 MSS., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 232) in 1551, is splendidly fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room (Sat. 9-4, on other week-days 9-8 o'cl.; closed in the afternoon during the university vacations). A hall ('Salle Ami Lullin') on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Necker; Lafontaine; Descartes; Winckelmann, by *A. Kaufmann*; De Saussure; Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to *Rubens;* Ch. Bonnet, by *Juehl;* Sismondi; De Candolle, by *Hornung;* Humbert; Euler; D'Aubigné; Farel; Beza; Calvin; Diderot; Knox; Zwingli; Admiral Coligny; Rabelais, etc.). This room also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 202). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this room. On the ground-floor is the *Cabinet of Coins;* and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4).

The **Natural History Museum**, admirably arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his 'Voyages dans les Alpes'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a complete collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 117), presented by M. Revilliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Tues. and Sat.), 1-4, and Sun., 11-4, gratis; at other times apply to the concierge (fee).

To the N.W., in the *Place Neuve* (Pl. B, 5) is an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze from a model by Lanz. On the W. side of the Place rises the ***Theatre**, designed by *Goss*, and erected in 1872-79, a handsome Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (with 1300 seats), richly embellished with sculptures and mural paintings, deserves a visit (adm. on week-days 1-4).

The ***Musée Rath**, opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general *Rath*, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been much extended. Admission in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, ½ fr. (catalogue ½ fr.).

Vestibule. In the centre, Borghese vase; on the right, busts of Molière and Necker, by *Houdon;* Ch. Bonnet, by *Jaquet;* Sismondi, by *Pradier;* on the left, bronze bust of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 213). Paintings: 122. *Jeanneret*, Vintager; 292. *Hodler*, Fable of the miller; 190. *Roll*, Cement-workers; 159. *Melton*, Dent d'Oche; 279. *Baud-Bouvy*, Wrestlers on the mountain-pasture; 151. *A. Lugardon*, The Eiger. Left (Salle Pradier): Models and busts by *Pradier;* busts in bronze (Pradier, Humbert, Jacquet); busts in marble (Bellot, Rousseau). Relief by *Chaponnière*. Paintings: 180. *Ravel*, Drawing-school; 170. *Odier*, Charles the Bold in the church at Nesle; 85. *Furet*, Cranes; 68. *D'Ivernois*, Boat. Right (Salle Chaponnière): Principal door of the baptistery at Florence by Ghiberti; antique torso; Venus. *Imhof*, Eve. *Chaponnière*: Greek captive, David, Bust of Victor v. Bonstetten (p. 223).

Picture Gallery. — Central Room. Entrance-wall; *32-35. *Alexandre Calame*, of Vevey (1810-64), The Seasons. Left wall, *Corot*, 47. Ville d'Avray, 48. S. Trinità dei Monti at Rome; 14. *Lugardon*, Freeing of Bonivard; 101. *Guignon*, The Rhone at Geneva; *217. *Thuilier*, Lake of Annecy; 147. *Lugardon*, Arnold von Melchthal; *Corot*, 40. Mount Soracte, 50. Montmartre in 1840; *Humbert*, *116 The ford, 117. Landscape with cattle; 285. *Dunant*, Lake of Lucerne; 304. *L. Robert*, Italian brigands 46. *Corot*, The repose; 131. *Madame Lebrun*, Madame de Stael; 311. *Veillon*, Sea of Tiberias; 82. *Feyen-Perrin*, 'Vanneuse' (girl winnowing corn); 107. *Hornung*, Calvin's farewell; 80. *Favas*, General Dufour; *289. *George-Gulliard*, The Walensee; 64. *François Diday*, of Geneva (1802-77), Giesshach; 97. *Grosclaude*, The volunteer; *108. *Hornung*, The Eve of St. Bartholomew; *184. *Robellaz*, Tavern scene; 221. *Töpffer*, Peasant girls; 1. *Agasse*, At the smithy; *31. *Calame*, Thunder-storm on the Handegg; 3. *Agasse*, Horse-fair; *L. Robert*, 186, 187, Bernese and Italian girls, 188. Sacristy of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome; 150. *Lugardon*, Last day of a condemned criminal; *Diday*, *36. Thunder-storm on the Handegg, 63. Pissevache, *62. Oaks in a storm, *65 Lake of Lucerne, 61. Lake of Brienz; 286. *Dunant*, Street in Sion; 210. *Simon*, The poacher; 95. *Graf-Reinhardt*, Interior of the cathedral at Monreale; 309. *Töpffer*, Landscape; 305. *Simon*, Blacksmith; 185. *Robellaz*, Brawler. In the middle are a bust of General Rath and a stand with miniatures.

Left Room: 183. *Rigaud*, Elisabeth Charlotte, duchess of Orleans; *Largillière*, 127, 128. Portraits; 51. *Coypel*, Bacchus and Venus; 172. *Oudry*, Dog and heron; *Velazquez*, 239, 240. Philip IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Anna of Austria, 241. Spanish minstrels; 227. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 96. *Greuze*, Child's head (a study); 310. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *Van Os*, 232, 233. Fruit and flowers; *Salvator Rosa*, 191, 192. Landscapes; *N. Berchem*, 18. The prodigal son, 19. Abraham and Sarah; 216. *Teniers*, The smoker; 98. *Guercino*, Charity; 308. *Teniers*, The five senses; 43. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Dead nun. — In the adjoining Cabinet are portraits, mostly by *Liotard* (141, *142, 143).

Right Room. To the left: *92. *Girardet*, Flight of the Vendeans after the battle of Cholet; 287. *Furet*, On the Aeschi-Allmend; 301. *Ravel*, Singing-lesson; 300. *Pötter*, Gulf of St. Raphael; *284. *Dufaux*, Market-boat to Vevey; *171. *Odier*, Pond in Berry; 55. *Darier*, Choristers; 21. *Bertoud*, On the Great Scheidegg; 119. *Ihli*, Children's funeral; *6. *Anker*, Communal meeting in Canton Berne; 94. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus; 20 *Berthoud*, Sorrento; 76. *Durand*, The pupil; 303. *Ritz*, Village studies; 249. *Ziegler*, Wedding on board ship; 45. *Chollet*, Still-life; 14. *Beaumont*, Sacrificial offering; 93. *Girardet*, Arab at prayer; 118. *Huguenin*, Landscape with cattle; *77. *Duval*, On the upper Nile; 123. *Koller*, Cattle; 213.

Stückelberg, Swiss nun; 231. *Castres*, Swiss battery on the march; 126. *Lansyer*, Château in the Vendée; 231. *Van Muyden*, Pifferari; 91. *Gaud*, The last load; 238. *Vautier*, The sick mother; *6. *Arthur Calame*, Vevey; 29. *Louise Breslau*, The friends; 291. *Guinand*, Roses; 30. *Burnand*, Cows; 23. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva; 245. *Vuillermet*, Portrait; 101. *Hébert*, After the escalade (p. 215); 13. *Beaumont*, The Tiber; 160. *A. de Meuron*, Morning in the mountains; 298. *Monteverde*, The surprise; 237. *Vautier*, Procession of peasants; 280. *Bodmer*, Mill at Chancy; 198. *Sabon*, Wood landscape; 296. *Lugardon*, Wengernalp; 121. *Jeanmaire*, Pine-forest; 75. *Durand*, After the review; 302. *Reichlen*, Old woman sleeping; 40. *Castres*, Counting the prisoners (1871); 15. *Beaumont*, Storm; *282. *Douzon*, Winter landscape: 56. *Delachaux*, Fast asleep!; 69. *D'Ivernois*, Sea-piece; 39. *Castan*, Autumn landscape; 290. *Gos*, Before the storm.

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the *Conservatoire de Musique*, erected in 1858; behind it is the handsome *Eglise du Sacré-Coeur*. To the S. of this, between the Rue du Conseil-Général and the Boulevard de Plainpalais, is the *Bâtiment Electoral*, bearing the motto of Geneva, *'post tenebras lux'*; it contains a large hall, used for exhibitions and concerts. — Farther N., in the Boulevard de Plainpalais, is a *Panorama of the Siege of Belfort*, by Berne-Bellecœur (adm. 1 fr.). — Beyond the Plaine de Plainpalais (drill-ground) on the Arve are situated the *Barracks* and the well-equipped *École de Médecine*. In the neighbourhood, Chemin Dancet 2 (Pl. A, 7), is the interesting **Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation,** with a rich collection of European and Asiatic Alpine plants (for sale), open daily except Sun. (best time 8-10 a.m. and 5-8 p.m.). Annual subscription for members, 2 fr. Director M. H. Correvon. — Farther on to the left in **Champel-sur-Arve** (1 M. from the Place Neuve; tramway-station *La Cluse*), on a fine terrace on the right bank of the Arve, are Dr. Glatz's **Hydropathic Establishment* and the hotels mentioned at p. 210. The adjoining **Tour de Champel* (50 c.) commands a beautiful view of the town, lake, and mountains.

Returning to the Place Neuve, we may now pass the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 4; to the W.) and visit the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the lowest of the bridges. Below the bridge are the new *Waterworks (Forces Motrices du Rhône)*, with large water-wheels driven by the dammed-up water of the Rhone, which not only supply the houses of Geneva but afford motive power equal to 4200 horses for the use of manufactories. On the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Promenade St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878), the Genevese statesman, by Rolland. We next pass the *Ecole d'Horlogerie* (not accessible), with the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (on the first floor; adm. daily, except. Sat., 11-4, Sun. 9-12), containing an important collection of engravings and the models of the Brunswick Monument (p. 213), the *Ecole des Arts-Industriels*, and the Place des Vingt-deux Cantons (p. 219), with the old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame*, and soon reach the railway-station.

About 2¼ M. to the N.W. of the railway-station, at *Varembé* (steam-tramway for Ferney, from the Place des XXII Cantons to *Preyny*, 7 min., thence to the right in 5 min.), is the **Musée de**

l'Ariana, founded and bequeathed to the town by M. Gust. Revilliod (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building, adorned with busts of celebrated artists and commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. (Adm. on Sun., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 9-5, gratis; Tues. and Frid. 9-5, 1 fr., children 50 c.)

The imposing *Vestibule, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of angels (in the centre) by Guglielmi, marble busts, vases, etc. The Central Corridor is hung with valuable tapestry representing the history of Constantine the Great, after Rubens's designs; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by Dufour. To the left of the hall are two Oriental Rooms, containing Asiatic porcelain, bronzes, inlaid work, ivory carvings, and European faïence; to the right are the collections of European porcelain, Etruscan vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — *First Floor.* On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir, and at the top, antique furniture, reproduction of the Hildesheim treasure, weapons, and stained glass. The Picture Gallery occupies four rooms on this floor. *Room I.:* Portraits by *Guercino*, *Giorgione*, *Holbein*, *Rigaud*, *Bronzino*, and others; in the centre, a small antique head of Venus. — *Room II.: Copy after Qu. Matsys*, Tax-gatherers; *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; *Ribera*, John the Baptist; *Lucas van Leyden*, Madonna; *Fyt*, Boar-hunt; **Raphael*, Madonna of Vallombrosa; Madonnas by *L. Credi*, *Van Dyck*, and others. — *Room III.* contains chiefly flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and other small examples of the Netherlands school; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot.* — *Room IV.:* Modern paintings. *Lugardon*, Matterhorn, Jungfrau, Swiss Confederates at the Rütli; Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, and *Loppé;* Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive;* Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, and others. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod;* portraits, pastels, and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a handsomely fitted library, with glass-cases containing interesting autographs; glass, ivory carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Fine view from the balcony.

Environs of Geneva. An extensive system of Steam Tramways *(Chemins de Fer à voie etroite)* much facilitates a visit to the charming environs of Geneva, which are studded with villas and country-houses with beautiful gardens. The following lines were open in the spring of 1891.

I. From Geneva to Ferney, 4½ M., twenty-one times daily in ½ hr., starting from the Place des XXII Cantons (p. 218). The tramway-line passes under the viaduct of the Paris, Lyons & Medit. line and follows the Gex road, halting at *Voie Creuse*, and (7 min.) *Pregny*, the station for the *Ariana* (5 min., see above) and for (¾ M.) **Baroness Adolph Rothschild's** *Château (adm. on Tues. and Frid, 2-5 or 6, by tickets procured gratis at the hotels in Geneva), with a fine park and a pavilion commanding a magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — We next pass the pretty villages of *Petit-Saconnex* (to the left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, and crossing the French frontier before the *Tuilerie*, reach (4½ M.) **Ferney,** officially *Ferney-Voltaire* (*Truite; Hôtel de France*), a place of some size, founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the station is a bronze **Statue* of *Voltaire* ('au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). Following the street leading straight from the station, then turning to the left, we reach the (½ M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire, now containing various memorials of the founder (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 12-5). Over the former chapel is the well-known inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. The garden-terrace commands a beautiful view. — From Ferney an omnibus plies thrice daily (7.45 a. m., 2 and 7.30 p. m.) to (1 hr.) *Gex* (p. 224).

II. From Geneva to Chatelaine and Vernier, thirteen times daily

in 25 min. (from the Place des XXII Cantons, p. 218). The line runs to the N.W., passing the *Collège de la Prairie* (on the right), viâ *Les Délices*, with Voltaire's country-house, and *Les Charmilles*. Beyond the hamlet of *Châtelaine*, with the 'Théâtre Voltaire' (now a store), we pass the much-frequented *Bois des Frères* (on the left) and reach the prettily situated village of *Vernier*. The line is being prolonged viâ *Bourdigny* to the little town of *St. Genix*, in French territory.

III. From Geneva to Bernex and Laconnex, to the former fourteen, to the latter seven times daily, in 50 min. Starting from the Quai de la Poste (Pl. B, 4), the line follows the Boulevard de Plainpalais to the *Panorama* (p. 218), there turns to the right by the Route de St. Georges, and beyond the Abattoirs reaches the new *Pont de St. Georges* over the Arve. On the other side of the river a path ascends to the right to the Bois de la Bâtie (1¼ M. from Geneva), a plateau covered with woods and meadows (several Cafés), affording a fine survey of the town and environs. The blue water of the Rhone and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side without mingling for several hundred yards below their confluence. — From the bridge the tramway ascends to the station of *Rampe Quidort*, whence a short branch diverges to the Bois de la Bâtie and the *Cemetery of St. George* (trains on Sun. and Thurs. only). Beyond *Petit Lancy* and *Onex* is (3½ M.) **Bernex** (several restaurants), a considerable village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in ½ hr.; and then beyond *Vally* and *Sézeneve* is the picturesque hamlet of (6 M.) *Laconnex*. The line is being continued viâ *Cartigny* and *Eau-Morte* to the railway-station of *Chancy* (p. 252).

IV. From Geneva to Lancy, 1¾ M., thirteen times daily, in 20 min. Starting from the Quai de la Poste (see above), the line follows the Boulevard de Plainpalais and the shady Chemin des Terrassiers, passing the Plaine de Plainpalais. At the *Temple de Plainpalais* (near the *Alpine Garden*, p. 218), we turn to the right, cross the *Pont d'Arve* and traversing the quarter *Acacias*, cross the *Pont-Rouge* to Lancy, with its attractive villas and a fine view of Geneva and the Salève,

V. From Geneva to St. Julien, 5½ M., sixteen times daily in ¾ hr. (to Carouge in 13 min.), starting from the Quai de la Poste (see above). Beyond the Pont d'Arve our line diverges to the left from that to Lancy, and reaches (1¾ M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance*; *Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (5700 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy, who attracted a number of Genevese artisans hither by the offer of special advantages. There are two stations: *Carouge-Grand-Bureau*, at the N. end, and *Carouge-Rondeau*, at the S. end, near the terminus of the tramway to Geneva and Annemasse (p. 259). Ascent of the Salève, see below. — The tramway next passes *Le Bachet-de-Pesay*, the *Plan-les-Ouates*, with the drill-ground and rifle rauge of the Geneva troops, *Arare*, and *Perly*, and reaches (5½ M.) **St. Julien**, a little French town, with 900 inhab., on the *Aire*, a station on the railway from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 252). About 1 M. to the W. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier*, captured in 1589 by Savoyard troops who hanged the defenders on a large chestnut-tree, which was destroyed by fire in 1873. — The *Pitons* (4505'), the higher mountain adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien viâ *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

VI. From Geneva to Veyrier, 3½ M., eighteen times daily, in 25 min., starting from the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. D. 6). The line ascends, passing the Russian chapel, on the right, amid gardens and villas, to *Florissant*. Thence it descends, with a pretty view of the Arve valley and the Salève to the right, crosses the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierne*, and reaches **Veyrier** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève, with a large Rom. Cath. girls' school.

Veyrier is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève, a long hill of limestone rock to the S.E. of Geneva. The N. end is called the *Petit-Salève* (2950'), adjoining which are the *Grand-Salève* (4290') and the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (see above). The finest point of view is the Grand-Salève whence we survey the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France. — The route

descends to the left from the station at Veyrier, crosses (7 min.) the railway at the foot of the mountain, and ascends the easy *Pas de l'Echelle* (the last part a flight of 101 steps cut in the rock) to (1/2 hr.) **Monnetier** (2336'; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Reconnaissance*; **Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*; **Hôt. du Château de Monnetier*), situated in the depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. In the neighbourhood are the *Balmes de l'Ermitage*, a number of grottoes offering pretty views of the Lake of Geneva. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is ascended in 1/2 hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1 1/2 hr., by a good bridle-path (donkey 1 fr. per hr.). About 1/4 hr. below the summit is the *Auberge des Treize Arbres* (3840'). — Another route leads from Carouge (p. 220) in 2 1/2 hrs. to the Grand-Salève. By the tramway terminus a finger-post indicates the road to (3/4 hr.) *Bossey* or *Crevin* to the left. Where the road divides we always keep to the left till we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass; we then ascend the *Grande Gorge* by a path which reaches the plateau in 1 3/4 hr.

The carriage-road from Geneva to Monnetier (carriage to Mornex 15-18, to Monnetier 20-25 fr.; four-horse break from Quai du Montblanc 5 to Mornex and back on Wed. and Frid. at 1.30 p.m., 3 fr.; or railway from the Eaux-Vives station, p. 209, to Mornex in 42 min.) leads by *Chêne* and *Etrembières* to (7 M.) **Mornex** (1805'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, above the village, with a full view of the Alps; **Hôt. Beau-Site*; *Hôt. de Savoie*; **Pension Bain*, in the old château, etc.), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, visited as a health-resort (railway-station, p. 258). A good road ascends hence to (1 1/2 M.) Monnetier. Mountain-railway from Etrembières to the top of the Grand-Salève under construction.

On the left or E. bank of the lake a picturesque walk may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, up the lake to (3 M.) **Vésenaz** (*Inn*, with garden by the lake, in *La Belotte*); return to (3 1/2 M.) Geneva viâ **Cologny** (*Chalet Suisse*; *Café des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake, or farther to the E. viâ *Chougny*, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc. — Steam-tramways are being constructed on this bank to *Douvaine* viâ *Vésenaz*, and to *Jussy* viâ *Vandœuvres*.

The long range of the **Voirons**, to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Geneva and Eaux-Vives Station, p. 209) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 259) to (50 min.) *Bons-St. Didier*; thence a drive of 3 hrs., or a walk of 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit. In summer omnibus from Bons-St. Didier to the top on three afternoons weekly (Mon., Wed., Sat.) in 3 hrs. (4 fr., one-horse carr. 10 fr.). On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the **Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 6-8 fr.), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health resort; and 10 min. below it is the unpretending *Hôt. du Chalet*. Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire*, or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875'); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590') on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence 1/2 hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4630'), the S. peak.

Ascent of the **Dôle* from Geneva, 7 1/2 hrs., see p. 223.

66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)*.

81 M. **Railway** in 4 3/4-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1 1/2-2 1/4, to Vevey 2 1/4-3 1/4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 80 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brieg, are available for two days, and may be used for the steamers, and *vice versâ*.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2 1/2 hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3 1/2-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7 1/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 4 1/2-4 3/4 hrs.; to Bouveret (7 1/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 4 3/4-5 hours. Return-tickets for three days at a fare and a half, available also for returning by railway, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; if the holder desires to travel first class he may

obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Mies*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*. *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, *Corsier* (near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-La Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux-Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouveret*. The express steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. touch at the following stations only: Nyon, *Thonon* and *Evian* on the S. bank, Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and *Bouveret*. — Several steamboats also ply daily between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon, Evian-Ouchy). — Good restaurants on board the larger steamers (D. 2½-3 fr.); those on the smaller boats are mediocre.

The ***Lake of Geneva** (1230′), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250′ deep near Chillon, 940′ near Meillerie, 1015′ between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240′ between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape the lake resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the S. and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 224). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually filled up this part of the lake, and are daily extending this alluvial tract.

The deep-blue Colour of the Lake of Geneva differs from that of the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint was supposed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828) to be due to the presence of iodine, but the cause of the phenomenon has never been actually ascertained. The Birds which haunt the lake are wild swans (*Cycnus olor*), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (*Larus ridibundus*), sea-swallows (*Sterna hirundo*), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one different kinds of Fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus*; the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance), and the perch.

The Vegetation of the banks partakes to some extent of a southern character. Side by side grow the sweet and the wild chestnut-tree, the magnolia, the trumpet-wood, the cedar of Lebanon, and trellised vines. Figs and pomegranates are also of frequent occurrence, but only the former reach maturity.

A phenomenon frequently observed on the Lake of Geneva, and sometimes on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'Seiches', or fluctuations in the level of the water, which within a few minutes rises or falls several inches or even feet above or below its usual level. These *seiches* are caused by any sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure and most commonly occur after storms, being in fact analogous to the ground-swell of the ocean. The *seiches longitudinales*, or those running from one end of the lake to the other, usually take about 73 min. to travel from Villeneuve to Geneva, while the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was observed at Geneva on 3rd Oct. 1841, measuring over 6 ft. in height, while the transverse swell rarely exceeds 8 inches in height. (F. A. Forel.)

The Level of the lake is lowest at the end of winter, and highest in summer during the melting of the snow on the Alps. The average difference between high and low water is about 5 ft., while the difference between the highest (1817) and lowest (1830) recorded levels amounts to nearly 9 ft. — The Temperature of the lake varies from 45° in winter to 75° or even 85° in summer, while in the deeper parts it never rises above 42-44°. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely.

The NAVIGATION is inconsiderable, but large barges of 300 tons' burden are occasionally seen. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance.

The lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries — Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, and many others. On the N. side the deep-blue water is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey; but *Mont Blanc* itself is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 225).

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (piers by the Jardin Anglais and the Quai du Montblanc; comp. p. 210). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the large Hôtel National, the Musée de l'Ariana, and the finely situated château of Pregny (p. 219); farther on, *Genthod*, prettily situated, once the residence of the famous naturalists De Saussure, Ch. Bonnet, and Pictet de la Rive. The steamer stops at *Bellevue*.

Versoix *(Lion d'Or)*, a considerable village (1379 inhab.), once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here, and the streets were mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet *(Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac)*. The château, now the property of M. d'Haussonville, was inhabited from 1790 till 1804 by *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her writing-table, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors.

From Coppet (carr. at the station) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) **Divonne** (1543′; excellently fitted up hydropathic estab.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, with two horses 25 fr.). Ascent of the Dôle from Divonne, see p. 224.

Céligny is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

Nyon *(*Beaurivage*, with terrace on the lake; **Ange*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac)* was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans (4225 inhab.). The ancient castle, with walls 10′ thick, and five towers, built in the 16th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants. The terrace and the pleasant promenades of the upper part of the town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc. Several relics of the Roman period still exist here.

ASCENT OF THE DÔLE, very interesting. A high-road (diligence) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (1 hr.) *Trélex*, (2 hrs.) *St. Cergues*, and (2 hrs.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier fort, to (1 hr.) *Morez*, a little

town in the French department of Jnra. From Nyon on foot in 2¼ hrs., to **St. Cergues** (3432′; *Hôtel de la Poste; *Hôt.-Pens. Capt; Pension Delaigue; *Observatoire*, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noir-Mont, with the finest view), a large village and summer resort at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top. The traveller should drive from Nyon as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Chalet du Vouarne*, and through the depression *(La Porte)* between the Vouarne and the Dôle, to the (1 hr.) top of the ***Dole** (5505′), the highest summit of the Swiss Jura. The view is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (7½ M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another leads by *La Rippe*, 3¾ M. from Céligny (p. 223), and 1½ M. from Divonne (p. 223), and before reaching (¾ M.) *Vendôme*, enters the broad path (to the right) through the wood, which after 3 M. joins the road from Gingins. — The best route for pedestrians from Geneva (7½ hrs. to the summit of the Dôle) is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. We follow the carriage-road by *Ferney* to (3 hrs.) *Gex* (2120′; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura; thence we proceed to the (1¼ hr.) *Fontaine Napoléon* and the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Faucille* (4355′; Inn). We keep to the road (to Morez, p. 223) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode* inn, whence we ascend to the summit in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (see p. 223) to *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, *Le Lieu*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 209).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A great part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which once belonged to him, was afterwards the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon (d. 1891). The old château itself now contains a Moravian school for boys.

On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 245). The Jura Mts. gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see above), and to the right of it the *Noir-Mont* (5118′). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 233) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle *(*Tête Noire*, plain, with garden; *Couronne)*, the birthplace of the Russian general *De la Harpe*, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern (1798). An islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. to the N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is the ***Signal de Bougy** (2335′), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The best way to it is from stat. *Aubonne-Allaman* (p. 233) by omnibus or on foot to (2¼ M.) *Aubonne* (*Couronne), a very old and picturesque little town, with numerous gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant public grounds, and thence on foot to the top in less than an hour. — About 5 M. to the W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. to the N. of Rolle, is **Gimel** (2395′; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful wood-walks, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads from Rolle to the N.W. by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3067′; Inn) and over the (4 M.) **Col de Marchairuz** (4767′; *Inn*) to (4½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 209).

Bois d'Amont
Bière
les Loges
sur la Côte
la Bassine
St. Georges
Bauloz
Gimel
Saubraz
St. Livres
Yens
Mt. Sallaz
Longirod
St. Oyens
Montherod
Marchissy
Essertines
AUBONNE
le Vermilley
le Vaud
Bougy
Mont
Montroux
Arzier
Bassins
Burtigny
Perroy
Allaman
la Coriery
Gilly
St. Cergues
ROLLE
Begnins
Vinzel
Bursins
Genollier
Vich
Bursinel
La Dôle
Gland
Trelex
Duillier
Gingins
Prangins
la Bergerie
Promenthoux
Chéserex
Grens
la Rippe
Crassier
NYON
Yvoire
Arnex
Nernier
Divonne
Crans
Excenevrex
Céligny
Messeri
Chavannes de Bogis
Grilly
Founex
Beauregard
Chans
Filly
Sciez
Commugny
COPPET
Massongy
Hermance
Douvaine
Baillaison
Loisin
Versoix
Collex
Anière
Veigy
Lully
St. Didier
Brens
FERNEX
Genthod
Corsier
Brenthonne
Bons
Collonge
Machilly
Langin
Saxel
Jussy
St. Cergues
Choulex
Sacconnex
Vandoeuvres
Presinge
Cologny
Burdignin
Boëge
CHÊNE
Ville la grand
GENÈVE
Annemasse
Thonex
Lancy
CAROUGE
Etrembières
Collonge
Veirier
Monnetier
Salève

L É M A N
LAUSANNE
MORGES
St. Sulpice
Ouchy
Pully
Lutry
Villette
Cully
Savigny
Belmont
Renens
Ecublens
St. Prex
Chexbres
Puidoux
Altalens
Chardonne
la Chiesaz
Corsier
VEVEY
Tour de Peilz
Clarens
Montreux
Territet
Veytaux
Chillon
Villeneuve
CHATEL St. DENIS
Albeuve
Montbovon
Allières
Noville
Rennaz
Chessel
Roche
Corbeyrier
Yvorne
AIGLE
Leysin
Ollon
Vouvry
St. Triphon
Muraz
Colombey
MONTHEY
BEX
Massongex
St. MAURICE
Troistorrents
Morgin
Val de Morgins
Vionnaz
Revereulaz
Recon
Torgon
St. Gingolph
Bret
Meillerie
Tollon
Novel
Le Bouveret
Port Valais
EVIAN
Maxilly
Neuvecelle
St. Paul
Lugrin
Tourronde
Amphion
Publier
THONON
Ripaille
Marin
Champagne
Larringes
Bernex
Vinzier
Chevenoz
Armoy
Feterne
Allinges
Orcier
Vailly
Reyvroz
Lullin
la Vernaz
la Forclaz
Vacheresse
Bonnevaux
Abondance
la Chapelle
Chatel
le Biot
St. Jean d'Aulph
Habère Lullin
Habère Poche
Cervens
le Villard
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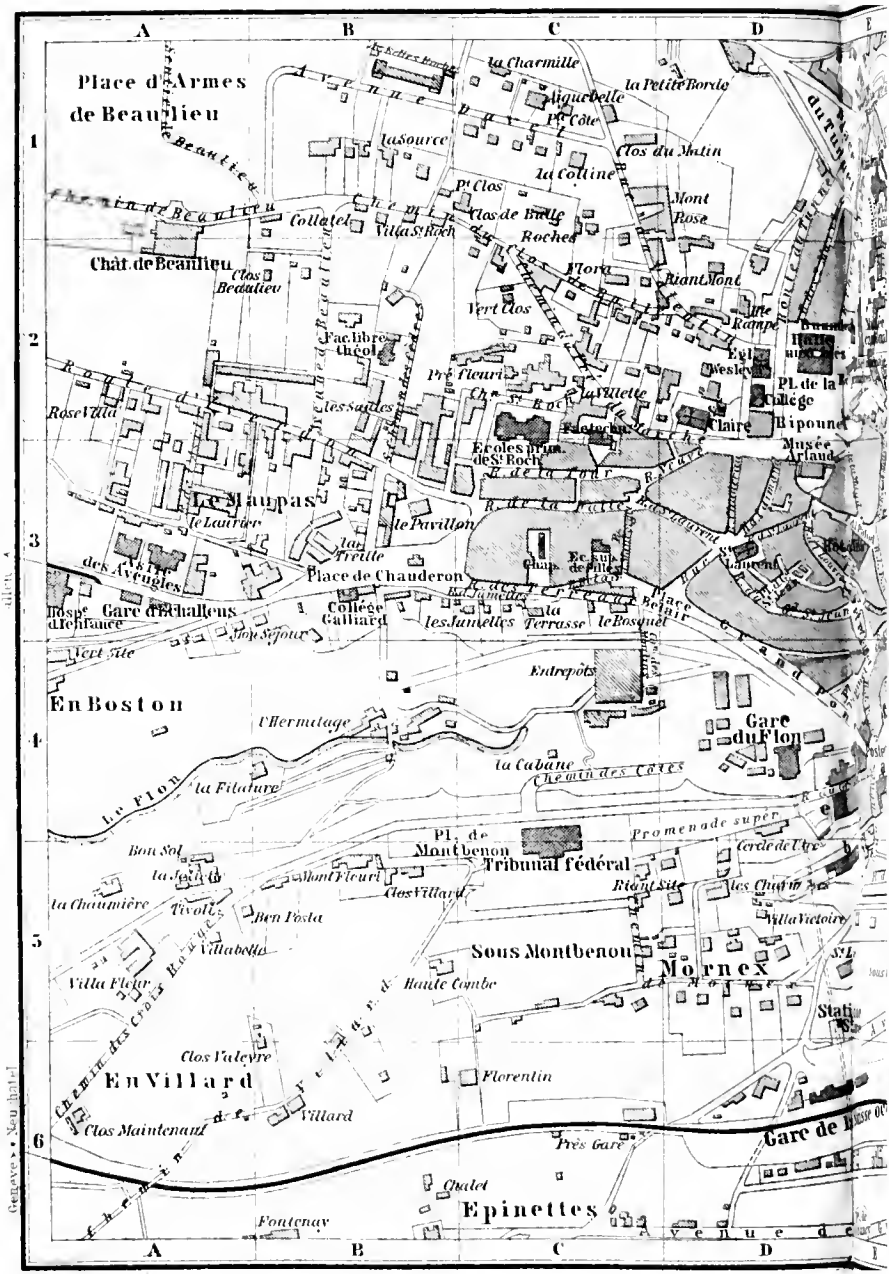

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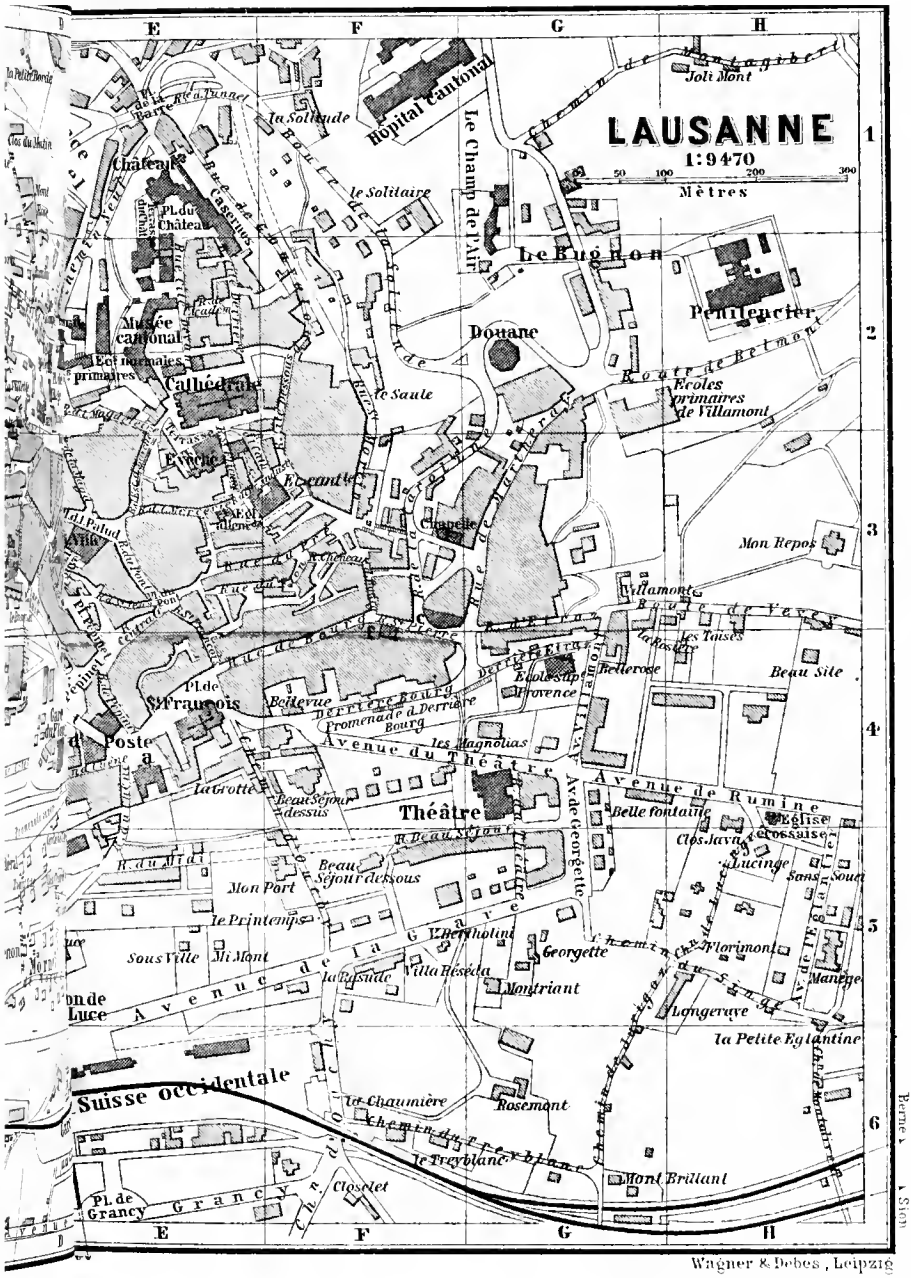

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

On the way from St. Georges to the col, we enjoy charming and varying views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and between the col and Le Brassus we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex;* then, in a wide bay, **Morges** *(*Hôt. du Port; *Hôt. du Montblanc; Couronne)*, a busy little town (pop. 4088), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of *Vufflens*, on a height at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 207). From Morges we obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank. The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, and then —

Ouchy (1230′), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

*Hôtel Beaurivage, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R., L., & A. from 6-7, D. 5, omnibus to the Lausanne station 1½ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du Port, plain; all on the lake. Pens. du Chalet, Avenue Reseneck. — *Lake Baths*, two establishments, one ½ M. to the W., the other ¼ M. to the E. of the landing-place; bath 80 c., including towels, etc. — *Boat* 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.

The Railway Station of the Western line (p. 233) is ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully ¼ M. higher. Cable Railway (commonly called *Ficelle*) from Ouchy to Lansanne in 9 min. (station at Onchy near the steamboat quay; station at Lansanne, called 'Gare dn Flon', under the Grand-Pont; 42 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., retnrn-ticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations *Jordils* and *St. Luce*, the latter near the station of the W. railway; to the left the trains to Lausanne, 10 c., to the right to Ouchy, 20 c.). — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c., trunk 20 c., if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

Lausanne. — *Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787. *Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, D. 4½ fr.; *Faucon (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand-Pont (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3¾, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site (Pl. e; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, Avenue de Rumine; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel Bellevue; Hôt. des Messageries, Place St. François 4; Hôt. de la Poste, Petit Chêne 4. — Pensions: *Beauséjour*, *Mme. Ritschard* (Villas Mercier 8), *Chatelanat*, *Monnard*, *Pavarin*, *Piguet-Bauty*, *Campart*, *Perret* (at the W. station, see above; 5 fr. per day, incl. R.), and many others. — Restaurants: *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, see above; *Restaur. du Théâtre* (see below); *Deriaz*, Place St. Laurent; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; *Café Vaudois*, Place de la Riponne 3; *Gambrinus* (beer), Rue Haldimand, near the Place de la Riponne; *Bavaria*, Rue de Bonrg. — Theatre (Pl. f; open in winter only), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

Omnibus from the station into the town 1 fr.; to the steamboat at Ouchy, only if ordered. — *Cab* to the station 2 fr. — *Railway* from Lausanne to the station and Ouchy, see above. — *Booksellers*, with lending library, etc.: *Benda*, Rne Centrale 3; *Th. Roussy*, Rue de Bourg. — *Pianos*, music: *E. R. Spies*, Place St. François 2.

English Church, Avenue de Grancy. *Scottish Free Church*, Rue Rumine. *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

Lausanne (1690′; pop. 34,049), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, now the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, over-

shadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters contain a number of handsome houses. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), erected in 1839-44, also named *Pont Pichard* after its builder. The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been largely filled up and cultivated. The nearly level street, passing the castle and cathedral, constructed by Pichard, skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses many excellent schools.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. In 1875-87 it was judiciously restored from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879). The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a flight of 160 steps. The sacristan *(marguillier)* lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, Rue Cité-Devant 5.

The *Interior (352′ long, 150′ wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66′ in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window and the sculptured portals also merit inspection. (The W. portal is in a ruinous condition; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower (245′), erected in 1874. The finest Monuments are those of *Otto of Grandson* who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with Gerard von Estavayer (hands on the cushion, a symhol of the han; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Courland* (d. 1783); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the inscription: '*A la mémoire du major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple vaudois*', a trihute paid to his memory by Gen. De la Harpe (p. 224), who effected that for attempting which Davel was beheaded as a traitor. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy.

The *Terrace* (1735′), formerly the churchyard, commands the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; and the prospect is more extensive from the top of the tower, 162′ high. The view from the terrace of the old episcopal **Palace** (*Evêché;* now a law-court), higher up, is also very fine.

The Cantonal Museum (Pl. E, 2; Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum

(p. 207) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings, coins, medals, etc. The same building contains the *Cantonal Library* (60,000 vols.).

The MUSÉE ARLAUD (Pl. D, 3; Sun., 11-2, Wed. and Sat. 10-4; at other times, 1 fr.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall *(Grenette)*, contains a small picture gallery.

Among the most interesting paintings are: *Domenichino*, Joseph's Dream; *Caracci*, Joseph cast into the pit. — Modern paintings: *Anker*, New-born child; *Bocion*, Tug-steamer; *Burnand*, Village on fire; *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaui, Fall of the Reichenbach; *Girardet*, Return from the mountain-pasture; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (p. 226), Adam and Eve, Divico's victory over the Romans, etc.; *Jouvenet*, Healing of the leper; *Koller*, Cattle-pond; *Muyden*, Hide-and-seek; *Vautier*, Sabbath morning; etc.

On the MONTBENON, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, planted with fine avenues, and affording a charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new *Palais de Justice Fédéral*, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland.

The admirably organised BLIND ASYLUM *(Asile des Aveugles)*, to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Miss Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air*, to the N.E., the highest point in the town, are the well-arranged HÔPITAL CANTONAL (250 beds), a *Station Viticole* (vine-growing) and *Météorologique*, and an *Ecole d'Agriculture*. — At *Cery*, 2 M. to the N., on the line to Echallens (see below), is the handsome LUNATIC ASYLUM, one of the largest and best on the continent, containing a chapel, concert-room, etc.

The **Signal** (2126′), ½ hr. above the town, is a famous point of view. From the post-office to the castle ¼ hr.; then cross the tunnel-bridge and follow the road to the left for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (½ hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. — The best way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the *Flon*, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the point whence we started at the N. base of the castle. This route is preferable for the ascent also in hot weather. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

FROM LAUSANNE TO BERCHER, 12½ M., a local narrow-gauge railway (1 hr. 27 min.). The lunatic asylum mentioned above is near (2 M.) *Jouxtens-Cery*, the second station. 8¾ M. *Echallens* (2064′; 1089 inhab.; *Balances) is a thriving little town, with an old castle now used as a boys' school. From (12½ M.) *Bercher* the line is to be extended to Payerne (p. 207).

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. The vineyards are tended with the utmost care. Above the station of *Pully*, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 206), below which is the bridge of the S.W. Railway (p. 233); above *Lutry* is the viaduct near La Conversion, mentioned at p. 206. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent

de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan. Stations: *Cully* and *Rivaz-St. Saphorin.*

Vevey, Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Steamboat Piers: (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-La Tour*, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac.

Railway Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 230) is more convenient.

Hotels. *Grand Hôt. de Vevey, at *Corsier*, to the W. of the town, with lift, large grounds, swimming and other baths (closed in winter); *Hôtel Monnet *(des Trois Couronnes)*; *Grand Hôt. du Lac; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and comfortable: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5 fr.; pension from 15th Oct. to 1st May. To the E. of the town, *Hôt. Mooser (p. 230). — *Hôt.-Pens. du Château, to the E. of Monnet's, with shady garden and lake-view, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 3, on the lake; *Hôtel du Pont, at the station, with garden; *Trois Rois, moderate, not far from the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste, Rue de la Poste, for single gentlemen; Hôtel de la Gare. — **Pensions,** see p. 230.

Cafés. **Café du Lac, Bellevue*, both on the quay; *Café du Théâtre; Brasserie du Collège. — Cercle du Léman*, with reading-room and a large garden on the lake (open to strangers). — *Casino-Restaurant*, at Vevey-La Tour. — *Coindet*, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue des Deux Marchés.

Lake Baths at the E. end of the town.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Geo. Glas*, Rue du Léman; *A. Cuénod Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour de Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 206). — **Cab** with one horse, per drive in the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr.

Electric Tramway from Vevey to Chillon every 40 min. from 6.30 a.m., in 59 min. (fare 20-50 c.). Stations: *Grand-Hôtel, Vevey-Gare, Hôtel du Lac, Villa Thamine, Maladeyre, Clarens, Vernex, Kursaal, Territet*, and *Chillon*.

Rowing-boats at the quay and the Grande Place, 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 246) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 246) 12 or 15 fr.

Bookseller. *Benda*, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.). Pianos at *Ratzenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex). — **Theatre,** Rue des Anciens Fossés.

English Church at the E. end of the town.

Vevey (1263′), charmingly situated at the influx of the *Veveyse*, with 8144 inhab., is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and owes much of its repute to the writings of Rousseau. The quay of Vevey-Marché, and the new turreted *Château of M. Couvreu* (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook a great part of the scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately describe it. To the E. La Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of the Valais, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi, Mont Velan, and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 246). The *Quais Sina* and *Perdonnet*, on which is the tasteful new *Kursaal*, afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from

the N. wind. The new *Musée* is a gift of Mme. Jenisch. Near the station are the *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome and the *Ecole des Jeunes Filles*. At the E. end of the town are the pretty *Roman Catholic Church* and the *English Church*.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, erected in 1498, on a vine-clad hill (*'Terrasse du Panorama'*) outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming view (see the '*Indicateur des Montagnes*'). Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 at the E. end of the quay.

The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peilz (Turris Peliana)*, said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once the seat of a court of justice, and was afterwards used as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Sarasin* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

The château of ***Hauteville**, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of **Blonay**, which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Légier* (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and *La Chiésaz*, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chaîlly* (see p. 230), (1 M.) the bridge of *Tavel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and (1/4 M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (4488'), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which, 3/4 hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428'; pens. 4-5 fr.).

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 62; over the Jaman to Montbovon, p. 241. — Pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (p. 246; 1 1/2 hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 246). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake, 3 1/2 M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of **Clarens** (*English Church Service* in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the **Château des Crêtes*, a favourite summer resort of Gambetta, with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the '*Bosquet de Julie*'. Rousseau's 'Bosquet', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of *Châtelard* (at *Tavel*, 1/4 hr. to the N.), which gives its name to the

W. part of Montreux (p. 231). Between Clarens and *Vernex* is the new *German Protestant Church*, with its slender tower. Near the station is the imposing *Ecole Primaire*.

Pensions (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At **Vevey**: **Hôt.-Pens. du Château*, see p. 228; *Pens. du Panorama*, at the back of the town, recommended to ladies; *Pens. Maillard*; **Hôtel et Pens. Mooser*, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (6-10 fr.). At St. Légier: *Pens. Béguin.* — At La Tour de Peilz, near Vevey: **Pens. Comte*; **Pens. des Alpes.*

Near **Clarens**, 'au Basset': **Pens. Ketterer*, sheltered, 6-8 fr. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of 2½ million francs. They now belong to Mme. Arnaud, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 4000 to 8000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At Clarens: on the left, *Beausite*; on the right, **Pens. Verte-Rive* (5-7 fr.); on the left, *Pens. Moser* (5 fr.); on the right, **Hôtel Roth*, with a garden on the lake. At the station: *Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard* or *Marmier* (6 fr.; good cuisine). — At Chailly (1580'), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300' above the lake, **Pens. Mury*, with pleasant garden. At *Brent*, 1½ M. above Chailly, *Pens. Dufour* (small and quiet). At *Charnex*, 1½ M. above Clarens, *Pens. Dufour-Cochard* (5 fr.; well spoken of). — Between Clarens and Vernex (all on the lake): **Hôtel Roy*, with pleasant garden; **Pens. Germann; Clarentzia; Pens. Richelieu* (5-8 fr.), opposite the new English Church; **Lorius* (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards), with fine garden.

At **Montreux-Vernex**: On the left, **Cygne*, R. & A. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Pilivet*; on the right, **Monney* (5½-8½ fr.); **Beau-Séjour au Lac* (adjoining which is a bath-house); *Bon-Accueil*; all on the lake; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse* (5½ fr.), on the opposite side of the road, with a garden on the lake; *Beaulieu*. At the station, *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue* (5½-8 fr.); *Hôtel Victoria; Hôtel de la Gare; Hôtel de la Poste; Pens. Buret.* By the steamboat-pier, *Hôt.-Restaurant Tonhalle*, for single gentlemen, moderate. The charge for the Kursaal, which usually appears in hotel-bills at Montreux, need be paid by those only who visit the establishment. — Preserved meats, etc., sold by *Méautis*. Beer at the *Tonhalle*. *Café des Alpes* (both near the pier), and at *Marguet's; Obermeyer*, near the Kursaal. — *Bazaar Wanner*, with a good and varied stock. — Strangers' Enquiry Office at the Collège (ground-floor, to the right). — *Presbyterian Church*, Rue de la Gare (serv. Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.; Chaplain Rev. William Milne). — English Physician, *Stuart Tidey, M. B.*, Villa Magnolias. — *Schmidt*, chemist. — Booksellers: *Benda; Meyer*, at Clarens. Reading-rooms at *Benda's* and *Gottsleben's*.

In Bonport, on the Territet road (where the *Kursaal* is on the right, see p. 231; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription 3, monthly 10, quarterly 20 fr.), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the left, **Hôt. de Paris*; on the right, **Pens. des Palmiers*; on the left, **Hôtel National*, with a terrace high above the lake, and a new 'dépendance' on the right side of the road, 7-10 fr. On the right, **Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage (Spickner)*, **Hôt.-Pens. Breuer*, both with gardens on the lake; **Hôt.-Pens. Bonport*. The four last, ½ M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the Village of Montreux, ½ M. from the lake and the station: **Pens. Visinand*, the oldest in Montreux; **Pens. Brun-Monnet* (formerly *Pens. Mooser*; 5-6 fr.), *Biensis*, and **Vautier* (7-8 fr.), all with a fine view.

At **Territet** (to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion): **Grand Hôtel des Alpes* (pens. 7-12 fr.), an extensive establishment with handsome rooms, cold-water cure, and terraced grounds on the lake, with a fine view. **Hôtel Mont-Fleuri*, finely situated, with grounds (pens. 6-8 fr.). — *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*; to the right, *Pens. Mounoud* (5-6 fr.); **Pens. Boand.*

At **Veytaux**: **Hôtel Bonivard*, R., L., & A. from 3 fr.; **Masson* (5-7 fr.), adjoined by a villa with furnished rooms; *Villa Clos-de-Grandchamp*; *Pens. Chillon*, near the castle. — Between Chillon and VILLENEUVE, the handsome **Hôtel Byron* (6-9 fr.), finely situated (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 233).

At **Glion** (2254'; cable tramway, see below): **Hôtel Righi-Vaudois* (pens. 8-12 fr.); **Hôtel Victoria* (8½-10 fr.), beautifully situated; **Hôtel du Midi*, **Hôtel Glion* (6 fr.) with garden, *Hôt. Bellevue*, and others, about 5 fr., generally closed in winter.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. At many other houses rooms with or without board may also be obtained. The GRAPE CURE begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — AIGLE (p. 234) and BEX (p. 235) are also pleasant resorts in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 242), *Ormont-Dessus* (p. 239), *Villars* (p. 234), etc., are much frequented. Similar pensions at *Geneva*, see p. 210.

Clarens, *Charnex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 10,696). This district is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard*, *Les Planches*, and *Veytaux*, by the brook *(Baie)* of Montreux and the Veraye. The central point of the district is the village of *Montreux-Vernex*, on the lake, with a railway-station and steamboat-pier. About ¼ M. from the S. end of it is the *Kursaal*, with pleasant grounds (adm. see p. 230); opposite is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Romanesque style. About ½ M. higher up, at the foot of the mountain, lies the village of *Montreux*, divided into *Sâles*, to the W., and *Les Planches*, to the E., by the *Baie de Montreux*, which descends from the Gorge du Chaudron (see below) and is here spanned by the handsome **Pont de Montreux*, 100' in height. Immediately above Les Planches rises the quaint old *Parish Church* (recently restored), the shady terrace in front of which commands a superb and far-famed *View of the lake (mountain indicator).

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREUX (electric tramway from Chillon to Vevey, see p. 228). To **Glion** (2254'), loftily situated at the back of Montreux, with a beautiful view of the lake, a cable-tramway ascends in 7 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Western Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1½ fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach on the same system as the Giessbach tramway, but much steeper, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : 1¾. At the top is a *Restaur.* (view). Adjacent is the garden of the Hôtel Righi-Vaudois (see above), which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it, with the snow-clad Dent du Midi in the centre. The garden of the *Villa Nestle* is worth seeing (visitors admitted). Pleasant way back through the *Gorge du Chaudron* (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path); or viâ *Montfleuri* (p. 230). From Glion the *Mont Caux* (3937') may be ascended in 1¼ hr., by a new carriage-road. About ¼ hr. below the top is a restaurant; and a large hotel is also being built. — To the ***Gorge du Chaudron**, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baie de Montreux* (see above). From the bridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2 hours. The path enters the gorge near the Pens. Vautier at *Les Planches*. — From Chillon by *Champ Babau* to (1 hr.) *Veytaux* (see above). — ***Rochers de Naye** (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman; ascent 4-5, descent 3 hrs.; view embracing

the Bernese range, the Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible (good panorama by Imfeld). Easiest ascent by Glion, *Mont Caux*, and *Chamosallaz* (auberge in the lower and in the npper chalet); another track over the wooded ridge of *Mont Sonchaud* (guide desirable); a third from Les Avants (3½ hrs., see below). — **Les Avants** (3230'; **Hôtel des Avants*, pens. in summer 6-12 fr., in winter 6-10 fr.), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter, lies 1¾ hr's. drive from Montreux viâ *Charnex* and *Chaulin* (omnibus from April 15th to Oct. 15th, from Montreux railway station at 9 a.m., in 1¾ hr., returning at 4 p.m. in ¾ hr.; fares, up 3, down 2, return-ticket 4 fr.; carriage with one horse 12, with two horses 18 fr.). Les Avants may be reached on foot from Montreux viâ *Sonzier* in 1½ hr., or from Glion viâ the Gorge du Chaudron in 1¾ hr. From Les Avants to the top of *Mont Cubli* (3525'), with charming view, 1 hr.; *Dent de Jaman* (6165'), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 242), 2½ hrs.; *Rochers de Naye* (see p. 231), 3½ hrs.; *Col de Jaman* (road under construction; see p. 242), etc. — By *Charnex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4488'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 229), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see p. 234. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorges du Trient* (p. 237) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 230). The ***Castle of Chillon,** with its massive walls and towers, ¾ M. from the pier (¾ M. from stat. Territet-Glion; ¼ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge, but the strait is now dry.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

Above the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting. A fine effect is produced by

the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the names on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

It is an historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire imprisoned the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible *(Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556);* this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and helonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was suhsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome *Hôtel Byron* (p. 231). The **Ile de Paix,** an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, 1/3 M. to the W. of Villeneuve, and 1/4 M. from the S. bank, commanding a fine view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 1 1/2 M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** *(*Hôt. du Port; *Hôt. de Ville)*, a small walled town, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The 'Clos des Moines' is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see below.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 241) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5340′) in 4 1/2 hrs., to Château d'Œx (p. 242) in 6 hrs.

Railway Journey. *Geneva,* see p. 209. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. 2 1/2 M. *Chambésy;* 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue;* 5 1/2 M. *Versoix* (p. 223); 8 1/2 M. *Coppet* (p. 223). At (11 M.) *Céligny* the *Dôle* (p. 224) becomes visible to the left. Beyond (14 1/2 M.) *Nyon* (p. 223) the line skirts *Prangins* with its château, and then quits the bank of the lake.

The tract of country between the *Promenthouse,* which the train crosses near (17 1/2 M.) *Gland*, and the Aubonne (see below) is called *La Côte* and is noted for its wine. 20 M. *Gilly-Bursinel;* 21 1/2 M. **Rolle** (p. 224). The height to the left is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910′; p. 224), a splendid point of view, easily reached from Rolle or from the next stat. (25 M.) *Aubonne-Allaman.*

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 28 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies on a promontory below, on the right. From (30 1/2 M.) **Morges** (p. 225; station 8 min. from pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 225).

The line again leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 203). 35 1/2 *Renens.*

38 M. **Lausanne** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 225.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 206), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 227). 42 M. *Lutry*.

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 228) to (47 M.) *Rivaz-St. Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the *Veveyse*. 50 M. **Vevey** (p. 228); 50½ M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 230); 52 M. *Burier;* then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 229).

54 M. **Montreux-Vernex** (p. 231), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. *Territet-Glion* (Café-Restaut., and small bazaar), immediately above the steamboat-pier of Territet-Chillon (p. 232), and the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 231). 55½ M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 231) is ¼ M. from the castle.

57 M. **Villeneuve,** see p. 233. The train now enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley*, bounded by high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59½ M.) *Roche*. Part of the mountain near *Yvorne* (1560′), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Rocher'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 247).

63 M. **Aigle.** — *Grand Hôtel, on a hill 1¼ M. above Aigle, with extensive grounds, and suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr. — *Pens. Beau-Site, at the station; *Victoria, opposite the post-office, with dépendance and garden, moderate; Hôt. du Midi and Hôt. du Nord, both unpretending. — *English Church Service* at the Grand Hôtel.

Aigle (1375′; pop. 3555), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau*.

The *Plantour* (1604′; p. 235), a hill ½ hr. to the E., with a tower (60′ high) of Roman origin and grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

Villars, 3¼ hrs. E. of Aigle, 2½ hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 15, with two horses 30 fr., down 25 fr., and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in 4½ hrs., returning from Villars at 8.20 a.m. in 2¼ hrs.; fares 3 fr. 75 c.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2 M.) *Ollon* (Hôtel de Ville, poor); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above Ollon. After 2 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) *La Pousaz* we take the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. *Huemoz* (3307′; pron. *Wems* by the natives), charmingly situated; 40 min. *Chesières* (3970′; *Hôtel du Chamossaire, moderate), with beautiful view; 20 min. Villars (4166′; **Hôt.-Pens. Breuer*, R. & A. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; a little farther on, **Grand Hôtel Muveran*, patronized by French visitors, pens. 7-20 fr.; **Bellevue*. a little

higher up). Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks, with benches at all the best points of view and shady spots. The air is bracing but mild, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Mœveran, the Dent aux Favres, Tête Noire, Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier de Trient, the Dent du Midi, Rhone valley, etc. The finest excursion is the ascent (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the ***Chamossaire** (6950′), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to *Bretaye* (1 hr. from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the snmmit. — From Bretaye a tolerable path leads past the small lakes *des Chalets*, *Noir*, and **des Chavonnes*, to (2 hrs.) *La Forclaz* (4144′), and crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to (1/2 hr.), *Le Sepey* (p. 240). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, and *Chesières* (p. 234). — Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to (1/4 hr.) *Les Closalets*, a point commanding a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; to (2 hrs.; horse 10 fr.) *Panex* or *Plambuit* viâ *Chesières* and *Les Ecovets;* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (fine view) viâ Chesières; etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Col de la Croix* (5687′), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 239). — From Villars by *Arveye* to *Gryon* (p. 243), 1 hr.; to *Les Plans* (p. 236), 4 hrs.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (p. 234) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 15 fr.) **Corbeyrier** (3235′; *Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis*, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The *Signal* (1/4 hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Manrice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau of the *Agittes* (4997′; bridle-path, 1 1/2 hr.). The ascent of the *Tour de Mayen* (7620′), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Ai* in 3 1/2-4 hrs., is attractive. The *Tour d'Aï* (7818′; 3 1/2 hrs.) is fit for experts only.

From Aigle to the Ormonts (p. 240), a pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. to Le Sepey 10, to Ormont-Dessus 15 fr. and fee of 1 fr.; diligence to Le Sepey daily in 2 1/4 hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 5 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 240). Attractive route for walkers from Aigle viâ *Leysin* (4150′) to Sepey, 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 240; recommended for returning).

Between Aigle and (65 M.) *Ollon-St. Triphon*, on the left, rises the *Plantour* with its tower (p. 234). The village of *St. Triphon* lies on the S. slope of a hill, 1 M. from the railway; *Ollon* is on another hill, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 234.)

68 M. **Bex.** — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, and a well-equipped hydropathic establishment, in a fine sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-5, D. 4-5, pens. 6-12 fr. (in August the visitors are almost exclusively French); adjacent, *Hôt.-Pens. Villa des Bains; in the village, *Union, moderate; *Grand Hôtel des Bains; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.; *Pens. du Crochet; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church*, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427′; pop. 4420; pronounced *Bay*), charmingly situated, on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.). Bex is a favourite resort in spring; and in autumn it is frequented by patients undergoing the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the *Boët*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (3/4 hr. to the S.E.). — The extensive salt-works of *Dévens* and *Bévieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradnal ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors nsually drive to Dévens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline argillaceous slate by a process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

A road leads to the E. of Bex, on the left bank of the Avançon, to (3½ M.) *Frenières* (2850′; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) **Les Plans** (3612′; **Pens. de l'Argentine*, D. 2½ fr.; **Pens. Bernard*, **Pens. Marletaz*, 5-7 fr., these two unpretending; guides *Philippe Marletaz*, *Charles* and *Jul. Veillon*, *Alexis Moreillon*), in the sequestered *Vallée des Plans*, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the *Pont de Nant* (4110′; Restaurant), with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles, ½ hr.; to the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′) 3 hrs.; to the *Glacier de Plan-Nevé* 3 hrs.; ascent of the *Argentine* (7985′) 4 hrs.; **Dent de Morcles* (9775′), with an imposing view of the Mont Blanc chain and the Alps of the Valais, 7 hrs. viâ *Nant* and the *Glacier des Martinet* (descent to Morcles, see below, 3½ hrs.); *Tête à Pierre-Grept* (9545′) 7 hrs.; *Grand-Mœveran* (10,043′), by the *Fréte de Sailles* (8527′; a pass to the Rhone Valley between the Grand and the Petit Mœveran), 7 hrs.; to *Anzeindaz* (p. 244) over the *Col des Essets* (6690′) 4 hrs.; etc.

From Bex to *Gryon*, and over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Sion*, see R. 69.

To *Chesières* and *Villars* (by *Dévens*, 3 hrs.), see p. 234.

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 248), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1377′; pop. 1666; ***Hôtel-Pens. Grisogono***, in connection with the *Rail. Restaurant; Ecu du Valais; Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. de la Dent du Midi*, plain), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Véroilley, p. 237). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up an apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, *i.e.* rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall (¼ hr. from the station; tickets and guides at the old château).

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 221, 244.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; ***Hôtel***, D. 3½, S. 2¾, omnibus ¾ fr.), 1½ M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a wooden pump-room, 5 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (2½ hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; *Pens. Cheseaux*; guides *Ch. Guillat* and *Jul. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Above it (¼ hr.) is *Rigi-Dailly* (4149′; *Pens. Perrochon, 5 fr.), with a charming view. Ascent of the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′; fine view from the top) from Morcles viâ *Planhaut* in 2¾ hrs. (descent to Les Plans, see above); of the *Dent de Morcles* (9775′), 5½ hrs. (see above); bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740′), 1½ hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (p. 236). The line approaches the Rhone, and passes the spot where huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with rocks and débris.

75 M. *Evionnaz* occupies the site of *Epaunum*, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 289). Near the hamlet of *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the ***Pissevache**, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe* (p. 248), which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230′ (3/4 M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (adm. 1/2 fr.).

77 M. **Vernayaz** (1535′; **Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient*, 1/2 M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorge, 1st class, R., L., & A. 5, D. 5 fr. In the village: **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2 1/2 fr.; **Hôt. Suisse; Hôt. de la Poste; Railway Restaurant*, moderate), the starting-point of the route to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 273) and of the 'Nouveau Chemin' to the Tête-Noire (p. 274; guide to the Tête-Noire or Châtelard 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorges du Trient**, which may be ascended for 1/2 M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, here about 420′ high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40′ deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30′ high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is 7 1/2 M. long, extending to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 272), from which its entrance is visible. — The Pissevache and the Gorges du Trient may be visited from Vernayaz in the interval between two trains.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands **La Batiaz** (1985′), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent to it from the Drance bridge takes 1/4 hr. (adm. 30 c.). The hill on which the castle stands affords a view of the broad lower Rhone Valley as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps, above which the Sanetsch and part of the Gemmi are prominent; on the S. side of the valley rises the Pierre-à-Voir, resembling a tower; below us lie Martigny and Martigny-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz, above which rise the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Drance, and beyond it the Trient join the Rhone. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 286).

81 M. **Martigny.** — *Hôtel Clerc, R., L., & A. 4 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4 1/2, D. 4 fr.; Aigle, second class, R. 1 1/2-2 fr.; Grand St. Bernard, Hôtel-Restaurant de la Gare, the two last at the station, 1/2 M. from the town.

Martigny-Ville (1560′; pop. 1552), the Roman *Octodurus*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 78), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 74, 75) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 79). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, both known to the Romans).

Excursions. Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the Arpille (6830′; 4-5 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (p. 237) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes;* then past the hamlets of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5964′) and the summit. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 273).

The ***Pierre-à-Voir** (8123′), a limestone peak of the mountain-range which separates the Rhone Valley from the Val de Drance, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 295), Sembrancher (p. 287), or Chable (p. 292). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the *Col*, 1/4 hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but not very pleasantly on a sledge in 1-1 1/2 hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian Alps (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Giétroz (p. 293).

**Gorges du Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 287.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

33 M. Carriage-road. From Saanen to Gsteig (8 M.) diligence daily in 1 2/3 hr.; from Ormont-Dessus to (14 M.) Aigle in 3 hrs. (from Aigle to Ormont 5 1/2 hrs.). One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8, with two horses 15 fr., to Ormont-Dessus 20 and 38, to Aigle 40 and 70 fr. and fee; from Thun, see p. 142.

Saanen (3382′), p. 188. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling Saane-Thal, called in its upper part the *Gsteig-Thal*, to *Ebnit* and to (1 3/4 M.) **Gstad** (3455′; *Bär*), at the mouth of the *Lauĕnenthal*.

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after 1/2 M., to (4 M.) **Lauĕnen** (4130′; *Bär*, rustic), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′). 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′). — From Lauenen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 189. Over the *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270′) to *Sion*, to *Zanfleuron* (p. 239) 8 hrs., with guide, toilsome. — The *Wildhorn Club-hut* (p. 189) is reached in 5 hrs. from Lauenen.

Gsteig, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937′; *Ours*, pens. 5-6 fr.), 6 1/4 M. from Gstad, is finely situated. To the S. rise the *Sanetschhorn* (9665′) and the *Oldenhorn* (10,250′).

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 8 1/2 hrs., attractive on the whole (guide 13, horse 25 fr.; experts may dispense with a guide in fine weather). The path crosses the *Sarine*, and ascends steeply through pastures, and afterwards in windings partly hewn in the rock, through the *Rothengraben*,

Geograph. Anstalt von

Martigny

1 2 3 English Miles 1:150000 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

to the (2½ hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden* (6565′); thence 1 hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch** (7287′), on this side of which there is a cross (*La Grande Croix*). Descent (passing the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* on the right) to the (½ hr.) *Alp Zanfleuron* (6775′; Hôt. Sanetsch, plain), with fine view of the Alps of the Valais, whence the *Oldenhorn* (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (p. 189) in 4½ hrs., the *Sanetschhorn*, or *Montbrun* (9665′) in 5 hrs., and the *Diableret* (see below) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The *Sublage* (8973′), 2½ hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to the bold *Pont Neuf*, whence a carriage road leads to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) *Sion* (p. 295). Ascent from Sion to the pass 6, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (see below) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767′), to (5 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5086′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus.** To the left is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau*. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) **Le Plan** (3815′; **Hôtel des Diablerets*, with baths, R., L., & A. 3½, D, 4, pens. 6-8 fr., beside the post-station for Ormont-Dessus, English Church Service in summer; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; *Pens. du Moulin*, *Pens. Chamois*), and in ½ hr. more, past the prettily-situated **Hôtel Pillon*, **Vers l'Eglise** (3650′; *Pens. Mon Séjour; Pens. Busset; Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

Excursions from Plan. (Guides: *Mollien*, *V. Gottraut*, *Fr. Bernet*, *Fr.* and *Moïse Pichard*.) To the **Creux de Champ** (4275′), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side, 1½ hr. (to the foot of the largest fall). A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5340′), 1½ hr. S. of Plan. — Ascent of the **Palette* (7133′; guide 5, horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux;* thence, without path, and rather rough, ¾ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Arnen-See*. Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* in 1½-2 hrs., past the small *Rettau-See*. — **Pointe de Meilleret** (6404′), 2½ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise; no difficulty; view extending to Mont Blanc. — Good walkers need no guide for any of these.

The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), Fr. *Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended from Gsteig (7 hrs.), or from Le Plan (8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of *Pillon;* those from Gsteig on the *Upper Oldenalp*.

The **Diableret** (10,650′; 7 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), from the Hôtel des Diablerets, difficult. Imposing view. Easy descent over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Sanetsch Pass* (comp. above).

To **Villars** (4 hrs.), **or Gryon** (4½ hrs.) **by the Col de la Croix**, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6½ hrs.); guide, 6 fr., not indispensable. From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5687′), 5 min. N. of the hamlet of *La Croix*. View lim-

ited. (Travellers who do not ascend the Chamossaire should at least mount the pastures to the right of the Col de la Croix for 1/2 hr. in order to obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc.) The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1 1/4 hr. divides: to the left to ***Arveye*** 10 min.; to the right to *Villars* 20 min. (p. 234). — The path to ***Gryon*** descends to the left a little above Arveye, crosses the brook, and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 243). This route is preferable to a path to Gryon which crosses the Gryonne 1/2 hr. from the pass and follows the left bank.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous.** About 4 1/2 M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château d'Oex (p. 242); to the S. appears the Dent du Midi. 1 1/2 M. **Le Sepey** (3704′; *Hôt. des Alpes; Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; *Cerf*, moderate; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fr., and fee of 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour a second time after a minute's interval.

Excursions. *Pic de Chaussy* (7798′), 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 243). — Ascent of the **Chamossaire* viâ *Bretaye* (3 1/2-4 hrs.), and descent to *Villars* (1 1/2 hr.), see p. 234. — A road, with fine views, leads from Sepey by *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of (2 1/2 M.) **Leysin** (4150′; **Pens. du Chalet;* tavern, good 'Yvorne'). Thence to (1 1/2 hr.) ***Aigle*** a good path to the left by the fountain beyond the church, affording charming views of the Rhone Valley, the Dent du Midi, part of the Mont Blanc chain, and to the left the Dent de Morcles, Dent Favre, and Grand Mœveran. — Footpath to (1 1/2 hr.) *Corbeyrier* (p. 235).

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 235). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

Aigle, 7 M. from Sepey, see p. 234.

68. From Bulle to Château d'Œx and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 224, 238.

41 1/2 M. Diligence thrice daily to (17 M.) Château d'Œx in 3 1/2 hrs. 5 fr. 70 c.); thence to (21 1/2 M.) Aigle daily in 6 hrs. (8 fr. 85 c.). — Carriage and pair from Bulle to Aigle in 7 hrs., 75-80 fr.

Bulle (2487′; pop. 2797; **Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 fr.; **Union; Cheval Blanc;* **Hôtel de la Ville* or *Poste*), a busy little town, the chief place of the *Gruyère* and the centre of the Freiburg dairy-farming district, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 206). The environs consist of rich pasture-land, famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

On the slopes of the Moléson, 2 M. to the S. (carriage in 20 min. lie the sulphur-baths of **Montbarry** (2712′; pens. 5-6 fr.), commanding a charming view. Ascent of the Moléson hence, 3-3 1/2 hrs.

Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for the experienced. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (p. 241) for 3/4 M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême*, which it crosses by a (20 min.) mill, to the (1/2 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133′), and leads along the W. slope (guide-posts) of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême. We pass (1/2 hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf;* (1 hr.) *Gros-Planay* (4855′; a rustic inn in a large pasture); (3/4 hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945′). Thence by a steep path to the summit in 1/2 hr. more.

The ***Moléson** (6578′), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitons on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aignille Verte and Aignille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets in the centre, and extends to the heights of Grnyère at onr feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc gronp. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W. the Jnra.

Ascent of the Moléson from Albeuve (see below; 3½-4 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. Here we cross the stream, recross it at a charcoal-kiln, ½ hr. farther, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of 1¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily fonnd, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmenthal, see p. 187. (Diligence in summer daily in 6¼ hrs.) — From Bulle diligence every afternoon, by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz* (Hôt. de la Ville), and *Semsales*, to (2½ hrs.) **Châtel St. Denis** (2670′; *Hôt. de la Ville*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson may be ascended hence, by the *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel St. Denis a diligence plies thrice a day in 50 min. to the railway-station of *Palézieux;* another runs every morning in 1 hr. 40 min. to *Vevey*.

The road from Bulle to Château-d'Œx leads past (¾ M.) *La Tour de Trême*, with its picturesque old tower, to (1½ M.) *Epagny* (2390′; Croix Blanche; one-horse carr. to Montbovon 7 fr.). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of **Gruyères** (2723′; **Fleur de Lys*, plain), with a well-preserved old castle of the once powerful Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and now containing frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee to attendant).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine*, or *Saane*. At (1½ M.) *Enney* (2410′) we observe the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460′) in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207′), spurs of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard* (Hôtel-Pens.). Passing *Neirivue*, we next reach (1 M.) **Albeuve** (2487′; **Ange*, moderate; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Jaman*, moderate; horses and guides).

From Montbovon over the Jaman to Montreux (6 hrs.) or Vevey (7½ hrs.). Gnide unnecessary (8 fr.); horse to the top of the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montrenx or Vevey 25 fr. A most attractive walk; bnt the pass shonld be reached as early as possible, as the midday mists are apt to conceal the lake from view. — From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a honse; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin;* ¼ hr., church of the scattered village of **Allières**; ¼ hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (A direct route from Albenve to this point follows the Montbovon road for ½ M., and diverges to the right by a path to *Sciernes* and Allières, 1¾ hr.; beyond Sciernes we take the path descending a little to the left.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Dent de Jaman** (4974'). A most beautiful prospect is snddenly disclosed here, embracing the Rochers de Naye and the entire range to the S. as far as the Tonr d'Aï, and to the N. as far as the Dent de Lys and the Moléson; also the rich Canton de Vand, the S. part of the Jnra chain, the long range of the Savoy Alps, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the hnge Valaisian Mts. to the S. From the **Dent de Jaman** (6165'; fatiguing ascent of 1¼ hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive, inclnding the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatns, and the Weissenstein.

From the pass to Montrenx the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right (the path to the left, skirting the E. slope of the Baie, or brook of Montreux, being shorter but rough); 25 min., a bridge over the brook; then a slight descent by easy paths to the left at the division of the roads, to (½ hr.) **Les Avants** (p. 232). A new road descends the W. slope of the valley. Where it trends to the W., 2 M. from Les Avants, at the beginning of the region of frnit-trees, we descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) *Sonzier*, and then rapidly to the left again to (½ hr.) *Montreux-Vernex* (p. 231).

The road to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of *Charnex* (2230'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which another road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads to *Brent* and *Chailly*. Instead of entering the village, we descend by a road to the left, which leads us into the Vevey road. To *Vevey* (p. 228), 4½ M. from the bend. (Walkers from Vevey take the first path to the left, by the last houses of *La Tour*, and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnex, and Jaman'.)

The valley of the Sarine now turns to the E., and we enter a wooded ravine, the stream flowing far below in a deep rocky channel. In a wider part of the valley lies (2¼ M.) *La Tine* (Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on (2½ M.) we observe on the opposite bank the pretty village of **Rossinière** (**Pens. Grand-Chalet*, 5-6 fr.; *Pens. de la Tour;* Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer). At (1½ M.) *Les Moulins*, at the mouth of the *Tourneresse*, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine by the (¾ M.) bridge of *Le Pré*, and ascend to (1 M.) —

18 M. **Château-d'Œx.** — **Hôt. Berthod*, in an open situation, R., L., & A. 3, D 3 fr., patronized by English visitors; **Ours*, in the village, R., L., & A. 2½-3½ fr.; *H. de Ville;* **Pens. Rosat, Bricod, de la Cheneau, Martin, du Midi, Morier-Rosat*, etc., pens. from 5 fr. — *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod.

English Church Servicc in snmmer.

Château-d'Oex, Ger. *Oesch* (3498'; pop. 2691), is a scattered village and summer resort in a green valley. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rüblihorn* (7570') and the *Gumfluh* (8068').

***Mont Cray** (6795') may be ascended from Château-d'Œx in 3 hrs. (gnide desirable). The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N.

From Château-d'Oex to (2½ hrs.) *Saanen*, see p. 188.

FROM CHÂTEAU-D'ŒX TO AIGLE (23 M.; diligence daily in 5½ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (see above) to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz)* in long windings. (Walkers follow

the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Devant* the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *L'Etivaz* (3865′), where it turns and quits the raviue. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path descending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road considerably higher up.) From Etivaz (5 min. farther up, the **Hôt. des Bains*, with sulphureous springs) to the top of the hill (5070′) 2 M.; then a slight descent to (¾ M.) *La Lécherette* (4520′; Inn). We next reach (1¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (Inn), where we have a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2¼ M.) **La Comballaz** (4476′; **Couronne*, pens. 9 fr.), charmingly situated, and much frequented for its mineral spring and its pure air. (*Pic de Chaussy*, 7798′, an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 240.) Beyond this the road overlooks a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 240) and (7 M.) *Aigle* (p. 234).

69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (hotel omnibus ½ fr.; diligence 2 fr. 90 c., one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (P. L. Amiguet, P. F. Broyon, and O. F. and Henri Anlet at Gryon; a guide may generally be found at Anzeindaz also; from Gryon to Sion 12 fr.). Horse 20 fr.

The route over the Pas de Cheville, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost continuous series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey.

Bex, p. 235. The road leads to the N. to *Bévieux* (p. 235), crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of *La Chêne*, *Fenalet*, and *Aux Posses*. Fine view of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 247). Near Gryon we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of Frenières and the falls of a branch of the Avançon, descending from the Vallée des Plans (p. 236).

7 M. **Gryon** (3632′; *Pens. Saussaz; Pens. Morel*, pens. at both 4½-5 fr.) is a considerable village in a picturesque situation, adapted for a stay of some time. To *Villars* and *Ormont-Dessus*, see p. 239.

Bridle Path. By the (10 min.) last house of Gryon we follow the path to the right, in view of the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the Avançon. On the right rise the *Argentine* (7985′) and the *Grand Mœveran* (10,043′). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′) we cross the Avançon, and for a short distance traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the Argentine, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the Avançon again, and passing the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810′), we ascend a stony slope in a

long curve, and next reach the chalets of (1½ hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6220′; *Inn* with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grept* (9545′), adjoined on the E. by the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8567′). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (highest peak 10,650′; ascent difficult and dizzy; experts take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz; comp. p. 239). Our path now ascends gradually, to (¾ hr.) the **Pas de Cheville** (6722′). In the distance to the E. are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now descends to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and over steep and stony slopes, past a waterfall, to the (½ hr.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710′). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (½ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1749. To the left, high above us, lies the great *Zanfleuron Glacier* (p. 239).

We skirt the S. side of the lake; then cross (¾ hr.) the *Lizerne*, follow the left bank, and, passing the chalets of *Besson* (4370′), descend into the *Val de Triquent*, and skirt a wooded slope descending steeply from the E. into the profound gorge of the Lizerne. The path, for the most part protected by a low stone wall, and quite safe, except that at certain times it is exposed to showers of stones, gradually descends to (1¾ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the Lizerne gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend to the left to (20 min.) *Aven*, surrounded by fruit-trees, follow the slope to (20 min.) *Erde* and (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a thriving village belonging to *Conthey*, one of the chief wine-growing villages in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Morge*. From this point by the high-road to (2¼ M.) *Sion*, see p. 295. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of *Mottelon*, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075′; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1½ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), ½ M. from the station of that name (p. 295).

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez.

Comp. Maps, pp. 224, 258.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank 3 times daily, in 4½-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *La Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Tougues-Douraine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, and *Evian*. — RAILWAY viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in 2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 55 c.; comp. p. 252).

Geneva, see p. 209. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at *Cologny* (the village lying on the hill above, p. 221), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 221), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*, a little inland), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Sinaï; *Pens. Gillet, 5 fr.; Pens. du Colombier) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Tougues* and *Nernier*, opposite which Nyon (p. 223) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8¼ M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which lies *Excenevrex*. The Savoy Mts. become more conspicuous. The next stations are *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*.

Thonon (1400′; pop. 5500; **Hôtel de France*, at the station; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Hôtel du Midi; Balance; Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from the steamboat-quay.)

Railway to *Bellegarde*, see p. 252. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent ½ hr.; fine view).

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty **Valley of the Drance** by *Le Biot* and *St. Jean d'Aulph* (with ruins of a monastery) to (20 M.) a bridge which crosses the Drance opposite to *Montriond*, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by *Les Gets* (3645′) to (10 M.) *Taninges* (p. 262); that to the left to (3 M.) *Morzine* (Hôtel des Alpes). From Morzine over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, see p. 262; over the *Col de Coux* to (5½ hrs.) *Champéry*, see p. 248.

The steamer next passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, on the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The long promontory round which the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. To the E. in the bay lie the baths of *Amphion* (Gr. Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove.

We next touch at **Evian-les-Bains** (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*, above the town; **Grand-Hôt. d'Evian*, with garden on the lake, high charges, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. de Fonbonne*, on the lake; *Hôt. de France; Hôtel des Etrangers; Hôt. du Nord*; Restaurants at the *Casino* and *Château Gothique*, dear), a small town picturesquely situated (2913 inhab.), with a conspicuous church-tower. In the centre of the town is the *Bath-house* (water containing bicarbonate of soda), the terraced garden behind which affords a beautiful view. At the end of the pleasant lake promenade is the *Casino*, with a theatre and a garden on the lake. — Railway to *Bouveret* and *Bellegarde*, p. 252.

On the lake, near station *Tourronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay* with a park. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 225), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the right is visible the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Freiburg Railway (p. 206). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is **Meillerie,** where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux takes shelter at the house of Mme. Volmar. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. made the Simplon road through the rocks. The railway is here carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

St. Gingolph *(*Hôtel Suisse; Lion d'Or)*, on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 228), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting excursion, with fine views, up the ravine of the *Morge* and across the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below). We may extend our walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¼ hr.) *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the **Blanchard** (4642'; with guide, 1¾ hr.; milk etc. to be had in a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the *Dent d'Oche* (7300') from Novel, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the *Grammont* (7145') 4 hrs. (with guide), also interesting. — To the E. of Novel a tolerable bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Taney*, in 4½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Tour; Restaurant Chalet de la Forêt*, with extensive grounds) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called *la Battaglière*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse and Geneva* and to *Bellegarde*, see p. 252.

The RAILWAY enters the Rhone Valley to the S.E. and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290'), which was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction, the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 247).

4 M. **Vouvry** *(Poste)*, on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church (3 M. from the station of Roche, see p. 234). The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished.

The ascent of the *Grammont (7145'; 5 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from Vouvry is very attractive and not difficult. A bridle-path (see above; horses at Vouvry) ascends viâ *Miex* to (3½ hrs.) *Taney* (rustic inn), at the W. end of *Lac Taney;* thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, ranging from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau and over the Lake of Geneva. Steep descent to *Novel* (for adepts only, with guide), see above.

The *Cornettes de Bise (8005'; 6 hrs.; guide not indispensable) may also be ascended without difficulty from Vouvry. The route ascends viâ *Miex* (see above) to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Col de Vernaz*, then crosses the ridge

to the (1/4 hr.) chalet of *La Challaz* (hay-bed), about 1/2 hr. below the top, which commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Taney* (p. 246), or (without guide) to *La Chapelle*, whence we may descend by a good road to the right to (5 hrs.) *Evian*, or ascend to the left viâ *Châtel* and the *Pas de Morgin* to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Morgin* (see below).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 234), to the right of which rise the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St. Triphon (p. 235).

10 M. **Monthey** (1380′; **Croix d'Or; Cerf*), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre-a-dzo*, balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the ***Val d'Illiez**, about 15 M. in length, remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from Monthey to Troistorrents 6, two-horse 10, to Champéry 10 & 20, to Morgins 12 & 24 fr. and fee; omnibus to Champéry in summer daily in 3 1/4 hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the *Vièze* through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in numerous windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Mœveran. About 3/4 M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The path to the right ascends to Morgin.) We next reach (1 1/2 M.) the prettily situated village of *Troistorrents* (2500′; Hôtel-Pens. Troistorrents), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the VAL DE MORGIN, in which lie the *Baths of Morgin*, 4405′, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; *Grand Hôtel, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2 1/2 M.) *Val d'Illiez* (3145′; Hôt.-Pens. du Repos) and (3 M.) **Champéry** (3450′; **Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes;* **Hôt.-Pens. Berra;* **Croix Fédérale*, R. 1 1/2, D. 2 fr.; *Pens. du Nord*), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPÉRY. (Guides, *Maur. Caillet*, the brothers *Grenon*, *Ant. Clement*, *E. Joris*, etc.) To the (20 min.) **Galleries*, we descend to the Vieze and cross it, passing a saw-mill, to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as Troistorrents (adm. 50 c.). — The *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the environs. — The ***Culet** (6448′; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (p. 248) for 3/4 hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

***Dent du Midi** (10,450′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18, with a night at Bonaveau 20, with descent to Vernayaz 24 or 26 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonaveau* (5103′; good quarters); thence by the *Pas d'Encel*, the *Col de Clusanfe*, and the *Col des Paresseux* to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan (5 3/4 hrs.); at first a toilsome descent

over débris to (3¼ hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (6278′; occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* by a steep and stony path to (1½ hr.) *Van d'en haut* (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan*.

Tour Sallières (10,587′; 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.; spend night at Bonaveau, see p. 247), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan*. Superb view of Mont Blanc. — Similar view from the **Dents Blanches** (9100′), ascended by the *Barmaz Alp* in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 15 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLÈSE, 6½ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the (¾ hr.) small shrine mentioned on p. 247, we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the **Col de Coux** (6310′; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 245). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5480′; fine view). We descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamans* to the left, then by the valley of the Giffre, to (1¾ hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 262). A good road thence to (5 M.) *Sixt* (p. 262).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., arduous, only for adepts (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonaveau* (p. 247); thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Clusanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Clusanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (½ hr.), and then mounts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917′), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Dents Blanches* (see above) and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (9995′; 3 hrs. from the pass; attractive). We descend thence to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogealles* and (½ hr.) *Borce*, and along a sheer rocky slope into the (½ hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1¼ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 262).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO VERNAYAZ over the COL DE CLUSANFE OR SEZANFE (7940′; 10-11 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Encel* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the *Salanfe Valley* (see above) to *Salvan* and *Vernayaz*. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of *Salanfe*, 1 hr. beyond the Col de Clusanfe, and cross the *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960′), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 273), to the valley of the *Trièye*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Triquent* (p. 273), or the Col d'Emaney and *Col de Barberine* (8136′) to the valley of the *Eau Noire*, *Barberine*, and (7 hrs.) *Valorcine* (p. 272), or finally to the E. by the *Col de Salanfe* (7290′) to (3½ hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 237).

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 236) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

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RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains (55½ M.) in 3½ hrs. (11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c.), to Chambéry (64 M.) in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 5 c.), to Albertville (93½ M.) in 7 hrs. (18 fr. 70, 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 35 c.); from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (25 M.) in 1½-2 hrs. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.); from Annecy to Geneva (37½ M.) in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 50 c., 4 fr.). DILIGENCE between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy daily in 4 hrs. — See also *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Geneva, see p. 209. 3 M. *Meyrin;* 5½ M. *Satigny;* on the left flows the *Rhone*. Near (8½ M.) *La Plaine* we cross the valley of the *London*. 12½ M. *Chancy-Pougny;* 14½ M. *Collonges*. The Rhone here separates the steep slopes of the *Mont Vuache* (3444′) from the Jura chain. The lofty **Fort de l'Ecluse** (1387′), to the right, guarding the entrance to France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, rebuilt by Vauban, destroyed by the Austrians in 1815, and extended by the French in 1824. Beyond the short tunnel (200 yds.) under the fort we pass through the *Tunnel du Crédo*, 2½ M. long, and cross the deep valley of the *Valserine* by an imposing viaduct, 275 yds. long and 170′ high.

21 M. **Bellegarde** *(Buffet; Hôt. des Touristes; Hôt. de la Poste)*; French 'douane'.

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhone, about ½ M. from the hotel, is what was once the so-called **Perte du Rhône**. Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been so much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the Rhone is used as a motive power for machinery by the Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly underground, is carried from the bed of the river above the Perte to the Valserine, into which it falls a little above its influx into the Rhone. A railway now runs through the valley of the Valserine to *Nantua* and *Bourg*.

FROM BELLEGARDE TO BOUVERET (62½ M.), railway in 3¼ hrs. Stations: *Valleiry; Viry;* 15 M. *St. Julien* (steam-tramway to Geneva, see p. 220); 20 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*, at the N.W. base of Mt. Salève (p. 220). The Arve is then crossed to (24 M.) *Annemasse* (p. 259), the junction for Annecy and Geneva (p. 259), and *Cluses* (Chamonix, p. 260). 28 M. *St. Cergues;* 33 M. *Bons-St. Didier* (ascent of the Voirons, see p. 221); 37 M. *Perrignier;* 43 M. *Thonon* (p. 245); 49 M. *Evian* (p. 245); 52½ M. *Lugrin;* 56 M. *Meillerie*. 59½ M. *St. Gingolph;* 62½ M. *Bouveret* (p. 246).

Four tunnels (1121, 917, 493, and 165 yds. in length respectively). Beyond (28 M.) *Pyrimont* (with asphalt-mines near it) a handsome viaduct crosses the *Vezeronce*. 32½ M. *Seyssel* (Ecu de France), an old town, on both banks of the Rhone, here crossed by a double suspension-bridge. The river, now navigable, flows through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

41½ M. **Culoz** (774′; *Hôt. Folliet;* **Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033′), is the junction for Lyons, Mâcon (Paris), and Turin. Carriages generally changed, and a long halt.

The Mont-Cenis train crosses the Rhone, and at (46 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (745′), which is

10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*. The train skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (p. 254).

55½ M. **Aix-les-Bains.** — *Grand Hôtel d'Aix, Avenue de la Gare; Grands Hôtels Bernascon et de l'Europe, Hôtel de l'Univers, *Grand-Hôtel des Ambassadeurs et du Nord, and *Hôt. Venat in the Rue du Casino; Grand Hôtel de la Galerie, between the Rue du Casino and the Place Centrale; Splendide Hôtel, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5 fr. Slightly less expensive: Gr. Hôt. des Bergues, Avenue de la Gare; Gr. Hôt. du Globe, Hôt. des Bains, Rue du Casino; Beausite, above the Jardin Public; *Château-Durieux, Boul. des Côtes; *Hôt. Guilland et de la Poste, Place Centrale; Hôt. Laplace; Hôt. de Genève, Rue du Casino; Hôt. de l'Etablissement Thermal, by the Baths; Hôt. Damesin & Continental, Rue de Chambéry; Hôt. de la Poste, Germain, Bossut, Garin, du Parc, etc. — *Pensions* and *Maisons Meublées* also abound.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Dardel*, Place Centrale; *Gr. Café de la Gare*, etc.

Cab, per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — Voitures Publiques for excursions (to Marlioz, Port Puer, etc.). Place Centrale.

Casinos. *Cercle*, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 65 fr. — *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

English Church Service during the season.

Aix-les-Bains (850′; pop. 5580), the Roman *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, a famous watering-place, picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 12,000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, used for drinking and for baths. The large *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1854, is well fitted up. In front of it rises the *Arch of Campanus*, a monument erected in the 3rd or 4th cent. A. D., in the form of a triumphal arch, in memory of T. Pomp. Campanus and his family. The eight niches contain the urns of the persons whose names are recorded on the monument. The well-preserved *Château* (14th cent.), now the *Hôtel de Ville*, contains a *Museum* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, and other curiosities (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 5 c.). The rallying-points of visitors are the sumptuous *Cercle* or *Casino*, with its handsome saloons, and the *Villa des Fleurs* (see above), with its pleasant garden, where concerts are frequently given. Queen Victoria resided at the Villa Mottet during her visit to Aix in April, 1885. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to (1 M.) *Marlioz* (in 10 min.; there and back 60 c.), which possesses cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

Excursions. Pleasant shady walks in the *Parc*, the *Promenade du Gigot*, and the *Avenue Marie*. — The **Lac du Bourget** (p. 252) may be reached by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.; omnibus 50 c.) *Port-Puer* (steamboat-pier; rowing-boats for hire). On the bank of the lake extends the beautiful wooded hill of *Tresserve*, 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine views. At the N. end of the hill rises the *Maison du Diable* (villa and garden), and on the W. side, on the bank of the lake, is the château of *Bonport*.

***Hautecombe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, is another interesting point. (Steamboat thither several times a week; trip round the lake on Sundays, allowing an hour at Hantecombe. Boat with two rowers to Hautecombe and back, with one hour's stay, 4 fr.; each hour more 1½ fr.; to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a bargain should be made beforehand.) The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles.* — On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the *Mont du Chat.* We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Hautecombe, whence it should be sent on to the château of *Bourdeau*, at the S. end of the road over the Mont du Chat; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the Mont du Chat road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by boat to Aix. — Farther to the S., at the influx of the *Leisse*, lies the village of **Le Bourget** *(Hôt. Ginet)* with a ruined castle and a church in the transitional style, the choir of which contains fine basreliefs of the 13th cent. — Ascent thence of the *Dent du Chat* (4595′), 4 hrs., by a good bridle-path; splendid view of the Alps, including Mont Blanc.

To the N. of Aix, on the Geneva road, lies (1½ M.) *St. Simon*, with a chalybeate spring; ¼ hr. thence, in a romantic gorge, are the *Cascades de Grésy* (adm. 50 c.). From St. Simon a good road leads to the N.E. through the picturesque *Défilé des Combes* to the (3½ M.) *Moulin de Prime*, and thence by *Cusy* to the (7½ M.) *Grotte de Bange* with its subterranean lake (a drive from Aix of 5½ hrs., there and back; lights for the grotto must be brought). — To the E. of Aix a pleasant walk by (¾ hr.) *Mouxy* and the (1¼ hr.) *Rocher de St. Victor* withs a chapel, to the (1½ hr., 3½ hrs. from Aix) *Montagne de la Cluse*, commanding a beautiful view. — To the S.E. (20 min.) the *Rocher du Roi*, once a Roman quarry, with a fine view.

From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy, 25 M., a branch-line (1½ hr.). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Siéroz*, which has worn a deep channel for itself, called the *Gorges du Siéroz* (where a small steamboat plies). 2½ M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall (see above). 7½ M. *Albens.* Through an opening to the right appear the Semnoz and the Tournette (p. 257). 10½ M. *Bloye.* At (13 M.) **Rumilly** (1095′; *Hôt. de la Poste; Restaur. Ducret*), a little town of Roman origin, we cross the *Chéran.* The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the Fier. 17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville.* We now traverse the wild and romantic *Défilé du Fier* (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14-16th centuries. 20½ M. *Lovagny* (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); ½ M. to the E. are the ***Gorges du Fier**, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300′ high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tournette. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the Fier. 25 M. *Annecy*, see p. 257.

As the train proceeds, the lake is concealed by the wooded hill of Tresserve (p. 253). Fine view to the right.

58 M. *Viviers.* To the left rises the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113′).

64 M. **Chambéry** (883′; pop. 20,920; **Hôt. de France*, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; *Hôt. des Princes*, Rue de Boigne; *Hôt. de la Poste et Métropole*, Rue d'Italie; *Hôt. de la Paix*, opposite the

station), the capital of Savoy, a handsome looking town, lies on the rapid *Leisse*. On the promenade between the railway and the town rises a large *Fountain-Monument*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of *General de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr. amassed in the East Indies. Of the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232, now restored and occupied by the Préfecture, two towers and the chapel, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, belong to the original building. At the back of the château is the *Grand Jardin* (reached by going to the left round the building, through the gate, and up the avenue), a public promenade with a terrace commanding a fine view. The *Theatre* is richly decorated in the interior. Near it is the archiepiscopal *Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice (14th and 15th cent.). In front of the Palais de Justice rises a bronze statue of *Ant. Favre* (d. 1624), a famous jurist, erected in 1864. Opposite is the new *Museum*, containing archæological collections, sculptures, a library, and a picture-gallery.

WALKS. To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the *Rochers de Lemenc*, with a church in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, are interred. Charming view. — To *Buisson-Rond* (20 min.), a pleasant park; the *Cascades de Jacob* (1/2 hr.); the chapel of *St. Saturnin* (1 1/4 hr.). — *Bout du Monde* (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the Dent du Nivolet, with a fine waterfall of the *Doria*. — *Les Charmettes* (1/2 hr.; adm. 1/2 fr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1736). — *Challes* (1 1/4 hr.; omnibus from stat. Chambéry 1/2 hr.), with a sulphur-spring, a bath-house, and an old château converted into a hotel and pension (good, but dear).

The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.) is attractive and free from difficulty. Road for about 8 M.; then a bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry we traverse a picturesque district, passing the ruins of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the right owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. 70 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. 72 M. *Montmélian* (921'; Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Grenoble*. The castle, on a hill, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pleasing survey of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends. 74 1/2 M. *Cruet;* 79 M. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, junction of the Mt. Cenis Railway; the small town lies 1 1/2 M. to the N. On a projecting crag to the left stands the ruined castle of *Miolans*, once a state-prison of Savoy, destroyed during the French Revolution.

The MONT-CENIS RAILWAY quits the Isère here and ascends to the right in the *Maurienne Valley*, watered by the *Arc*. Stations *Chamousset*, *Aiguebelle*, *Epierre*, *La Chambre*, *St. Jean-de-Maurienne*, *St. Michel*, *La Praz*, and (46 M.) *Modane*. Then through the great *Mont-Cenis Tunnel* (7 1/2 M. long) to *Bardonnecchia* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The railway to Albertville keeps on the right bank of the Isère. 85 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with Roman antiquities. On the left, *Mon-*

tailleur, with an old castle. On the opposite bank of the Isère, *Ste. Hélène-des-Millières*, with salt springs. 89 M. *Frontenex*, whence a road leads to the N. over the *Col de Tamié* (2980′) to (11 M.) *Faverges* (p. 257).

93½ M. **Albertville** (1181′; pop. 5460; *Hôt. Million*, in the market, R. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. des Balances*, Grande Rue), a pleasant town, which received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, consists of two parts separated by the *Arly:* on the right bank *L'Hôpital*, on the left the picturesque little old town of *Conflans*, with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation.

From Albertville to Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise, 17 M., diligence 3 times daily in 3 hrs. (3½ fr.; railway in course of construction). The road leads through the Isère Valley, which gradually narrows and becomes grander as we ascend, by *Tours* and *Cevins*, at the N.E. base of the *Tournette* (8050′), to (10½ M.) *Feissons-sous-Briançon*, with the ruined castle of *Briançon*; then (12 M.) *Notre Dame de Briançon*, and by *Aigueblanche* to (17 M.) Moûtiers (1575′; 1969 inhab.; *Couronne; Hôt. Bertoli*), the ancient capital of the *Tarentaise*, the seat of a bishop, and named after a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing. A little to the S., in the pretty valley of the Doron, are the baths of (¾ M.) *Salins* and (3½ M.) *Brides-les-Bains*. — A road leads to the E. of Moûtiers (diligence twice daily) through the picturesque valley of the Isère to (17 M.) *Boury-St. Maurice* (p. 282).

From Albertville to Beaufort, 12 M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 2½ fr.), by a road through the picturesque *Doron Valley*. The little town of Beaufort (2625′; *Cheval Blanc; Montblanc*), prettily situated, is commanded by the château of *La Salle*. Thence through the *Gitte Valley* to the *Col du Bonhomme* and over the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*, 9-10 hrs., with guide (16 fr.; comp. 279). — From Beaufort over the Col Joli to Contamines, 8-9hrs., with guide, interesting on the whole. Carriage-road through the *Dorine Valley* (or *Vallée de Haute-Luce*), by *Haute-Luce* to (3 hrs.) *Belleville*, thence bridle-path over the Col Joli, lying to the S. of *Mont Joli* (p. 277), with a view of Mont Blanc, to (5 hrs.) *Contamines* (p. 277).

From Albertville to Chamonix, 43 M., diligence daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr.; two-horse carriage for 4 pers. 90 fr.), by a good new road, viâ *Fontaines d'Ugines*, at the junction of the road to Annecy (see below), and through the picturesque valley of the Arly to (8 M.) Flumet (3008′; *Hôt. des Balances*), a village at the influx of the *Arondine* into the Arly. (Over the *Col des Aravis* to *St. Jean-de-Sixt*, see p. 258.) On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. (Travellers in the reverse direction have to undergo custom-house formalities here.) Then (7 M.) Mégève (3690′; *Hôt. Conseil*), on the water-shed between the Isère and the Arve, shortly beyond which, as we descend, we enjoy a superb view: opposite us towers the Aiguille de Varens (8831′), to the left lies the valley of the Arve as far as Magland (p. 260); to the right rises the entire Mont Blanc chain, with its glaciers and the highest summit. At (3 M.) *Combloux* the road divides, the left branch leading to (3¾ M.) *Sallanches*, and the right by an imposing bridge over the gorge of the Bon-Nant to (3 M.) *St. Gervais* (p. 260), and thence down to (1½ M.) *Le Fayet*, on the road from Cluses to (12 M.) Chamonix.

The Road to Annecy (28 M.) ascends to the N., on the right bank of the *Arly*. To the left, on a steep hill, stands the church of *Pallud;* on the right the *Doron* issues from the *Vallée de Beaufort* (see above). Near (5 M.) *Fontaines d'Ugines* the road quits the valley of the Arly, and enters that of the *Chaise* to the left. To the right,

on a hill, stands the small town of **Ugines** (1510′; *Soleil d'Or*), with 3000 inhab. Here the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the Chaise, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed of the *Eau Morte*, which we now follow. 7½ M. *Faverges* (1699′; *Hôt. de Genève), with its extensive old castle. (To *Frontenex* over the *Col de Tamié*, see p. 256.) We next reach (6 M.) *Bout du Lac*, near the hamlet of *Doussard*, at the S. end of the **Lac d'Annecy** (1463′; 9 M. long), on which a steamer plies three times daily to Annecy in 1½ hr.: a pleasant trip. To the right rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Tournette* (see below). On a promontory extending far into the lake, to the left, is the prettily situated (3 M.) *Château Duingt* (1476′). On the opposite bank lie *Talloires* (*Hôt. Beausite), the birthplace of Berthollet (see below), and *Menthon*, with sulphur-springs and an old château in which St. Bernard was born (p. 289). To the left lies *Sévrier*, at the foot of the long *Semnoz* (see below).

28 M. **Annecy** (1476′; pop. 11,334; *Gr.-Hôt. Verdun*, near the lake, dear; **Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre; Aigle*), a picturesque, old-fashioned town, the capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named *Anneciacum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciacum Vetus*, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* is now a barrack. Gothic *Cathedral*, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal *Palace*. In the chapel of the monastery *De la Visitation* repose St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641). The *Promenade du Pâquier* on the lake affords a pleasant walk and fine view. In the middle of it rises the *Préfecture*, in front of which stands a statue of the engineer *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the constructors of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel. On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with shady avenues, adorned with a bronze statue of the famous chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1822), by Marochetti. In the vicinity is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its beautiful environs, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

Excursions. The **Semnoz** (5590′), to the S. of Annecy, a fine point, easy (5 hrs.). We take the Albertville road on the S. bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Sévrier*, and ascend by a road to the right to the (7½ M.) *Col de Leschaux* (3028′); bridle-path thence to the top in 1 hr. (*Hôt. Crêt du Châtillon*; mountain-railway projected). Beautiful view. — The **Parmelan** (6018′), to the N.E. of Annecy, is chiefly interesting on account of its grotesque rock-formations. Road by *Sur-les-Bois* and *Dingy St. Clair* to (9 M.; carr. in 2½ hrs., 15 fr.) *La Blonnière*; thence (guide not necessary for experts) by the *Chalet Chapuis* and the *Grand Montoir* to the top in 2½-3 hrs. (admirable panorama). — Ascent of the **Tournette** (7733), the fine mountain to the S.E. of Annecy, attractive but difficult (only for experts; guide 10 fr.). Road to (9 M.) *Thônes* (p. 258), thence with guide, by *Belchamp* and the *Chalets du Rosairy* in 5½ hrs. to the top. Superb view, especially of the Mont Blanc group.

Railway to *Aix-les-Bains*, see p. 254. Near *Lovagny*, the first station (11 min.), are the interesting **Gorges du Fier* (p. 254).

From Annecy to Chamonix, diligence daily in 12 hrs. (by steamer to *Doussard*, thence by carriage viâ *Les Fontaines d'Ugines*, *Flumet*, *Megève*, and *St. Gervais*; comp. p. 256); fare to St. Gervais 18, to Chamonix 21 fr.; return fare 32 fr.

From Annecy viâ Grand Bornand to Cluses, 12½ hrs., attractive. A carriage road runs by *Veyrier* and *Alex* to (4 hrs.) Thônes (2054'; *Hôt. Cuillery*), a little town prettily situated at the confluence of the *Nom* and the Fier (ascent of the Tournette, p. 257). Thence it ascends the valley of the Nom to the E., passing *Les Villards* to (1¾ hr.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (3319; to Sallanches, see below), beyond which it divides. The left branch runs by *Petit-Bornand* to (4½ hrs.) *Bonneville* (p. 259); the right leads through (½ hr.) Grand Bornand (3053'; *Hôt. de la Victoire*), a considerable village on the *Borne*, to (1½ hr.) *Venay*. From Venay a bridle-path ascends over the *Col des Annes* (5608') to (2 hrs.) *Reposoir* or *Pralong* (Inn), where it joins the carriage-road leading through the picturesque *Valley of Reposoir* to (2 hrs.) *Scionzier* and (½ hr.) *Cluses* (p. 260). — From Annecy over the Col des Aravis to Sallanches, 15 hrs., attractive. To (5¾ hrs.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt*, see above. Thence a carriage-road leads to the S.E. in the valley of the Nom to *La Clusaz* and to the (2½ hrs.) Col des Aravis (4913'), which commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. From the Col a bridle-path descends to (¾ hr.) *La Giettaz* (3640'; Hôt. des Aravis), whence another carriage-road leads to (2 hrs.) *Flumet*, on the road from Ugine (p. 257) to (4¾ hrs.) *Sallanches* or *St. Gervais*. A shorter route is offered by a foot-path leading from *La Giettaz* over the *Col Jaillet* direct to (4 hrs.) Sallanches.

The Railway from Annecy to Geneva traverses a tunnel, crosses the *Fier*, and turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (p. 257). 3 M. *Pringy-la-Caille*; 6 M. *St. Martin-Charvonnex*; 10 M. *Groisy-le-Plot*. At (14½ M.) *Evires* (2592'; Buffet) beyond another tunnel and a lofty viaduct, the line reaches its highest point. Travellers in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the custom-house here, as that part of the Department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (p. 259). Two tunnels, the first 1320 yds. long.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the *Arve*, of which it affords a beautiful survey. Beyond (20 M.) *St. Laurent* is a viaduct 157' high. — 23½ M. *La Roche-sur-Foron*, junction of the railway from Cluses to Annemasse. Hence to (37½ M.) *Geneva*, see p. 259.

72. From Geneva to Chamonix.

i. Viâ Cluses.

56 M. Railway from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (28½ M.) *Cluses* in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 15 c.). Thence to (27½ M.) *Chamonix* Omnibus in 4½ hrs. (8 fr., there and back 14 fr.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 13 fr. 80, 12 fr. 35, 11 fr. 15 c.; return-tickets, valid for a week, 22 fr. 70, 20 fr. 55, 18 fr. 60 c.; circular tickets, valid for a fortnight (viâ Evian, Martigny, Chamonix, Cluses, and back to Geneva), 1st cl. 38, 2nd cl. 34 fr. Tickets may be obtained at Grand Quai 28 as well as at the station. — At Eaux-Vives (tramway from the Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is about 26 min. behind that of Geneva. Tickets are changed at the omnibus-office at Cluses (to the right of the

Thonon
4°30'
Monthey
Sembrancher
Genève
S. Maurice
Martigny
Bourg
la Croix
Verossaz
Haut Serre
Petite Dent
Val d'Illiez
Champéry
Morzine
Montriond
Essert Romand
la Barme
les Gets
les Beaux
Col de Jouplane
Samoëns
Sixt
Vigny
Honoraz
Arrache
Outre Rhône
Evionnaz
Collonges
Dorenaz
Vernayaz
Salvan
Finhaut
Bel Oiseau
Fontanabran
Salanfe
Barberine
Valorcine
Trient
Châtelard
le Vaudron
Rhône
Mex
Mexille
Colette
Tour Sallières
Croix de Fer
Tête Noire
Col de Balme
Col de Coux
Morcles
le Fornet
Roc d'Ayerne
Dent du Midi
Dents Blanches
les Creuses
Barme
Vieux Émosson
Emosson
la Fontaine
le Borgeau
Champex
le Cheval Blanc
Aig. de Loriaz
le Nant
Buet
Balme
la Paix
Echerny
le Faix
Cascade du Rouget
Croix de 7 Frères
Jetteran
Mathonex
Chantemerle

Genève
Albertville
Aoste
Argentière
Glacier d'Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Le Tour
CHAMONIX
Servoz
St. Martin
Sallanches
Domancy
St. Gervais
Les Ouches
Mer de Glace
Aig. du Midi
MONT BLANC
Gl. de la Brenva
Glacier de Miage
Entrèves
Courmayeur
Pré St. Didier
Morgex
La Thuille
St. Nicolas de Véroce
les Contamines
Megève
Mt. d'Arbois
Col du Bonhomme
Col de la Seigne
Col des Fours
Chapiu
Fontany
Val Ferret
Allée Blanche
Mt. Fortin
Aig. de Roselette
Plaine Joux
Tête Pelouse
Col d'Anterne
Lac d'Anterne
Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilomètres 1:250.000
Engl. Miles

station), after which no time should be lost in securing a seat in the omnibus (front seats preferable). A seat in one of the supplementary carriages, which are provided when the main vehicle is full, is preferable to an inside seat in the latter. A carriage and pair (4 pers.), from Cluses to Chamonix in 4-4½ hrs., costs 40 fr. and fee. — DILIGENCE from Geneva (Grand-Quai 10) to Chamonix daily at 7 a.m. in 9 hrs., including halt of ¾ hr. for dinner at Sallanches, and returning in 7 hrs., with stay of ½ hr. at Bonneville (fare 19 fr., there and back 34 fr.).

Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station; Pl. F, 8), see p. 209. The train ascends at first through a tunnel, then traverses a plateau, with the Salève on the right, and the Jura chain on the left. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385′), a thriving village belonging to Geneva, Mont Blanc appears on the right, between the pyramidal Môle (p. 262) and the double peak of the Pointe d'Andey (6165′). We now cross the *Foron*, the boundary with France, and reach (5 M.) **Annemasse** (1420′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de la Gare, Hôt. de la Paix*, at the station; *National*, in the town), the junction for the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 252). The railway describes a wide curve through the straggling little town, crosses the *Arve* at *Etrembières*, and enters the valley of that stream at the foot of the Salève. Fine view of the Mont Blanc chain in the distance to the left. At (7 M.) *Monnetier-Mornex* the charmingly situated village of *Mornex* (p. 221) lies above us to the right, and the deep gorge of the Arve to the left. Then beyond a handsome viaduct over the *Vaison*, the railway ascends through orchards, with a continuous view of the Arve valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (10½ M.) *Reignier* (Hôt. du Mont Blanc). Beyond (12½ M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is (13 M.) **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1805′; *Hôt. de la Balance; Croix Blanche*), the junction for the line to Annecy (p. 258). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The railway crosses the *Foron* and one of its tributaries, and traverses a short tunnel. To the right tower the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle, and farther back the Voirons. We now descend through brushwood into the Arve valley. Beyond (17½ M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne* and soon afterwards the Arve, and skirt the town to the station of (20 M.) **Bonneville** (1457′; pop. 2271; *Couronne*, dear; *Balance*), a place of some importance, picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on the N. side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73′ high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. To the right, we obtain a superb *VIEW of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of nearly 30 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, the Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, the Aiguille du Midi, and the Aiguille Verte.

Beyond Bonneville the railway traverses, in an almost straight

line, the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. To the right winds the road ascending to *Brizon*. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (24 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; Inn at the station; carr. for hire). The village lies to the left, on the road to (6 M.) *St. Jeoire* (p. 262). To the right rise lofty limestone hills. We continue to skirt the right bank of the Arve (on the hill to the left is *Châtillon*, see below) to (28½ M.) **Cluses** (1605′; *Hôt. Revuz*), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, at the beginning of the narrower part of the Arve valley, and at present the terminus of the railway.

A winding road ascends hence to the N. viâ *Châtillon* to (6 M.) *Taninges*, on the road from Geneva to Samoëns (p. 262); and another new road, formed by blasting the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*. — To Annecy viâ *Grand Bornand*, see p. 258.

The Road to Chamonix leads from Cluses through the narrowing gorge of the Arve, on the right bank of the stream. Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1624′), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750′ above the road, is seen the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). Near (33 M.) *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695′) on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′) and the *Pointe Percée* (9025′; see below), and on the left, the bold precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8163′). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road crosses the Arve, and leads straight on through the broad valley, at first through wood, and affording a continuous view of the Mont Blanc group.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1788′; *Hôt. des Messageries; Bellevue; Mont Blanc*), a somewhat dull little town.

The **Pointe Percee** (9025′), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, may be ascended from this point over the *Chalet des Fours* in 5½ hrs. (no difficulty for experts). — Route from Sallanches by *Flumet* to *Albertville*, see p. 256; to *Annecy* over the *Col des Aravis*, see p. 258.

The road next leads by *Domancy* to (44 M.) *Le Fayet* (1860′; Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt.-Pens. Salomon, etc.), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*.

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066′; **Hôtel*), a watering-place with sulphur-springs, lies in the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, ½ M. from the Chamonix road, on the *Bon-Nant* ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-streams in Savoy). — A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths to the **Village of St. Gervais** (2657′; **Hôtel du Mont Joli*; **du Montblanc*; *de Genève*; **des Etrangers*, and several pensions), on the road to Contamines (p. 277), a health-resort, finely situated. About ¾ M. below the village (4 min. from the footpath to the Baths) is the **Cascade de Crépin*, a waterfall on the Bon-Nant. From St. Gervais a carriage-road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Contamines* (p. 277). To *Albertville* or *Annecy* viâ *Mégève* and *Flumet*, see p. 256. — The *Mont Joli* (8288′) may be ascended without difficulty from this point in 5 hrs. The descent may be made by St. Nicolas de Véroce (in all 8 hrs.; comp. p. 277).

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105′), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800′; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460′), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide de-

sirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is over the *Col de Voza* (p. 276).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see below). The road to Chamonix on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting and enters the wooded valley of (47½ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′) and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610′). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel; the road returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left and crosses the Arve to (½ M.) *Servoz* (Hôtel Fruger), whence we may visit (in 1 hr., there and back) the Gorges de la Diosaz (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge (rustic inn at the entrance) is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks. Visitors should penetrate as far as the *Gorge de Soufflet*, the most imposing part, with triple waterfall.

50 M. *Les Montées* is an inn by the *Pont Pélissier*, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. About ½ M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 276), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the **Pont de Marie* (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glaciers de Griaz* and *de Taconay;* then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 268) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve by the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and 1 M. beyond it reaches —

56 M. *Chamonix*, see p. 263.

ii. Viâ Sixt.

Omnibus daily from Geneva to *Sixt*, 40 M., in 7 hrs. (5 fr.; starting from the Rue de Rive 13). From Sixt to *Chamonix*, bridle-path (10-11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, there and back 18 fr., unnecessary in good weather), a somewhat fatiguing expedition, as both passes and the ascent and descent between them must usually be accomplished in the hot midday hours, but affording splendid views of Mont Blanc. Provisions should be carried, as nothing except milk is to be obtained on the way.

From Geneva to (41½ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 259. At the N. end of Annemasse the road turns to the E. (right), leaving the hill of *Montheux* to the left, and skirts the foot of the *Voirons* to (8 M.) *La Bergue.*

The Pralaire (4630′; comp. p. 221), the S. peak of the *Voirons*, may be ascended viâ *Les Gets* in 1¼ hr. from *Lucinges*, which lies 2 M. to the N.E. of La Bergue. Fine view from the summit.

9 M. *Bonne*, a market-village, formerly fortified, on the *Menoge.* — 11 M. *Pont de Fillinges* (1785′; inn). The road now quits the Menoge, at a point 41½ M. to the S. of *Boëge*, whence starts the most convenient route to the (6 M.) Voirons, ascends the valley of the *Foron* to the right, and soon after surmounting the watershed

between the Menoge and Giffre (2065′), passes (15 M.) *Ville-en-Sallaz*, situated to the left. Thence it descends to the right, between the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940′) and the *Môle* (6130′), to —

17½ M. **St. Jeoire** (1925′; *Couronne*), a market-village of 1750 inhab., with the château of *Flechère* and a statue of *Sommeiller*, one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel (see p. 257).

The **Môle** (6130′), which commands a fine view of the valley of the Arve and of Mont Blanc, may be ascended in 4½ hrs. from St. Jeoire, viâ the hamlet of *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Pinget*, *Char d'Amont*, *Char d'Aval*, and *Ecutieux*. Riding is practicable to within 1 hr. of the summit.

The road now ascends a narrow gorge, which it quits for the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. 21 M. *Mieussy* (2225′; inns), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (7105′), which may be ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc. The road rounds the conical *Roc de Suets* to —

26 M. **Taninges** (2100′; *Lion d'Or; Balances*), a busy little town of 2253 inhab., with a Collège in an old abbey. The road to Cluses viâ Châtillon (see p. 260) diverges here to the right.

The **Pointe de Marcelly** (7105′) may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. by a steep path viâ *Les Pontets* and the chalets of *Grand Planay*. — A road leads N.E. from Taninges, viâ *Les Gets* (3865′), to (13½ M.) *St. Jean d'Aulph* (p. 239) in the valley of the Drance.

We proceed straight on through the valley of the *Giffre* to —

35 M. **Samoëns** (2490′; **Croix d'or*, moderate; *Hôtel de la Poste; Hôtel du Commerce*, unpretending), a little town of 2540 inhab., lying at the foot of *Mont Crion* (7380′). Fine view from the little chapel above the church (10 min.).

From Samoëns to (6½ hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez, over the *Col de la Golèse* and the *Col de Coux*, see p. 248. — From Samoëns two passes, to the left the *Col de Jouplane* (5635′), to the right the *Col de la Golèse* (5480′), lead to the N. to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (p. 245).

Beyond Samoëns, on the right (S.) side of the valley, is the fine *Cascade du Nant d'Ant*. Bending to the S., the road enters a ravine in which the Giffre forms a fall, 160′ in height. As the valley expands we see in front of us the precipices of the Buet, to our right the Pointe de Salles and the Pointe des Places, and to our left the Pointe de Tanneverge (see below).

40 M. **Sixt** or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2480′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in an old monastery, unpretending, R. & L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.).

Environs. In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, called from its shape **Vallée du Fer à Cheval**. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. An attractive excursion may be made through the debris of a landslip of 1602, to the *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

From Sixt over the *Col de Sageroux* (7917′) to Champéry (9 hrs., with guide, difficult), see p. 248. — The **Pointe de Tanneverge** (9780′), by the *Col de Tanneverge*, in 9 hrs., is a difficult ascent, but commands a splendid view. — The **Pointe Pelouse** (8118′), ascended past the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., presents no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made by the *Désert de Platé* and the *Escaliers de Platé* to *St. Gervais* (p. 260; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX OVER THE BUET, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 28 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see below. Thence the route leads to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Col Léchaud* or *des Fonds* (7325′), and ascends over loose stones and snow to the top of the ***Buet** (10,200′), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. A toilsome descent leads down to (2 brs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330; Inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* to *Argentière* and (4 hrs.) *Chamonix* (see below).

The bridle-path from Sixt to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 10-11 hrs., fatiguing) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (½ hr.) *Salvagny* (in front rises the beautiful Pointe de Salles), and beyond the *Cascade du Rouget* (right) to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4550′; Alpine fare), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (see above). About 5 min. farther up we ascend to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col Léchaud, see above), following a wide curve past the *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* to (1 hr.) the saddle of the *Bas du Col d'Anterne*. Then leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we cross the pastures of that name, and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* to (1½ hr.) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7425′), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc suddenly breaks upon our sight. We descend to the left (the path to the right leads in 2½ hrs. to Servoz), in view of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1½ hr. by a wooden bridge (5532′). We once more ascend, to the (1½ hr.) *Col du Brévent* (8075′), which also commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Thence the descent leads chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* and *Les Chablettes* (p. 268) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

73. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels. *HÔT. IMPÉRIAL, *HÔT. DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE, *HÔT. ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE; at these, R., L., & A. 4-5 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *HÔT. DU MONTBLANC, R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. COUTTET, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4 fr.; *HÔT. DES ALPES, R. L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr.; *HÔT. DE L'UNION. — Unpretending: *HÔTEL BEAU-SITE, in an open situation at the S. end of the village, R. 2, D. 3½ fr.; *HÔTEL DE FRANCE, R. from 2, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; *HÔT. SUISSE; *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA POSTE; *HÔT. DE LA PAIX, moderate; *CROIX BLANCHE, R. & L. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; DE LA TERRASSE, with café.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 266). The following extract is from the '*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*'. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide-Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a *course extraordinaire* (see p. 264) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling

alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club.

The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires.* A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

COURSES ORDINAIRES:

Glacier des Bossons and back	5 fr.	Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Salvan	12 fr.
Montanvert and back . . .	6 fr.	Brévent by Planpraz 10, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	12 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back	9 fr.	Brévent by Plan Bel Achat 10, Lac du Brévent 9, Plan Bel Achat	8 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flegère, and back in *one* day	12 fr.	Jardin, and back by Chapeau 14; with night on Montanvert	16 fr.
Flégère and back	7 fr.	Mer de Glace d'Argentière 8, to the 'glacier-circus' in one day 12, in two days . . .	18 fr.
Pierre-Pointue 8; including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille . .	10 fr.	Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in *one* day (incl. return-fee)	18 fr.
Col de Balme 8; back by Tête Noire 9; or by Barberine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in *one* day 9, in *two* days	12 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'Anterne	18 fr.
Ascent of Buet and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in *one* day 23, in *two* days . . .	28 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza, or Prarion	8 fr.

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES:

Mont Blanc	100 fr.	du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet	50 fr.
Grands Mulets and back in *one* day 20, in *two* days 30, Grand Plateau 50, Dôme du Goûter 60, Corridor or Bosses du Dromadaire	70 fr.	Aiguille Verte 100, Grandes Jorasses 80, Aig. d'Argentière and du Chardonnet 65, Aig. du Midi 60, Aig. du Tour	50 fr.
Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80; Cols de Trelatête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles 60; Cols		Glacier-excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day	10 fr.

The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Ed.* and *Aug. Cupelin; François* and *Henri Devouasoud; Jules Bossoney; Fréd.* and *Michel Folliguet; Alph., Michel* and *Fréd. Payot; Ben. Simon*, surnamed *Benoni; Tob. Tairraz; A. Tournier; Léon* and *Jules Simond* from *Praz; Franç., Alfred*, and *Joseph Simond* from Lavanchcr; *Gasp.* and *Joseph Simond* from Mossons; *Michel Savioz; Franç. Meugner*, etc.

Horses and Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Loppé*, the well-known painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (small fee to the attendant).

English Church Service during the season.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 265) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 266) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 266), descend to (1 hr.) Les Tines

Vallorcine
Martigny
Servoz
Mont Buet
Mt Oreb
Col de Balme
Zerbazière
Plan de l'Ercleu
le Chantet
le Nant
le Couteraz
Cas.de Bérard
Chts de Balme
L'Aiguillette
les Grands Autannes
Fenêtre d'Arpette
Pte des Ecandies
Glacier du Trient
Pte d'Orny
Croix de Bron
Gl. des Grands
le Pissour
Col des Grands
Aig. du Tour
Col du Tour
Aig. Dorées
Fenêtre de Saleinaz
Fenêtre du Tour
Aig. du Chardonnet
Col du Chardonnet
Gl. de Saleinaz
Aig. d'Argentière
Col de la Tour Noire
la Tour Noire
Jardin d'Argent.
Col d'Argentière
Aig. Rouges
Glacier d'Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Ch. de Charamillon
le Tour
Buisme
Montroc
Trélechamp
Drasserans
Argentière
Col des Montets
la Payaz
Vallée de Bérard
Aiguilles Rouges
Vallée de Chamonix
Aig. de Salenton
Col de Salenton
Col des Fonds (Léchaud)
Pierre à Bérard
Aig. de Bérard
Col de Bérard
Belvédère
L. Blanc
Aig. de la Floria
la Glière
Aig. Pourrie
la Flégère
les Chosalets
Grassonet
les Iles
Par.
Chts de Lognan
Glacier de Lognan
Lavancher
Ch. de la Pendant
les Tines
le Chapeau
Aig. du Bochard
Col des Gds Montets
Aig. Verte
les Droites
les Courtes
Aig. du Dru
Gl. du Mt Blanc
Montenvers
Mer de Glace
les Ponts
l'Angle
Mt Dolent
Col Dolent
le Jardin
Aig. du Moine
Aig. de Triolet
Glacier de Talèfre
les Bois
les Praz
les Coverets
Planpraz
le Brévent
CHAMONIX
la Mollaz
les Mossons
les Pèlerins
les Tines
Plan des Chablettes
Ch. du Praz
Ch. de Charlanoz
les Chables
Ch. de la Bavire
Ch. d'Arlevé
L. Cornu
Val de la Diosaz
Gorges de la Diosaz
Ch. de Barme
Ch. de Moede
Ch. d'Ecuelle
Rochers des Fiz
Col d'Anterne
Tête à l'Ane
L. d'Anterne
Ch. d'Anterne
Pte de Salles
Ch. de Grasse Chèvre
Vallée des Fonds
Ch. des Fonds
Ch. des Frassettes
Fardelet
Casc. du Rouget
Granges
L. de Pormenaz
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
Ch. des Planes
Ch. de Chavanne
Ch. de Pormenaz
le Mont
les Moulins
le Bouchet
Montvauthier
L'Aiguillette
Chaillonaz
Plan Bel-Achat
L. du Brévent
Plan Praz Conduit
les Barats
les Tsours
les Houches
Aig. du Plan
Aig. de Leschaux

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(p. 267), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 267; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at *Argentière*, should leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 271) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 266) and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *La Joux* (p. 271), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 268) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITIÈRE, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (hardly worth seeing; adm. ½ fr.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 268) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — To the JARDIN (p. 267) from the Montanvert (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 267) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3445′; pop. about 4000), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *d'Argentière*, *des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons;* and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent.*

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the *Mercure Suisse.* Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal, where the route to Mont Blanc (to the right) diverges from that to the Mer de Glace (to the left), rises the ***Saussure Monument,** unveiled in August, 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc, and consisting of a bronze group (by Salmson of Geneva) on a granite pedestal, representing Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 269); inscription: 'à H. B. de Saussure Chamonix reconnaissant'. Another small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The ***Montanvert,** or *Montenvers* (6303′; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier*

du Géant or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre)*, and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about 4½ M. long and ½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (¼ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after ¼ hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4880′; refreshm.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 267). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) **Hôtel du Montanvert* (R., L., & A. 4, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517′); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and lower down the *Aig. du Bochard* (8765′), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214′); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800′), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085′), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,160′); and immediately to our right tower the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,295′) and *de Blaitière* (11,595′).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The passage of the glacier (15-20 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 2½ fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (refreshmts.), skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the '*Mauvais Pas*', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. (Elderly travellers and those subject to giddiness, are to be dissuaded from attempting the Mauvais Pas.) Guides for travellers making this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Chamonix (from the Hôt. du Mauvais Pas at Lavancher, 6 fr., see below).

The **Chapeau** (5082′; Restaur., dear), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochard*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background *Mont Mallet* (13,085′) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,160′); to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,295′), *de Blaitière* (11,595′), *du Plan* (12,050′), and *du Midi* (12,605′), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,710′).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the precipices of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru,

and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel du Mauvais Pas* (p. 271). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 271). The route hence to the Flégère crosses the Arve at the inn 'à la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the beginning of the zigzag path (see below). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (see below).

The *Jardin (9145′; guide necessary, p. 265) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle;* here we take to the crevassed Mer de Glace, and ascend it for 2½-3 hrs. to the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*. We now turn to the right, ascend past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the Séracs (¾-1 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the Talèfre Glacier to the (25 min.) Jardin. This excursion makes us acqnainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficnlty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary.

The ***Flégère** (5925′; ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690′), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to (1½ M.) *Les Chables*. The direct footpath diverges to the left immediately on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures (marshy at places) to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz* (p. 271), diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (refrm.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, lunch 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.). The *View (comp. Panorama) embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by the sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte;* to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz*, *de Blaitière*, *du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening light most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floria*, from which the Aiguille de la Floria (9685′), affording a magnificent view to the W. as far as the Lake of Geneva, may be ascended, with guide, in 3 hrs. — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière may descend direct to *La Joux* (comp. p. 265; path hardly to be mistaken on the descent).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont

Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of the Dauphiné. The new bridle-path (4½ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Mola* and *Les Mossons*, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan Nachat* (4833′; refreshm.), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (6975′; Restaurant with beds, dear), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, 1¼ hr. more.

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' past the *Restaurant des Chablettes* to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6770′; Inn, dear); then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through a rocky gully (*la Cheminée*) to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Some of the iron bars fixed in the chimney to assist climbers have become loose, so that the expedition, especially the descent, is recommended only to experts. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of *Planpraz* (p. 263), which is visible from the Flégère.

To the ***Glacier des Bossons** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix 6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Praz Conduit*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left) *Les Tsours;* here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 5 min. the path to the Pierre-Pointue diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks we reach the (½ hr.) high moraine of the *Glacier des Bossons*, and cross the glacier in about ¼ hr. to the *Pavillon Foncière* (refreshm.) on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,605′) and *de Blaitière* (11,595′). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights 1 fr.). We descend by *Les Bossons* to the *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 261), and return to Chamonix by the high-road on the right bank of the Arve.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue** (6722′) is another favourite point (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). Beyond the bridge across the *Nant des Pèlerins* (½ hr.; see above) we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5205′). Then through wood and pastures to the (1¼ hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (Restaur., dear), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE. (1806 m).

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7650′), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910′) is another fine point (1¼ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands Mulets* (see below), 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary). — The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,605′; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Pierre-Pointue viâ the Pierre à l'Echelle and the *Col du Midi* (11,810′) in about 8½ hrs.; difficult. The View is very fine. The descent may be made viâ the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the Montanvert. — A pleasant way back from the Pierre-Pointue is by the **Plan de l'Aiguille** (1½ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins*. We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487′), lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053′) and the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610′). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance. We descend by the *Chalets sur le Rocher* to *Tsours* (p. 268) and (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

Mont Blanc (15,730′), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,365′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170′), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations; in 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have not unfrequently occurred on the mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the common sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 268) to the (7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,007′; *Inn* with 4 rooms; bed, L., & A. 12, B. 3, D. 6, Vin ordinaire 4½ fr.); on the second they proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900′), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2 hrs.) *Bosses du Dromadaire*, where, on the Rochers des Bosses, the *Cabane Vallot* (14,330′; 9 beds) was erected in 1890, and thence to the (1½ hr.) summit. [This may also be reached from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte* and the *Petits Mulets* in about 4 hrs.] They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). — FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 260), by the *Col de Voza* (p. 276), to the (8-10 hrs.) Cabane (12,530′; spend night), on the

S. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,710′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (p. 269) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — From Courmayeur (p. 280) about 14 hrs.: from the *Combal Lake* (p. 279) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,500′) at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise;* thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the S.W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (5 hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* and the (1½ hr.) summit. — Another route leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (8½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (11,515′) on the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 6-7 hrs.; but this route is in the middle of the day exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the Dôme du Goûter (14,210′; p. 269), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands-Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 76.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 266) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,160′; first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the **Col du Geant** (11,030′), between the *Aiguille de Saussure* (11,570′) on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,605′) on the left, with two refuge-huts and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 280) and Courmayeur. — Other Passes over the Mont Blanc range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the **Col de Triolet** (11,455′) and the **Col de Talèfre** (11,730′), both at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre;* the **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,415′), to the S. of the *Aig. de Talèfre;* the **Col des Hirondelles** (11,420′), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses;* the **Col de Miage** (11,165′), S. of the *Aig. de Miage* (13,150′; 2 hrs. below the Col, at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise*, is a refuge-hut of the Italian Alpine Club, 9840′). — *Col Dolent*, see p. 271. *Col de Trelatête*, see p. 278. — From Chamonix to Orsières over the *Col du Chardonnet* and the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz*, or over the *Col d'Argentière*, see p. 271; *Col du Tour*, see p. 275.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 263. Over the *Buet*, see p. 263.

74. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.

Road to Châtelard 4¼ hrs.; thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny 4¼ hrs., or by Salvan to Vernayaz 4 hrs. — The Martigny Road, beyond Châtelard, is narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather). Omnibus from Martigny to Chamonix or vice versâ over the Tête-Noire, 16 fr.; carriage and pair 35-40 fr. (no fixed tariff; bargain with the driver; return-carriages may sometimes be had). The drivers frequently exchange parties on the Tête-Noire; the traveller who objects to this should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends continuing his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. — From Vernayaz to Chamonix a small gig for 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (from Chamonix to Vernayaz 65 fr., changing carriages at Châtelard), to Finhaut 18 fr. and fee of 3 fr.; office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel (1½-2 fr.).

Two Roads and a Bridle-Path connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, thongh less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes. Travellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the *Arve* between *Les Chables* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 267) and (1½ M.) *Les Praz* (Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet; both moderate). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1½ M.) *Les Tines* (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 266). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (¾ M.) *Lavancher* (3848′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais Pas, 10 min. above the road, R. 2, pens. from 5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 266. About ½ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 267.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grasonet*, and (1 M.) *Les Chosalets*, cross the Arve, and reach (¾ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (3963′; *Couronne*, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′).

*Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path (guide 5, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6563′; Devouassoud's Inn); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more (guide necessary, usually to be found at the inn) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the '*Jardin*' (8805′), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — Excursions from the Pavillon de Lognan. *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′; 7 hrs. with guide) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,800′; 8 hrs. with guide), two difficult ascents. — To Orsières over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,978′; 11 hrs., with guide), difficult but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière to (4½ hrs.) the Col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière, then cross the névé of the *Glacier de Saleinaz* round the *Grande Fourche* (11,867′) to (1¼ hr.) the **Fenêtre de Saleinaz** (10,860′), and descend by the *Glacier de Trient* and the *Glacier d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (p. 287) and (6 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 287). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,548′; 12 hrs.), very difficult. The summit of the pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noire* (12,545′) and the *Aiguilles Rouges* (11,995′). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuva* to the chalets of *La Folly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 281). — To Courmayeur over the **Col Dolent** (11,960′; 14 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,565′) and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,725), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Gla-*

cier du Pré de Bar to the *Petit Ferret* (p. 281). — To the Montanvert over the Col des Grands-Montets (10,630′; 8 hrs., with guide), difficult. The summit of the pass lies between the Aiguille Verte and the Aiguille du Bochard, at the top of the steep *Glacier de la Pendant*. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (p. 271).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Trélechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (¼ hr.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4740′), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard*, or *à Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds ½ hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200′), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 263). Our road crosses the (¼ hr.) *Eau-Noire* (Cantine; to the waterfall 15 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8610′). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **Valorcine** (4232′; pop. 640), the church of which lies to the left farther on. At a (20 min.) *Cantine*, we have a final retrospect of the summit of Mont Blanc. The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. The (¼ hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (closed) stands at the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the *Barberine*, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one ½ hr. higher up. We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684′), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the small *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard*, and reach (6 min.) the Hôtel Roya du Châtelard (burned down in 1886), where the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road viâ Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (see p. 273).

From Le Châtelard to Martigny (4¼ hrs.). The road passes through a cutting in the rock and crosses the (5 min.) Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas (mauvais pas)* descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the (40 min.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Percée*. To the N.W. rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8610′); to the N.E., above the valley of Trient, appear the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 236) and *Grand-Mœveran* (p. 236). We next reach (10 min.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the **Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003′). A wooden belvedere, which we pass 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the grand gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A steep path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural

bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel requires 25-30 min. — A path leads direct from the ravine to Finhaut (see below).

The road here turns to the right into the sadly thinned forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther down. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach (1/2 hr.) the village of **Trient** (4250'; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*; *Hôt. du Glacier de Trient*, mediocre), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 275). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,585') with the fine *Glacier de Trient* (p. 274).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the (40 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known as **Col de la Forclaz** (4997'; two inns, see p. 274). The view hence is limited, but 1/2 hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in 2 1/4 hrs. by the road (p. 274), or in 1 1/2 hr. by the steep old path.

From Le Châtelard to Vernayaz (4 hrs.). The narrow road ascends from the Hôt. Royal (p. 272) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (see above), the Glacier de Trient (p. 274), and the Aiguille du Tour, it next reaches (3/4 hr.) **Finhaut**, or *Fins-Hauts* (4060'; **Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*, *Pens.-Restaurant du Montblanc*, *Pens. de la Croix Fédérale*, all three unpretending and good), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way, to the *Pont Mystérieux* and the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 272).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (1/4 hr.) a Cantine (continuous fine view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads along the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3260'), to the (1 hr.) **Gorges du Trième* (restaur. at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to (1/2 hr.) **Salvan** (3035'; **Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Trième*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3, D. 3, B. 1 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.; **Union*, moderate). Engl. Church Service in summer.

To the **Cascade du Dalley**, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 237). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc. may be obtained from the *Mayens de la Creuse* (5790'; 2 1/2 hrs., with guide), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — The Luisin (9140'; 6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the *Alp* and *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960'), affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern. Descent in 5 hrs.,

by *Salanfe* and *Van* (p. 248). — The ascent of the Dent du Midi (10,695′; 8 hrs. with guide), a difficult but attractive expedition, leads viâ *Les Granges* and *Van d'en Haut* to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Salanfe* (6215′; night quarters), whence the summit is reached in 5 hrs. viâ the *Col de Clusanfe*, where our route is joined by that from Champéry (p. 247).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut-trees and crossing the stream about 50 times, descends the steep slopes in thirty windings to (¾ hr.; up 1½ hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 237).

Pedestrians have an agreeable alternative to the road viâ Salvan in the so-called 'Nouveau Chemin', which leads on the right bank of the Trient from Vernayaz to the Tête-Noire (3 hrs.; guide advisable for inexperienced travellers). A path, beginning immediately above the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 237), ascends the cliffs in zigzags to the (½ hr.) chalets of *Gueuroz* (2200′; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes), and continues through beech-woods to (¼ hr.) *La Tuillat*, whence a footpath runs through the ravine of the Trient to Salvan in 1¼ hr. The path now mounts steeply to (¾ hr.) the prettily situated *La Crête* (3385′; simple fare), and then keeps along the level viâ *Plan à Jeur* to (1 hr.) *L'Itroz* (3880′), lying high above the junction of the Trient and Eau-Noire. We descend to the left into the valley of the Trient, cross the stream by a timber-bridge, and ascend once more to the road, which we strike a little above the (¾ hr.) *Tête-Noire Hôtel* (p. 272).

75. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6, thence to Chamonix 4 hours. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Carriages, see p. 270. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by carr. by arrangement with the hotel-porters (comp. p. 270). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unfit for riding. Several inns and cantines on the route.

Martigny, see p. 237. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 238) to the (1½ M.) *Drance Bridge* (1640′), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, through vineyards, orchards, and meadows, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off: 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 35 min. *Sergnieux* (3820′); ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997′; *Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Restaurant Fougère*, 2 min. farther on, moderate), 3½ hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, lately damaged in several places, leads to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier de Trient (lower end 5560′), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about ½ hr.'s climb up the left side). Over the *Col des Ecandies* (8800′) to *Champex*, 5½-6 hrs., with guide, see p. 287. — *Mont d'Arpille* (6830′), ascended in 1½ hr. from the C. de la Forclaz, see p. 238.

After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 273), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 273). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to

the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *natare*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (¼ hr.) a cantine and (¼ hr.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (6660′), and (½ hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7225′; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; and also of the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer View is obtained from *La Balme* (7590′), the second eminence to the right, with a wooden cross, about ¼ hr. to the N.W. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677′), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (1 hr., with guide). A cross ¼ hr. below the inn on the path to Martigny is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent without a guide.

From the Col de Balme to the Tête-Noire (2½ hrs.; no guide required in fine weather), fatiguing but interesting, and recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. The views are less striking in the reverse direction. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned eminence with the cross, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible, to the right of which the path re-appears. The chalets of *Catogne* (6570′) are left to the right as we descend. The path next crosses the stream, and descends abruptly along the right bank to a lower plateau of the mountain, then bends to the N.E., and reaches (40 min.) the chalets of *Grangettes*. Beside the most northerly chalet, beyond the stream, are two boulders, conspicuous by their light colour, between which the path descends to the N., steep and stony at places, but henceforward easily traced, to the scattered chalets of *Les Jeurs* and (1¼ hr.) the *Tête-Noire* (p. 272).

From the Col de Balme to Orsières over the **Col du Tour** (10,990′), 11-12 hrs. with guide, a fatiguing route, suited only for adepts. The route skirts the cliffs of the *Grands Autannes* to the *Glacier du Tour*, over which it leads to the pass, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,605′) and the *Petite Fourche* (11,605; both ascended from the pass; fine views). The descent is made viâ the *Glacier de Trient* and the *Glacier d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny*, and thence to *Som la Proz* and *Orsières* (p. 287).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows

the *Arve* (p. 265), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass (3/4 hr.) a heap of stones, and (1/4 hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach (1/4 hr.) *Le Tour* (4695′), to the left of which is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. Carriage-road hence to Chamonix (7 3/4 M.). The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carr. from Tour to Chamonix with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible.) About 1/2 M. beyond Tour we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (1/4 M.) *Argentière* (p. 271; from the Col de Balme to Chamonix a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5-5 1/2 hrs.).

76. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.

Bridle-Path. Three days: 1st, to Contamines 5 3/4 hrs. (or to Nant-Borant, best night quarters, 7 1/4 hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borant, 5 1/2 hrs. viâ the Col des Fours, or 6 1/2 hrs. viâ Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 8 1/2 hrs. — Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Nant-Borant in one day. Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre Dame de la Gorge, in which case Mottets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable for others, especially over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmaycur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The **Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret; good walkers proceed from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt. It is advisable to have a passport on this expedition as both the Italian and French customhouse officers now ask for some proof of the traveller's identity.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 261) from Chamonix to (3 1/2 M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left at a large iron cross and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to (3/4 M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. A few paces beyond the church, and on the other side of the brook (guide-post), a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the (1/2 hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947′), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter), and the valley of the Arve.

Another path (easier at first, but disagrecable after rain) diverges by a cross 18 min. beyond Les Houches, and ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the Col de Voza (5495′; Inn closed; simple refreshments in the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926′) and the *Prarion* (p. 261), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue.

We may descend either on the right bank of the stream by *Bionnassay* to Contamines, or by a better and shorter route on the slopes to the left to the undermentioned bridge over the Bionnassay, where we join the route from the Pavillon de Bellevue, and thence along the left bank.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,360′, rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* below the chalets near the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley to (1¼ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont-Joli* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (8825′) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. du Tricot*, *de Trelatête*, etc.). At (18 min.) *La Villette* the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 260), which we follow to the left. The road crosses the brook descending from the *Glacier de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse* (to the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the conspicuous church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*). The road then ascends high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *Champelet* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-*sur-St. Gervais* (3927′; *Union*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 2 fr.; *Hôtel du Bonhomme*), a large village with a handsome church.

The **Mont Joli** (8290′) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trelatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trelatête to Nant-Borant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines over the *Col Joli* to *Beaufort*, see p. 256.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and (½ hr.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. *Chalets of* **Nant-Borant** (4780′; **Inn*, R. 2½-3 3, D. 2½ fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the fall of the *Glacier de Trelatête* and the *Col de Béranger* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguilles de Varens (p. 260).

From Nant-Borant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne in 7 hrs. by the **Col du Mont Tondu**, or *Col du Glacier* (9204′); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borant the path ascends to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trelatête* (6483′; Inn, well spoken of), which overlooks the *Trelatête Glacier*, and mounts the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tondu* (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to *Mottets* (p. 279), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers*

to the Col de la Seigne (p. 279). — Over the **Col de Trelatête** (11,424′), immediately S. of the Aiguille de Trelatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 279), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627′), a poor inn, situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapieux 8-10, Mottets 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see below). Mule from Nant-Borant to the Croix 8 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (1/2 hr.) *Plan Jovet* (6437′) with a few chalets. (To Mottets over the Col d'Enclaves, see p. 279.) On the (1/2 hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543′) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680′). On the opposite side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gittaz* and to *Beaufort* (p. 256) in 3 1/2 hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the Tarentaise, but uninteresting. Guide to La Gittaz advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* and *de la Bonnefemme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), passing an excellent spring (good resting-place), and next reach (40 min.) the **Croix du Bonhomme** (8153′), with a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the beautiful snow-peak of *Mont Pourri* (12,425′). Here the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones, to (1 3/4 hr.) —

Les Chapieux or *Chapiu* (4950′; *Soleil*, well spoken of; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1 3/4 hr. below Mottets (p. 279).

From Chapieux to Pré-St. Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg-St. Maurice* (p. 282), at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of *Le Crey* and *Bonneval*, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. From *Bourg-St. Maurice* to *Pré-St. Didier*, see p. 282.

The direct route to Mottets (2 1/2 hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, indicated by posts and rarely free from snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8892′), to the right of which rises the *Pointe des Fours* (20 min.), a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus, and over pastures to (1 1/4 hr.) a group of chalets (6573′) and the (20 min.) huts of *Les Glaciers*, where the path from Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840′), and ascend the left bank to (20 min.) the two houses of —

Mottets (6227′, *Veuve Fort's Inn*, dear; mule to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N. rises the *Aiguille du Glacier* (12,520′), with the extensive *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Contamines*, see p. 277. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borant; shorter, but trying) is from the *Plan Jovet* (p. 278), past the small lake of that name, and over the *Col d'Enclaves* (8812′), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves.

A bridle-path, well constructed at places, ascends hence in zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8240′), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the ***Allée Blanche,** an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N.W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. du Glacier* (12,523′) and *Aig. de Trelatête* (12,900′); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Rocher du Montblanc*, near which is the *Mont Maudit;* farther on, to the left of the *Aig. d'Estelette*, towers the bold and isolated *Aig. Blanche de Péteret* (13,490′), ascended for the first time in 1885 by Mr. Seymour King. Farther to the right, in the distance, rise the peaks of the Great St. Bernard, *Mt. Velan*, *Grand Combin*, etc. In the valley lies the green Lac de Combal. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the (½ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7232′; occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135′), at the end of a level plateau. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and descend to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which (¾ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365′), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The Miage Glacier is not visible.) After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val di Veni*, expands. The *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420′), about 5 min. farther on, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (¾ hr.) the *Chalet de Pertud* (4945′, on the left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre-Dame-de-Guérison*, a little below the exit from the wood, which has suffered from avalanches, we have a comprehensive view of the Brenva glacier; on the left is the Aiguille de Péteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (p. 280) and the tooth-shaped *Dent du Géant*. By the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Guérison* or *du Berrier* (4710′), a few minutes farther, the path rounds an

angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* (see below) to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (1/2 hr.) we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-blanc*, and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *Hôtel Royal, *Angelo, in both R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3½, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Union; *Mont Blanc, ½ M. to the N. of the village, R. & A. 2½, D., incl. wine, 4 fr. — *Café du Montblanc.* — Diligence to Aosta, see p. 282; one-horse carriage to Aosta 15, two-horse 25 fr. (return vehicles cheaper). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 263). *Emile* and *Joseph Rey*, *Séraphin Henry*, *L.* and *Julien Proment*, *G. Petigax*, *J. M. Lanier*, *J. Gadin*, *Al. Berthod*, *P. Puchoz*, *J.* and *L. Croux*, and *P. Revel* are recommended.

Courmayeur (3963′), a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chetif* (7685′), but is seen from the Pré-St. Didier road, ½ M. to the S. — From the hamlet of *Dollone*, opposite Courmayeur at the base of Mont Chetif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the *Jorasses* and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (½ hr.). A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dollone to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Chécouri* (6397′), on the S.W. side of the Mont Chetif (see above), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may return by the Allée Blanche, see p. 279.

The *Mont de Saxe (7734′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by *La Saxe* (see above) and *Le Villair*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6670′) and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets de Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The *Crammont* (9080′), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is more conveniently ascended from Pré-St. Didier (see p. 281).

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 270), 14-15 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion (bridle-path, 3 hrs.) to the **Pavillon du Mont Fréty** (7130′; small Inn; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,033′; two refuge-huts), with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of 3½ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). — Ascent of *Mont Blanc* (16 hrs. from Courmayeur), see p. 269.

From Courmayeur to Martigny over the Col Ferret (14 hrs.), bridle-path (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From *La Saxe* (see above) we follow the left bank of the *Dora* to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Pompaillère* (leaving the village of Entrèves on the left); we then cross the *Doire du Val Ferret*, and ascend on its right bank. By the (1 hr.) chalets of *Praz-Sec* (5336′) we again cross the stream. (The path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocks of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow **Val Ferret**, passing the poor huts of *La Vachey* (5382′), *Féraché* (5795′), *Gruetta* (5782′), and *Sagivan* (6370′); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Mont Rouge* is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the C. A. I.). The last chalets are those of (2½ hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6756′; refrm.), at the base of the glacier of that name, which descends from *Mont Grapillon* or *Mont Dolent* (12,565′). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the

(1½ hr.) **Col Ferret**, or *Col de la Peulaz* (8323′), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers (de Triolet, etc.), of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [Another pass, called the *Pas de Grapillon* or *Col du Petit Ferret* (8173′), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6843′), below which we cross the *Drance* and (½ hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4-4½ hrs.; comp. p. 290). The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) *Chalets de Ferret* (5566′; cabaret, with a few beds, clean and moderate), and through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* or *Ferrex* to (½ hr.) *La Folly* (5240′; with the *Glacier de la Neuva* above it, on the left). Then (½ hr.) *La Seiloz* (cabaret), (1¼ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (where we reach the road), *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and (1¼ hr). *Orsières* (p. 287).

77. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea.

62½ M. From Courmayeur to (21 M.) *Aosta*, an Omnibus (6 fr.) plies thrice a day in summer in 4 hrs. (in the reverse direction 5 hrs.), starting (1890) at 6 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m., returning from Aosta at 6 and 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. From Aosta to (41½ M.) *Ivrea*, Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). The railway, a fine example of engineering enterprise, traverses a highly picturesque district.

Courmayeur, see p. 280. — The road to Aosta (21 M.; 7 hrs. walking, not recommended) winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Walkers will prefer the old road, with fine views, on the hillside to the left, descending to the new road below Pré-St. Didier.) Passing (2¼ M.) *Palesieux*, we cross the *Doire* to (¾ M.) **Pré-St. Didier** (3280′; **Hôt. de l'Univers; Restaurant de Londres*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (¼ M. lower) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jos. Barmaz*, *F. Brunod*, and others). The ascent of the **Mont Crammont** (9080′; 3½ hrs.) is highly interesting. Following the St. Bernard road to the first tunnel (shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Chanton* (5976′), whence we reach the summit in 2½ hrs. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. Five min. below the top is the *Pavillon De Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. Another route (bridle-path) diverges to the right from the St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré-St. Didier, joining the above route before the final ascent. Experts may dispense with a guide.

To Bourg-St. Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 22 M., a route preferred by some to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 279). The fine new road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* viâ *La Balme* to (2 hrs.) *La Thuile* (4726′; two small Inns), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (11,434′), which may be ascended hence (2 hrs. to the S. are the beautiful *Rutor waterfalls), to (1¼ hr.) *Pont Serrand* (5415′), past the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740′), to the (¾ hr.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7176′). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, about ¼ hr. beyond the summit, and near a **Hospice* (7060′) affording good accommodation. [The *Mt. Valaisan* (9453′), 3½ hrs. to the S.E., the *Mt. Belvedère* (8665′), 1½ hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605′), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (*La Taren-*

taise) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to *St. Germain*, *Séez*, and (9 M.) **Bourg-St. Maurice** (2805′; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, poor), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise* (p. 256).

From Bourg-St. Maurice to *Chapieux*, see p. 278; to *Tignes* (*Aig. de la Grande-Sassière*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Below Pré-St. Didier we again cross the Doire (grand retrospective view of Mont Blanc, which continues visible as far as Avise), follow the lofty slope for some distance, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018′). On the hill to the left of (2¼ M.) **Morgex** (3017′; *Angelo*) is the picturesque ruined château of *Châtelar* (3840′); farther on is *La Salle* with the ruins of a castle. On the right bank is the pretty waterfall of *Derby* in several leaps. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (4½ M.) *Pont d'Equilive* (2570′) and leads through a wild defile *(Pierre Taillée)* to *Ruinaz* (2580′; Croix, poor). Opposite lies *Avise*, with a ruined castle and an ancient church. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of (2¼ M.) **Liverogne** (2390′; *Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche* and soon see the first chestnuttrees. Behind us is the snowy *Rutor* (11,434′); to the left is the church of *St. Nicolas* (3922′), on a precipitous rock. Beyond (¾ M.) *Arvier* we descend rapidly and cross the *Savaranche;* to the right, on the hill, are the château and church of *Introd.* Then (2½ M.) **Villeneuve** (2296′; *Cervo*, poor), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of *Argent* on a lofty rock.

We next ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective view of the three-peaked Rutor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre* (2168′), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymavilles*, with iron-foundries and the château of Count Castiglione with its four towers. The road passes the handsome château of *Sarre* (2154′), and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (6 M.) —

24 M. **Aosta.** — *Hôtel Royal Victoria, at the station, R., L., & A. 4¾ fr.; Hôt. du Montblanc, to the W. of the town, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Albergo Lanier, in the Hôtel de Ville in the principal piazza, moderate; Corona, opposite the last. — *Caffè Nazionale*, in the Hôtel de Ville; beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Rail. Restaurant*, poor. — One-horse carriage to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 280 (office in the market place, also R., 3 fr. incl. L. & A.); to St. Rémy, see p. 291.

Aosta (1913′; pop. 7760), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Doire* or *Dora Baltea*. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, enclosing a rectangle, 790 yds. long

by 650 yds. broad, still exist throughout their entire circuit; while on the S.W. side the flagged top and cornice are still intact. The walls of the ancient *Theatre* and the arcades of the *Amphitheatre* may be seen from the market-place, rising above the modern houses.

The principal street, running eastwards, passes through the ancient *Porta Prætoria to the (1/4 M.) *Triumphal Arch of Augustus, with ten Corinthian pilasters, and then crosses the Buthier, which has deserted its ancient channel, to the imposing arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

The church of St. Ours, the ancient crypt of which is supported by Roman columns, is situated in the suburb; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. Adjacent are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent); and immediately beside the church is a 12th cent. *Tower*, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. — The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same square, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta ornamentation, and an octagonal tower. The wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior are interesting.

The Cathedral, dating in its present form from the 14th cent., has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and some early Renaissance carved stalls. The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent. respectively, a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting dating from the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the emperor Honorius.

Beside the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.) in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death; and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's tales), in which a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791) suffered.

Between the railway station and the town stands a bronze *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II., by Tortone, in hunting dress, on a lofty rock pedestal. — The natives of the town are sadly afflicted with cretinism.

Excursions. The **Becca di Nona** (10,305'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide, 12 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable night-quarters at the Comboé Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and ascends somewhat rapidly to the village of *Charvensod* (2446'; guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of *St. Grat* (5815') and the *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7298') to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Alp Comboé* (6960'), in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona; hence by a zigzag path in 2 1/2 hrs. more to the summit. A few yards below the top is the *Capanna Budden* of the I. A. C. Superb *View (Panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and the Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. [The *Signal Sismonda* (7698'), to the S., 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, commands an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] — We may, for variety, in descending from the Becca, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

The **Mont Emilius** (11,673′) may be ascended by experts from Comboé in 4½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.). We follow the Col d'Arbole route (pass to *Cogne*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200′), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier lake. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

The **Mont Fallère** (10,045′) may be ascended from Aosta in 7 hrs., by a new bridle-path, viâ *Ville-sur-Sarre* (guide, not indispensable, 10 fr.). From the top, we enjoy a splendid view of the entire Pennine and Graian chains. About ¼ hr. below the top is the *Capanna Regina Margherita* of the I. A. C.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 321) an interesting but fatiguing route leads through the *Val Pellina*, and over the **Col de Valpelline** (11,685′), in two days: to the chalets of *Pra-Rayé* (p. 313) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300′), and down the *Stock*, and *Zmutt* glaciers to (10-12 hrs.) *Zermatt* (comp. p. 325). — From Bionaz (p. 313), 3 hrs. above Valpelline and 5 hrs. from Aosta, the **Mont Luseney** (11,500′), which commands a grand view, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (difficult, for experts only). — Several passes lead from the Valpellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy* (see below): from Oyace (p. 313) or Bionaz over the *Col de Vessona* (about 8950′), easy and attractive; from Bionaz over the *Colle Montagnaia* (9643′), easy; from Pra-Rayé over the *Col de Livournea* (9643′), laborious.

From Aosta to *Evolena* over the *Col de Collon*, see p. 313; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes*, p. 292; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, R. 78.

From Aosta to *Cogne (Graian Alps)* see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Leaving Aosta the RAILWAY crosses the *Buthier* and the *Bagnère*, and approaches the *Dora*, the course of which is here interrupted by numerous islands. As we look back we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Velan, and to the W. the Rutor (see p. 282). Shortly before reaching the station of (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′) we see the château of *Quart* (2486′) on a hill to the left. The train now crosses the Dora, but beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it returns to the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of *Plou*. Near (8 M.) *Nus* (1755′), with its ruined castle, the *Val St. Barthélemy*, from which various passes lead to the Valpellina (see above), opens on the N. The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appears the picturesque château of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva*. We now intersect near *Diemoz* a large deposit of débris by a viaduct 100 yds. long, and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1623′), noted for its wine, where we command for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor.

The valley now contracts; the railway runs between the river and the cliffs, traversing two tunnels and a deep cutting through a deposit of débris, and crosses the *Matmoire* or *Marmòre* descending from the Valtournanche. 15½ M. **Châtillon** (1805′; *Hôt. de Londres; Hôt. de l'Ange*), the district capital, with 2992 inhab., and a castle of the ancient counts of Challant, is beautifully situated, 1 M. above the station (1480′), at the mouth of the *Valtournanche*. The deep wooded gorge of the Matmoire, which

is picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing single-arched bridge. — To *Valtournanche* and over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 87.

From Châtillon the railway continues along the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, also once belonging to the Challant family. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1415′), the station for the village of the same name (1885′; **Lion d'Or; Corona*), situated 1 M. to the left, at the foot of *Mt. Zerbion* (8924′), and containing a mineral spring with baths (*Hydropathic). We next enter the ***Montjovet Defile**, the most striking part of the entire journey; a series of tunnels, separated by massive retaining and sheltering walls, follow each other in the narrow rocky gorge, while far below the foaming Dora descends in cascades. The exit of the pass is commanded by the ruined castle of *Montjovet* or *St. Germain* high up on the left. An imposing viaduct here spans the Dora, and the train enters a tunnel. Beyond (20 M.) the station of *Montjovet*, the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards begin to appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Farther on we see on the slopes the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Chalame*, watered by a stream, which in times of flood has scattered stones far and wide over the valley of the Dora. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

23½ M. **Verrès** (1280′). The village of that name (1100 inhab.; *Italia; Ecu de France*), with an ancient château ('Rocca') of the counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, at the mouth of the *Val de Challant* (p. 336). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has also an interesting château of the same family. To the N.E., between the valleys of Challant and Gressoney, appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Viou* (9370′).

25½ M. *Arnaz*, with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit, and at *Campagnola* crosses to the right bank of the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right the *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero*, with its picturesque rocky summits; to the N.W., in the background of the Dora valley, the *Mont Luseney* (p. 284). On a steep crag on the left bank of the Dora rises ***Fort Bard** (1282′), captured in 1052 after a long siege by Duke Amadeus of Savoy, and in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, gallantly defended by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken.

The railway crosses the river and passes under the fortress by means of a tunnel, 650 yds. long. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (29½ M.) *Donnas* (Rosa), prettily situated, and over the wild *Lys* torrent in a broad valley surrounded by imposing mountains to (31 M.) **Pont St. Martin**, the station for the village of the same name (1005′; **Rosa Rossa; Cavallo Bianco*), in a highly picturesque situation, at the mouth of the deep and narrow *Valley of*

Gressoney (p. 336), with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the *Lys* (Ital. *Lesa*).

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, surrounded by vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, at the foot of the *Becco delle Steje* (9184′); on the left bank is the ruin of *Cesnola*. 35 M. *Tavagnasco;* the village lies to the right. Opposite at the foot of the *Colma di Monbaron* (7773′) is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone*. The lower terraces of the hills enclosing the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines, higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Terrassa* and *S. Germano*, with ruined castles, and reach (37½ M.) **Borgofranco** (924′), with an arsenical spring, prettily situated 1¼ M. from the station.

The mountains now recede and the valley expands. 39 M. *Montalto-Dora*, with a striking and well-preserved ruined castle. The train enters a tunnel (1¼ M. long) under the hill of Ivrea, crosses the Dora, and stops at (41½ M.) **Ivrea** (768′; *Scudo di Francia; Universo; Corona d'Italia*), a town with 10,413 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora, with an ancient castle, several lofty round towers, and numerous churches. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

78. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

16½ hrs. From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 5½ hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 9 hrs.); road to (23 M.) the Cantine de Proz (p. 288), thence to (4 hrs.) St. Rémy bridle-path (road under construction); road again to Aosta (13 M.). Guide quite unnecessary. As the ascent to (12 M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg-St. Pierre, then walk to St. Rémy, and drive from St. Rémy to Aosta, and so accomplish the journey in one day. *Diligence* daily from Martigny (station) to (13 M.) Orsières in 3¾ hrs. (back, in the afternoon, in 2¼ hrs.; 3 fr. 25 c.). *One-horse carr.* to Orsières 15, two-borse 20, Bourg-St. Pierre 25 or 40, Cantine de Proz 30 or 45 fr.; if the horses are ridden from the Cantine de Proz to the Hospice, one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, two-horse carr. for 4 pers. 60 fr. — Chars-à-bancs and saddle-mules are generally to be had at the Cantine: *Mule* to the hospice 5, from Liddes 8 fr. and fee; from Bourg-St. Pierre to St. Rémy 15 fr. — *One-horse carr.* from St. Rémy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Rémy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.). Omnibus from Aosta to St. Rémy daily in 4 hrs. (6 fr.), returning in 3 hrs.

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return through the Val Ferret (p. 290).

Martigny, see p. 237. Beyond *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 238) we cross the (1½ M.) *Drance*, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix diverges to the right (p. 274). The St. Bernard road leads through

the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* and *Le Borgeau*, to (3 M.) *Les Valettes* (1978′; Restaur. des Gorges du Durnant).

***Gorges du Durnant** (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery 880 yds. in length; (adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle-path to Champex (see below). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888′, see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in ½ hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (¾ M.) *Bovernier* (2037′) the Drance traverses a wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (1½ M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362′), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock was caused here by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 292). At (1½ M.) **Sembrancher** (2330′; Inn) the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 292). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8460′).

From Martigny to Sembrancher, over the **Mont Chemin**, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786′), leads to the right past iron-mines to *Vence* (3701′), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

From Sembrancher to Saxon over the *Pas du Lens* (5446′), 5 hrs., a bridle-path. — The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 238).

12 M. **Orsières** (2894′; *Hôt. des Alpes*), 4 M. farther, at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 281), has a curious old tower.

From Martigny to Orsières by the Val Champex (5½ hrs.), bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the high-road. Road to (4½ M.) *Les Valettes*, see above. Here we diverge to the right (or we may go through the Gorges du Durnant), and ascend gradually through pastures and wood, by *Lombard* (see above), *Crettet*, and *Les Grangettes* to (2½ hrs.) the village of *Champex* (4495′). Thence across the pass (4900′) to the (½ hr.) small **Lac de Champex** (4807′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Pens. Crettet; Pens. Biselx*; all plain and inexpensive), visited as a summer-resort, whence we descend to the left by *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières*. — From Champex an ascent of 3½ hrs. through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the **Col des Ecandies** (*Fenêtre d'Arpette*, 8800′), affording a magnificent survey of the *Glacier de Trient* (p. 274), one of the finest views of the kind in Switzerland. The descent may be made by the right side of the glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 274).

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 280. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see pp. 271, 275. — The **Cabane d'Orny** (8835′) may be reached from Orsières in 6 hrs. (with guide). Very interesting, and without difficulty or danger, thence to ascend the *Glacier d'Orny* to the 'névé' of the *Glacier de Trient* (p. 274) and the (3 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,860′); fine view (thence to the *Col du Chardonnet* and to *Logna*n, see p. 271). Over the *Col du Tour* to the *Col de Balme*, see p. 275. — Guides, *Henri Copt, Fr. Biselx*, and others.

The ascent of ***Mont Brûlé** (8450′; 4½ hrs., with guide, 6 fr.) from Orsières is an easy and attractive expedition. The view from the top embraces the entire chain of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground are the Dent du Midi, the Orny and Trient chain, the Grand Combin, etc. The ascent may also be conveniently made from Liddes (p. 288; 4 hrs.) or Chable (p. 292; 5 hrs.). — To Chable viâ the *Col de Sexblanc* (7 hrs.), interesting, see p. 292.

The road crosses the Drance, which is seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Velan* (p. 289), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800′) and *Rive Haute* (4010′) the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (4¾ M.) —

16¾ M. **Liddes** (4390′; **Union; Angleterre;* mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403′) and the *Maisons-Blanches* (12,137′). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne*. At *Allèves* we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, pass the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Lorette* on the left, and reach (3¼ M.) —

20 M. **Bourg-St. Pierre**, or *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358′; **Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th century. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.) Some traces of old fortifications, with an ancient gateway, are to be seen on the S. side of the village. On a hill to the left of the road is the new *Botanical Garden* '*Linnaea*', laid out in 1889 by the Jardin Alpin of Geneva and always accessible (key at the 'Déjeuner de Napoléon'; keeper the guide Jules Balley).

Excursions. (Good guides, *Dan.*, *Enan.*, *Jules Balley*, and *Michel Genoud*.) The *Tête de Bois* (2½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.; mules also) commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below.

A good path leads through the interesting **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to a fine waterfall and to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190′), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, and (r.) that of *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240′) or the *Col du Sonadon* (11,447′) to the Val de Bagnes (p. 292), or the *Col du Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213′) to the Val Ollomont (p. 294). — The **Grand Combin** (14,163′) may be ascended from the Chalets d'Amont by the *Col des Maisons Blanches*, or better by the *Glacier du Sonadon*, in 8-9 hrs. (grand, but difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Ascent easier from the *Cabane de Panossière* (comp. p. 292).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. Fine scenery; several falls of the Drance. At the (3 M.) **Cantine de Proz** (5982′), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*, the highest pasture in the valley, the road ends. To the E. rises the snow-clad *Mont Velan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines.

Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Rhône
Riddes
Saillon
Saxon
Charrat
Fully
Mazembro
Chataignier
Collonges
Dorenaz
Vernayaz
Branson
la Bâtiaz
LA VILLE MARTIGNY
le Bourg
Ravoir
Levron
Vollèges
Venge
Chable
Sembrancher
Verbier
la Ville
Pierre à voir
Isérable
Dent de Nendaz
Bec de la Montau
Mt. Gelé
Mt. de Sion
Bec des Etagnes
Mt. Fort
Bec des Roxes
Metailler
V. de Cleuson
Hérémence
Useigne
St. Martin
Evolène
Haudères
Val d'Hérens
Val d'Hérémence
Mt. de la Blava
Gd. de Vouasson
la Rousselette
Mt. Dolin
Col de Riedmatten
Val de Dix
la Salle
Col du Crêt
Mt. Pleureur
Bec de Sery
Val de Bagnes
Bec du Midi
Mt. Rogneux
Mt. Brulé
Mt. Catogne
Orsières
Som-la-Proz
Liddes
Champdonne
le Chatelet
Praz de Fort
V. d'Arpette
le Clocher
Lourtier
Champsec
Granges Neuves
Mt. Blanc de Seilon
Col de Seilon
Pigne d'Arolla
la Serpentine
Col de Chermontane
Tournelon blanc
Mérignier
Gd. Combin de Corbassière
Gl. de Saleinaz

AOSTE
Bourg St. Pierre
Gd. Combin
Maison-Blanche
Tour de Boussine
Gl. du Mont Durand
Glacier d'Otemma
Glacier de Breney
Col de la Reuse d'Arolla
Col de Collon
Mt. Dolent
Gl. du Mt. Dolent
Gl. de Triolet
Col Ferret
Col de Banderrey
Les Planards
Mt. Tillier
le Mourin
le Pey
Champlong
Mt. Velan
Mt. Capucin
Mt. Gelé
Mt. de la Balme
Mt. Faudery
Mt. Avril
Tête de Ry
Pic de Menouve
Babilone
Tête de Chenaille
Chenalette
Gd. Sollaz
Mt. Fallet
Combe de Flassin
Combe des Bosses
Grand St. Bernard
St. Remy
S. Oyen
Etroubles
Allein
Douves
Gignod
Roysan
Valpelline
Oyace
Ollomont
Bionaz
Bec Luseney
Bec d'Arbien
Mt. Morion
Mt. Pisonet
Mt. Faroma
Col de S. Barthelemy
Mt. Chatalaixena
Mt. Mari
Combe de Pessa
S. Barthelemy
S. Christophe
Quart
Nus
Fenis
S. Marcel
Brissogne
Pollein
Charvensod
Gressan
Jovençan
Sarre
S. Nicolas
Morgex
la Salle
Derby
Col de la Serena
Combe de Vertosan
Combe de Planaval
Combe de Chambave
Mt. Fapie
la Gde. Rossère
Doire
Val d'Aoste
1:250000
Kilometres
Engl. Miles

For the ascent of ***Mont Velan** (12,353'; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; for experts only; guide 25 fr.), the starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (see p. 288; ascent rather longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: N., as far as the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc; to the N.E. the Grand Combin.

The BRIDLE-PATH ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the *Plan de Proz* to (20 min.) the *Cantine d'en Haut*, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and reaches the (1¼ hr.) *Hospitalet* (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley, across the stream, to the right. It next (20 min.) crosses the Drance by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the (¼ hr.) *Pont Tronchet* (7457'), and leads through the dreary *Grande Combe* to the (½ hr.) **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8120'), situated on the pass, and consisting of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and the rooms for travellers, the other and smaller *(Hôtel de St. Louis)* is a refuge in case of fire; and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('tronçon des aumônes, in the church, near the centre of the left wall), *less* than they would have paid at a hotel.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 257) founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants *(maroniers)*, whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 299); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. Next to the fourth Cantoniera S. Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 418) St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what

would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (see below), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 288). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus (p. 291) after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. Relief by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake to the W. of the monastery is sometimes coated with ice even on summer mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants. — Towards the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Velan*, adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210').

The ***Chenaletta** (9476'; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice; the **Pointe des Lacerandes** (*Pic de Dronaz*; 9676'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide; trying), to the N.W.; and the **Mont Mort** (9403'), 1½ hr. to the S.E., all command magnificent views of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the Mont Velan and Grand-Combin are quite near.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; with guide), recommended as a return-route to persons visiting the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the Vacherie (p. 291) the (20 min.) bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right, to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (8856'; fine view). It descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and (1 hr.) *Ferret* (5566'), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 281). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col

Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Drance, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col de Fenêtre. until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of 1/2 hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 280; from the Hospice to the Col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with several chalets, and the *Cantine* (7270′), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre* (9515′). A shorter footpath, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the bridle-path here. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) **St. Rémy** (5353′; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*), the first Italian village, where the road begins. The first house on the right is the custom-house. Mule and attendant to the Hospice 4 1/2 fr.

FROM ST. RÉMY TO COURMAYEUR over the **Col de la Sérena** (7580′), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret, preferable, see p. 290.)

The deep and narrow *Val des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (2 1/4 M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′), and becomes richer at (1 1/2 M.) **Etroubles** (4198′; *Croix Blanche; National*). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allein*. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz* (4050′), a hamlet; (1 1/2 M.) *La Cluse* (3942′), a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long *Valpellina*, with the snow-clad *Mont Collon* (p. 313) in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Velan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (1 1/2 M.) **Gignod** (3260′), with a square tower of the 14th cent., most picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the Valpellina from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline*.

The scenery now assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9230′). Beyond (2 1/4 M.) **Signayes**, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Rutor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius;* to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa.

1 1/2 M. *Aosta*, see p. 282.

79. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes.

Comp. Map, p. 288.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin about 8¼ hrs. (Sembrancher 2¾, Chable 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Mauvoisin 2½ hrs.). To Lourtier a good road (one-horse carr. 18 fr.); thence a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre (guide 18 fr.; *Séraphin* and *Justin Bessard; F. Besse; Maur.-Ant. Troillet*, and others at Chable) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane, 2¾ hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 1½, Valpellina 4, Aosta 2 hrs. Good carriage-road from Valpellina to Aosta.

From Martigny to (8 M.) *Sembrancher*, see p. 287. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the *Drance*, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (4½ M.) **Chable** (2743′; **Hôt. du Giétroz*, moderate; *Hôt. du Grand-Combin*, mediocre), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,727′); to the left *Mont Pleureur* (12,155′) and the *Glacier de Giétroz*.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; comp. p. 238). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450′) in 5 hrs., viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille* (comp. p. 287). — To *Orsières* or *Liddes* (pp. 287, 288), over the **Col. de Sexblanc** (about 7380′) in 7 hrs., attracttive and not difficult (guide convenient). Fine view of Mont Blanc from the top of the pass. — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Riddes*, see p. 295.

We now follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and (2½ M.) *Champsec* (2966′). Here we cross the Drance and ascend to (½ hr.) *Lourtier* (3657′; rustic inn), where the road ends. Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the Drance forms several falls; at (1 hr.) *Granges Neuves* it receives a large contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*. Then (20 min.) **Fionney** (4910′; *Hôt.-Pens. Besse; Hôt.-Pens. Canon*).

To the **Cabane de Panossière** (8900′) a most interesting excursion (from Fionney, by the *Corbassière Alp*, in 4½ hrs., with guide; from Mauvoisin, over the *Col de Plangolin* or *Col des Otanes*, 9350′, in 3½-4 hrs.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,182′), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 293), etc. The **Grand Combin** (14,163′; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but it requires experience and a steady head (comp. pp. 288, 293).

Passes. To the E. of Fionney a fatigning route crosses the *Alp Le Crét* (7577′) to the **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,702′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) Alp *La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liappey*, p. 311). A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,500′), between the *Parrain* and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 18 fr.). — Two other passes (trying, for mountaineers only), one the **Col de Cleuson** (9567′), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr.), the other the **Col de Louvie** (9510′), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert*. Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340′) and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 295). From the Col de Cleuson the traveller may prefer to cross the Grand Désert towards the N.E. and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9748′) to the Val des Dix (p. 311).

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin**, or *Montvoisin* (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the *Hôtel du Giétroz* (5847′; poor).

About 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, on the right side of the valley, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the Glacier de Giétroz, which has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), ascended by the chapel behind the inn in 1¼ hr. In the winter of 1817-18 the fallen masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a considerable lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation throughout the entire Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next leads through the ravine of *Torrembey*, and passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290′), where it crosses to the left bank, and *Vingthuit*. By the (½ hr.) chalets of *Boussine* (6570′), we come in sight of the glaciers; to the left the *Glacier de Breney*, which has much receded, is visible high above us. The chalets of *Lancey* (6716′) lie on the right bank. The path then crosses the moraines and the flat lower end of the *Glacier du Mont-Durand*, and (¾ hr.) reaches the Alp **Grande Chermontane** (7315′), grandly situated at the foot of the vast *Glacier d'Otemma*. The chalets here are usually occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (night-quarters). Opposite, ¾ hr. above Chermontane, is the finely situated *Alp Chanrion*, with a new Club-hut of the S. A. C. (8660′). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), *Grand Combin* (14,163′), *Mont Avril* (10,985′), *Mont Gelé* (11,540′), *Tourme de Bouc* (10,972′), and *Pointe d'Otemma* (10,985′).

Excursions. The ***Mont Avril** (10,985′), from Chermontane by the Col de Fenêtre, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — The **Tour de Boussine** (12,590′), by the *Glacier du Mont-Durand*, 7-8 hrs., not easy (guide 25 fr.). — The **Grand Combin** (14,163′), by the *Col du Sonadon* (see below), in 10-12 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.; comp. p. 292). — **Mont Blanc de Seilon** (12,700′), from Manvoisin by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); or better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Breney*, 6-7 hrs.; magnificent view. — **Mont Pleureur** (12,155′), from Mauvoisin, by the *Alp Giétroz*, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — The *Pointe d'Otemma* (10,985′), from Chanrion (6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,472′), from Chanrion (5-6 hrs., 20 fr.; not difficult); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′), from Mauvoisin (8 hrs., 15 fr.); *La Luette* (11,627′), from Mauvoisin (7-8 hrs., 15 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110′), from Chanrion (5-6 hrs., 20 fr.), and *Ruinette* (12,727′), from Chanrion (6-7 hrs., 30 fr.) may also be ascended by mountaineers (tariff from Manvoisin).

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,447′) to Bourg-St. Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.): from Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* (p. 288) and *Bourg-St. Pierre* (p. 288). — Over the **Col des Maisons-Blanches** (11,240′), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St. Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the *Cabane de Panossière*, p. 292). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (p. 294), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9500′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Valpellina* (to Valpelline

8 hrs., rom Chanrion, guide 18 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seilon** (10,663'; 5¾ hrs. from Manvoisin to Liappey; 6¼ hrs. to Arolla), by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Lyrerose* and the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 313). Over the **Col de Breney** (11,975'; 7-8 hrs. from Chanrion to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 313), difficnlt. From the Col de Breney the **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,472'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in ½ hr. (comp. p. 313). From the Glacier Durand or Seilon we may cross the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 313). — Over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,705'; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey), interesting, and not very difficult. — To Arolla over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (10 hrs. from Chanrion), see p. 313; *Col de l'Evêque* (13 hrs.), see p. 313. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the *Col d'Otemma* (about 11,025') or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,637') to Valpelline, difficult (8-9 hrs. from Chanrion to Pra-Rayé; guide 20 fr.).

The route from Chermontane to the (1½ hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9140') ascends at first over pastures and then over loose stones and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540'); to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,985'), a splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The col commands a fine view of the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. A bridle-path descends past the chalets of *Balme* and *Vaux* to (3 hrs.) *Ollomont* (4385'; small inn) and (¾ hr.) *Valpelline* (3129'; two small inns), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 282).

80. From Martigny over the Simplon to Novara or to the Lago Maggiore.

Comp. Maps, pp. 288, 296, 304, 310, 434.

155 M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (47½ M.) Brig in 2½-3 hrs., fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 75 c. (from Lausanne to Brig in 5-6 hrs., fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 35 c.; from Geneva to Brig in 8½ hrs., fares 23 fr. 30, 15 fr. 80, 11 fr. 65 c.). — DILIGENCE from Brig to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) twice daily in summer, in 8¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 5, coupé 19 fr. 30 c.). — RAILWAY from Domo d'Ossola to Novara viâ Gravellona and Orta (56 M.) in 3½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60 c.). — POST-OMNIBUS from *Gravellona* (20 M. from Domo d'Ossola, 1¼ hr. by rail) four times daily to Pallanza (6 M.) in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr., coupé or banquette 1½ fr.), twice daily to Baveno (5 M.) in 40 min. (fares 80 c., 1 fr. 20 c.) and Stresa (7½ M.) in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 20, 1 fr. 80 c.). — Diligence-seats, see Introd. IX. The diligence starts from the station at Brieg, and then stops at the post-office. Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 301) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — Carriage with one horse from Brig to Domo d'Ossola 45 fr., with two horses 90 fr. (apply at the hotels).

Martigny (1560'), see p. 237. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to Martigny, see R. 66.)

The **Rhone Valley** from Martigny to Brig presents few attractions to pedestrians. The valley, averaging 2½ M. in width, formerly showed many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 304), as the river is called in the Valaisian patois, and its tributaries, but since the extensive improvements recently effected in the river-channels, vineyards, meadows, fruit-gardens, and potato-fields are gradually spreading. The valley is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountain-chains, at the foot of which (especially on the right or N. bank beyond Sierre) vines flourish. Snow-clad peaks rise here and there from

the lateral valleys to the S. A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

At Martigny the Rhone Valley forms a right angle. The railway, not far from the left bank of the river, runs straight to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1572′; **Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*). The Etablissement des Bains (water impregnated with iodine) lies $^1/_4$ M. to the right of the station. The village, commanded by a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) from Saxon in 5-6 hrs., by a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 238. — To CHABLE in the Val de Bagnes (p. 292) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the *Col des Etablons* (7130′; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To *Sembrancher* over the *Pas du Lens*, see p. 287.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1572′) beyond (8 M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (11 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 244), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

15$^1/_2$ M. **Sion,** Ger. *Sitten* (1710′; pop. 5513; **Poste*, R., L., & A. 3$^1/_2$, D. 3 fr., omnibus 50 c.; *Hôt. du Midi*, moderate), the Roman *Sedunum*, the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel covered with beams (*Rue du Grand-pont*, forming the principal street). From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150′), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2038′), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.), with remarkable capitals, pictures, carved choir-stalls, etc. The newly-founded cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room. — Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, which was also burned down with a portion of the town in 1788; part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of the 15th cent., with a tower of the 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are objects of interest. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the Gundisgasse, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 56; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Bex*, see R. 69; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig*, see p. 238 (the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 83. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 310; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 311),

at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (19½ M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Rière*, which rises on the Rawyl. 21 M. *Granges;* the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, ½ M. to the S.

25½ M. **Sierre,** Ger. *Siders* (1765′; pop. 1342; **Posle*, R., L., & A. 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3 fr.; *Bellevue*, with garden, R. & L. 2, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; *Eng. Church Service* in summer), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation. On the side next the Rhone is the *Schinderthurm*, or ruined castle of *Vieux-Sierre*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers and the Rothhorn. On a rocky hill above the Rhone, ½ M. to the S., is the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm, with two little lakes (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the Val d'Anniviers *(Bella Tola)* and *Zinal*, and passes to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 83. — Interesting ascent of the **Mont Bonvin** (9843′), by *Miège* and the *Praberon* and *Colombire Alps*, 7-8 hrs.; superb view of the Valaisian Alps, and of the Glacier de la Plaine Morte and the Wildstrubel to the N.

Beyond Sierre a short tunnel and a deep cutting. 27½ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen*, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, skirts the hill-side, and approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. On the opposite side is the *Illgraben* (see below). We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala*, pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

30½ M. **Leuk-Susten,** Fr. *Loèche-Souste* (2044′; **Hôtel de la Sousle*, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, D. 3-4 fr.; **Rail. Restaurant*). The little old town of *Leuk*, with its castle and towers (p. 181), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. On a hill to the left is perched the church of *Varen*.

To the *Baths of Leuk* (3 hrs. on foot), see p. 181; one-horse carr. 13 (there and back 18 fr.), two-horse 25 fr.

The HIGH ROAD FROM SIERRE TO LEUK STATION traverses the *Foresl of Pfyn*, about 2 M. long and ½ M. broad, a range of pine-clad hills, 100′ to 200′ high. On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853′), Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*. the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. Leuk, the road crosses a canal, 16′ deep, which in rainy weather drains the **Illgraben*, or *Höllengraben*, a vast semicircular basin, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone, passing the château of Baron Werra, and is carried by a stone embankment along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) **Turtmann** (2080′), Fr. *Tourtemagne;* the village (*Poste* or *Lion; Soleil*, both plain), lies ½ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley* (p. 319). The Turtmann forms a fine waterfall, 85′ high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

35½ M. *Gampel*. The village, with deserted smelting-works,

Geograph. Anstalt von

Maasstab 1:250,000
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

lies on the right bank, 1 M. distant, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschenthal* (p. 182), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat*. Near *Niedergesteln* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*, Fr. *Rarogne*; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. We now quit the Rhone, and cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

42½ M. **Visp**, or **Vispach**, Fr. *Viège* (2155′; pop. 858; **Post*, **Sonne*, in the village, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station, R. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a picturesque village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 320), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the *Batfrinhorn* (12,475′; p. 333), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 320.

Above Visp we again approach the Rhone, and skirt it by means of a stone embankment, traversing several stony tracts, especially at the influx of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer Thal*. The right bank is steep and wooded. To the right of the line is the pilgrim-resort of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (10,480′). We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to —

47½ M. **Brig**, Fr. *Brigue* (2244′; pop. 1172; **Hôt. des Couronnes & Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4½ fr.; **Angleterre*, R., L., & A. 2½, lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, moderate; *Pens. de Londres*; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a small town, where the railway terminates. The turreted *Stockalper Château* contains an interesting interior court, a large hall, etc. The terrace in front of the former Jesuits' monastery commands a fine view. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the Wasenhorn; to the N. the Sparrhorn, Belalp, and Eggishorn are visible.

To Belalp, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 5, horse 15 fr.). From Brig we cross the Rhone to (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 308), and ascend to the left by a poor and stony and almost shadeless path, steep at places (new bridle-path being made), viâ *Geimen* (3440′), to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4330′; rustic *Inn); then through wood and over the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2 hrs.) **Hôtel Belalp** (7153′; R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, pens. 9-11 fr.), suitable for a stay of some duration (English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. (Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. Sunrise particularly fine.) The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belongs to Prof. Tyndall.

Excursions from the Belalp Hotel. Pleasant walk on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735′), to that of (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675′; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view. — To the **Upper Aletsch Glacier**, very attractive. Bridle-path from the hotel to the (¾ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost

uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Refuge-Hut* on the E. side (8555'), at the foot of the Fusshörner (p. 306). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Great Aletschhorn* (p. 306), or traverse the Beichfirn to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beichgrat* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all; guide, 5 fr., and provisions necessary). — To the ***Great Aletsch Glacier** and its splendid natural ice cavern, also very interesting (2½ hrs. there and back). At the farther end of the cave is a large waterfall.

The ***Sparrhorn** (*Belalphorn*, 9890'), 2½-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Grosse Aletschhorn (ascent, p. 306) is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunneghorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

From the Belalp to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5½ hrs.), see p. 306. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

From Belalp to Ried over the Beichgrat, toilsome, but very interesting (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the **Beich Pass** (10,237'), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschenthaler Breithorn* (see below); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the beautiful *Gletscherstaffel Alp* and *Ried* (p. 182). The *Breithorn* (12,450'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from the Beichgrat in 3 hrs. without difficulty. Still grander is the panorama from the **Nesthorn* (12,535'), 7-8 hrs. from Belalp, by the Upper Aletsch Glacier; trying, and only for adepts (guide 40 fr.). — The *Schienhorn* (12,646'), 4½ hrs. from the Beichpass, is very difficult. — *Gr. Aletschhorn*, see p. 306.

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 81, 52, 33, 82.

The Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-6, quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brig to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes 9½ hrs. (5½ to Simplon, where it halts ½ hr., and 3½ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 5½, thence to Brig 4 hrs.). A good walker may easily outstrip the diligence in ascending from either side, especially if he takes the short-cuts. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking.

The ascent begins at the post-office (2320') at Brig. (About 100 yds. beyond the bridge a short-cut diverges to the right and crosses the road, which it finally rejoins near the second refuge. Other short-cuts farther on.) The road is soon joined (½ M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 297), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty *Pont Napoléon* (2485'). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8290'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840'). Fine retrospective view of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above

Geograph. Anstalt von

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us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of *Schlucht*, by the (2¾ M.) *First Refuge* (3200′), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the *Bleiche Kapelle* (4110′) it again approaches the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (2¾ M.) *Second*, or *Schallberg-Refuge* (4330′; auberge), two brooks from the *Staldhorn*, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which *(Ganterthal)* now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road, now nearly level, traverses the Ganterthal to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′), which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends in a wide curve (short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

9 M. **Berisal,** the *Third Refuge* (5006′; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, pens. 7-8 fr., finely situated, and suitable for some stay; *Engl. Ch. Service* in summer).

Excursions. The *Wasenhorn* (*Punta Terrarossa*, 10,680′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. — *Bettlihorn* (9718′; 4½ hrs.; with guide) not difficult (comp. p. 306). — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio*, 10,480′), ascended by the *Bortel-Alp* in 5 hrs., laborious (guide 10 fr.).

From Berisal to Iselle viâ Veglia, 8-9 hrs., with guide, an attractive route, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel-Alp* and the *Glacier* on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*, 9820′) to the **Forca del Rebbio** (9040′), and descend over rocks and loose stones to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 307); or we may proceed viâ the *Laub-Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Forca d'Aurona*, 8800′), between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia we descend to *Trasquera* and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 301. — From the Alp Veglia over the *Passo Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Passo Buscagna* to *Ai Ponti* in the Val Devero (p. 307), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia viâ the *Bocchetta d'Aurona* (9250′) and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the Simplon, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

The road crosses the *Fronbach* (5220′) and the *Durstbach*, and reaches the (2¼ M.) *Fourth Refuge* (5645′). To the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Fletschhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful retrospective view of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (1¼ M.) *Schallbett Gallery*, or *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (¾ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett Refuge* (6345′). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the (¾ M.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) is precipitated the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, forming a waterfall visible through a side-opening. Two other galleries. Then the (1 M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′), with a splendid (final) view of the Bernese Alps and of Brig in the Rhone Valley far below.

A little farther on (5 min.) we reach the highest point of the **Simplon** (6590′; 6¼ M. from Berisal), ¾ M. beyond which is the **Hospice** (6570′), at the base of the *Schönhorn* (10,505′), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the

reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 289). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

Excursions. *Schönhorn* (10,505'; 3½ hrs.; with guide), laborious, but interesting. — **Monte Leone** (11,660'; 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), up the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, difficult and unfit for novices (easier from *Gondo* by *Alpien*, see p. 301). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (guide 12 fr.; mule-track), see p. 320; to *Saas* by the *Sirvolten* and *Simeli Passes*, see below.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The (¾ M.) *Old Hospice* (5700'), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. Beyond the (2 M.) *Seventh Refuge* in the *Engeloch* we cross the (¼ M.) *Krummbach* and the (1½ M.) *Am Senk Bridge* (4855'); to the right is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine (see below). Then (½ M.) —

21 M. **Simplon** (4855'), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (*Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. Fletschhorn*, at the lower end of the village, clean, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 4 fr.), among pastures, at the N. E. base of the *Fletschhorn* (see below).

From Simplon to Saas several routes. The shortest and finest is across the ***Rossbodenjoch** (10-11 hrs.; difficult, only suitable for adepts; guide 20 fr., *Jos. Dorsaz* of Simplon). On the left side of the *Rossboden Glacier*, which has lately receded, we ascend steep moraine and rock, cross the upper part of the glacier, and mount steep brittle rocks to the pass (about 11,485'), lying to the N. of the Rossbodenhorn, with a superb view. Descent across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hofers-Alp* (see below) and *Saas im Grund* (p. 332). — Another grand, but still more difficult pass, not without danger, is the **Laquinjoch** (11,514'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

To Saas over the Sirvolten and Simeli Passes (or the Gamser Joch), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the Seventh Refuge (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Niederalp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirvolten Lake* to the left), to the (4 hrs.) **Sirvolten Pass** (about 8530'), to the N. of the *Sirvoltenhorn* (view limited). Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Nanzer Thal*, into which the *Gamser Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually to the S.W. towards an arête coming down from the Mattwaldhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (about 10,040'); to the left to the **Gamser Joch** (each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirvolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,333'), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,729'), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hour. Toilsome descent from the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9236'), on the E. side of the *Rothhorn* (9133'), and to the *Hofers-Alp* (7258'). The path now improves and leads by *Bodmen* to (3½ hrs.) *Saas im Grund* (p. 332). Descent by the *Alp Sevenen* to *Balen* (p. 333) much longer and not advisable.

The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn*; 12,853'), 9-10 hrs. from Simplon (guide

25 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the *Hohsaas-hütte* (about 8000′), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquinthal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 6-7 hrs.

Walkers may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the road near the Algaby Gallery. Beyond the (1/4 M.) *Löwenbach*, the road forms a wide bend and enters the *Laquinthal*, and at the (1 3/4 M.) hamlet of *Gsteig* or *Algaby* (4042′; Inn, primitive) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the brook is named the *Diveria*. Beyond the (1/4 M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo,** watered by the brawling Diveria, one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate quite overhang the road. The road passes the (1 1/4 M.) *Eighth Refuge*, and crosses the Diveria by (1/2 M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747′), and by another bridge near the (1/2 M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′). A huge mass of rock, which seems to terminate the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo,** a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*'

At the farther end of the gallery the *Fressinone*, or *Alpienbach*, forms a waterfall, which is crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000′). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the beautiful *Bodmer Glacier* is visible beyond the ravine. Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The poor hamlet of (2 1/2 M.) **Gondo** (2818′), Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, is the last Swiss village (custom-house). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. There is a more attractive looking 'Osteria' a few paces farther on.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Varia*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may without difficulty cross the **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,735′), between the *Weissmies* (p. 332) and the *Portjengrat* (*Pizzo d'Andolla*, 12,008′), to Saas im Grund (p. 332; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of **Monte Leone** (11,660′) from Gondo viâ *Alpien* is less trying than from the Simplon (p. 300). A night is spent in the highest chalets of the *Fraxinado Alp*, 4 hrs. from Gondo; thence by the *Alpien Glacier* to the top, 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

A column of granite on the left, 1/2 M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy (2610′). The first Italian village is (1/4 M.) *S. Marco*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next pass through a new tunnel, and reach (1 3/4 M.) —

30 M. **Iselle** (2155′; *Posta*, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2 fr.), where luggage is examined. Below (1 1/2 M.) *Trasquera*, which lies on the hill to the left, the road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the *Cairasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by the *Alp Vegtia*, see pp. 299, 307.) Near (1 M.) *Varzo* (1865′), a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach (3 1/2 M.) the *Gallery*

of Crevŏla (1286′) and (2½ M.) the village of **Crevola** (1100′; *Osteria della Stella*), where for the last time we cross the *Diveria* by a bridge 100′ high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 310). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, Ger. *Eschenthal*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach (2¼ M.) —

41 M. **Domo d'Ossŏla** (905′; *Hôt. de la Ville et Poste*, R., L., & A. 4-4½, D. 3½-5 fr.; *Hôt. d'Espagne; Alb. Nazionale, Pesce*, plain), a small town with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The **Mount Calvary*, ½ hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 428. Diligence to (10½ M.; fare 3 fr.) *S. Maria Maggiore*, daily, at 5 p. m. — On the W. opens the **Valle di Bognanco**, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see p. 301 and below).

The RAILWAY runs straight along the foot of the cliffs, bounding the broad Valle d'Ossola on the W. — At (4½ M.) *Villa d'Ossola* the *Val Antrona* opens on the right.

OVER THE ANTRONA PASS TO SAAS, 12-13 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The carriage-road follows the left, and afterwards the right bank of the *Ovesca*, viâ *Viganella* and *Schierarico*, to (2½ hrs.) *Antronapiana* (2955′; bed at the syndic's). Passing the charming little *Antrona Lake* (3550′), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360′) in 1632, it ascends the valley of the *Troncone* to the (3½ hrs.) *Cingino Alps* (6660′) and along the slopes of the *Pizzo Cingino* (10,570′), far above the little *Lago Cingino* (7190′), to the (2½ hrs.) **Saas** or **Antrona Pass** (9320′), between the *Jäzzihorn* (*Pizzo di Cingino*, 10,570′) on the left and the *Latelhorn* (*Punta di Saas*, 10,480′; easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; see p. 332). Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggthal*, *Almagell*, and (4 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 332). — TO MATTMARK from the Val Antrona a direct, but rough route crosses the **Antigine** or **Ofenthal Pass** (9300′). From the ascent to the Cingino Alp (see above) we diverge to the left, and proceed to the *Lombraoro Alp*, whence a steep ascent viâ the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Pizzo Cingino* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* (10,465′; a fine point, 1¼ hr. from the pass); we then descend through the wild *Ofenthal* to the *Mattmark Alp* (8-9 hrs. from Antronapiana; p. 331).

By (5½ M.) *Pallanzeno* (750′) the railway skirts the Tosa for a short distance, and then traverses a broad grassy expanse. At (7 M.) *Piedimulera* (800′; *Hôt. Piedimulera) the *Val d'Anzasca* opens on the right (to *Macugnaga*, see p. 328). The railway crosses the *Anza* to (8½ M.) *Rumianca*, and then the Tosa by a bridge. 980 yds. long, to —

9 M. **Vogogna** (740′; **Corona*), a small town at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. The rapid Tosa is navigable here, though not without difficulty. 11 M. *Premosello*. Beyond (13½ M.) *Cuzzago* we cross the Tosa by a bridge, 515′ yds. in length, and reach —

16 M. **Ornavasso** *(Italia; Croce Bianca)*. The marble quarries on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of Milan. At (20 M.) **Gravellona-Toce** (*Rail. Restaurant;* Inns poor, not recommended as night-quarters), a place with large cotton-mills, the

Strona falls into the Tosa. The roads to *Pallanza* and *Stresa* diverge here to the left.

The ROAD TO STRESA (7½ M.; omnibus, see p. 294) passes large granite quarries, in which beautiful crystals of felspar are found, and reaches the *Lago Maggiore* at (2 M.) *Feriolo* (p. 439); in the distance are seen Pallanza and the Isola Madre (p. 440) and, farther off, the fine outline of the *Sasso del Ferro*. Beyond (3 M.) *Baveno* (p. 439) the road continues to skirt the lake, in view of the *Borromean Islands*, and next reaches (2½ M.) *Stresa* (p. 440).

The ROAD TO PALLANZA (omnibus, see p. 294) crosses the Tosa by a bridge of five arches and leads past the base of the *Montorfano*, on which are large granite quarries, near the small *Lago di Mergozzo*, to *Fondo Toce*, at the influx of the Tosa into the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 439). To the S. in the distance are the *Borromean Islands* (p. 439); on the right rises the *Monte Motterone* with its hotel (p. 441). We now follow the bank of the lake, passing *Cavandone* on the hill to the left, with its pilgrimage-church, viâ *Suna* to (6 M.) *Pallanza* (p. 439).

The RAILWAY TO ORTA AND NOVARA runs to the S. through the fertile valley of the Strona. Beyond (21½ M.) *Crusinallo* it crosses the river and immediately afterwards the *Nigulia Canal*, which drains the *Lake of Orta*. At the picturesquely situated station of (23½ M.) *Omegna* the line reaches the lake, which it then skirts, keeping above the high-road and commanding beautiful views. Beyond (27½ M.) *Pettenasco*, the train crosses the *Pescone*, and then the imposing *Sassina Viaduct* to the (29 M.) station of *Orta-Miasino*, 1 M. to the E. of *Orta* (p. 442).

Beautiful views of the lake as we proceed. In the centre lies the island of *S. Giulio* (p. 442), and on the steep cliffs of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (p. 443). Beyond (30 M.) *Corconio*, the train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Castello di Buccione* (p. 443) and quits the Lake of Orta. 32 M. *Bolzano*. 33½ M. *Gozzano*, a place of considerable size, is the junction for *Alzo* (p. 443). We now traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna*. 37 M. *Borgomanero* (Alb. del Ramo Secco), 7½ M. to the S.W. of Arona (p. 440). — 41 M. *Cressa-Fontaneto*; 43 M. *Suno*; 46½ M. *Momo*; 51 M. *Caltignaga*; 54 M. *Vignale*; 56 M. *Novara*. From Novara to Milan (p. 455), railway in 1¼ hr.; to Laveno (p. 437) in 1½ hr. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

81. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn.

Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 304 and 310.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brig twice daily (7.20 a.m. and 2.25 p.m.) in 4¾ hrs. (10 fr. 80, coupé 13 fr. 30 c; to Fiesch in 2¾ hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 60 c.). In the reverse direction the journey takes 7¼ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch 20, two-horse 30 fr.; to Brig 30 or 50 fr.; from Brig to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flüelen 90 or 150 fr. (Return-carriages from Hospenthal and Andermatt are often to be had for less at Fiesch and Münster). Beyond Ulrichen the diligence is preferable to walking.

From the Rhone Glacier over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 33; over the *Grimsel* to the *Haslithal* and to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

The ***Rhone Glacier,** imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner*

(10,450′) and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500′) on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805′), *Rhonestock* (11,823′), and *Dammastock* (11,920′) on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M., resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base, *'Im Gletsch'* (5750′), is the *Hôt. du Glacier du Rhône* (R., L., & A. 4½, D. 5 fr., S. 3½ fr.; Eng. Ch. Service in summer). A beautiful blue *Ice Grotto*, hewn in the glacier, 25 min. from the hotel, is worth seeing (½ fr.).

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased much of late years (its movement being marked by rows of stones of different colours), issues the **Rhone,** the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, descending 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun'. The natives, however, give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, which they regard as the source of the river.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (3¾ M.) **Oberwald** (4456′; *Hôtel Furca*, very plain), at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending a little beyond Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion (p. 295).

From the wild **Gerenthal**, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Kühboden Glacier* and the *Geren Pass* (9052′), S. of the *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′), to the *Alp Nuova* and *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — The **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from the *Kühboden* (head of the Gerenthal, 6635′) over the *Geren Glacier* in 5 hrs. (difficult; for experts only, with good gnides).

At (2¼ M.) **Obergestelen** (4452′) the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 179). Opposite (1¾ M.) **Ulrichen**, or *Urlichen* (4380′; **Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain) is the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the Tosa Falls, see p. 308.)

To Airolo over the Nufenen Pass (8½ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide necessary, 12, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 308. At (2¼ hrs.) *Altstaffel* (p. 308) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufenen Pass** (*Passo di Novena*, 8005′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400′) on the right, to the **Val Bedretto**. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* on the left bank, to the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5265′; poor inn; route over the *S. Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 309). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are common in spring and winter, and we frequently cross their track. The hamlet of (1 hr.) *Bedretto* (4610′; Inn, rustic) was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1863, when 28 of the inhabitants perished. Then (20 min.) *Villa* (very poor inn; route over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp*, see p. 117). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4367′; Albergo delle Alpi, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the Ticino.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Klein-Grünhorn
Gross-Grünhorn
Finsteraarh.
Oberaarhorn
Studer-Horn
Studer-Joch
Oberaar Joch
Oberaargl
Wallisertriester Firn
Grünegghn
Grünhornli
Grünhorn-Lücke
Rothhorn
Studer Firn
Aarlücke
Rosenhörnen
Galmi-F.
Hint. Galmihorn
Vorder
Münster-Gl
Bächi-Gl
Kamm
Faulberg
Schönbühlh.
Wallisser Fiescher Firn
Schönbühl-Gl
Gross-Wannehorn
Klein-Wannehorn
Distel-Grat
Trift-Gl
Wasenhorn
Firrenhorn
Kastlerh.
Ritzenh.
Bächi-A.
Setzrüti
Scharfberg
Im Bruch
Rätzinger Stafel
Gluringen
Stafel
Rätzingen
Biel
Selkingen
Jennen
Hohstock
Im Olmen
Märjelen
Märjelen-See
Blitzingen
Zeit
Bodmen
Niederwald
Richinen
Eggen
Eggishorn
Fiescher Th.
Fiescher Hn.
Hotel Jungfrau
Bettmerhorn
Fiescher Alp
Wirbel
Bellwald
Ruffiboro
Steinhaus
Fürgangen
Moos
Müllibach
Fiesch
Aernen
Aernerthal
Rappenthal
Wiler
Marusberg
Lax
Z'Brigg
Eggerhorn
Ausserbinn
Faulhorn
Betten
Goppisberg
Grengiols
Binn
Im Feld
Giessen
Willeren
Zenkinusern
Furggen
Mörel
Nasiboro
Hunnerstn
Schalbetmatt
Stockhorn
Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* is the picturesque *Val Ruvino* to the right, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 106).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4396′) and (2¼ M.) —

10 M. **Münster** (4528′; *Goldnes Kreuz;* one-horse carr. to Brig 18 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The ***Löffelhorn** (10,138′; 4½ hrs., fatiguing; guide 6 fr.) is ascended from Münster, partly over snow and granite-rocks. View like that from the Eggishorn (see below), with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground. — The ascent of the ***Blindenhorn** (11,095′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is very attractive. From *Reckingen* (see below) we follow a good path through the *Blindenthal* to the end of the *Blinden Glacier*. Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohstellibach* and across the *Sulz-Glacier*, to the snow-ridge (9840′) between the Merzenbachschien and the Blindenhorn, and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view.

The next villages, *Reckingen* (with the finest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blindenthal*, see above), *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen*, are almost contiguous. At (5 M.) **Niederwald** (4052′; *Zum Guten Freund*) there is an excellent spring under a roof by the road-side. The Rhone now forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank to (4½ M.) —

19½ M. **Fiesch** (3458′; *Hôt. du Glacier et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, lower down, well situated, R., L., & A. 2¾, D. 3½, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

Excursions. The visit of the Fiesch Glacier is interesting on account of its beautiful ice-formations and colouring. Steep path to the (2½ hrs.) *Stockalp*, whence the glacier is safely accessible (guide 3 fr.). From the Stockalp to the *Märjelen-Alp* (7756′) 1¼ hr.; thence past the *Märjelen-See* and by the *Thälligrat* (see below) to the *Eggishorn Hotel* 1½ hr.

*Ascent of the Eggishorn, very interesting (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). Above the Hôt. des Alpes the bridle-path ascends to the right, somewhat steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) an auberge and several earth pyramids lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210′); then over pastures (where we may take the direct path following the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (7195′; R. & A. 3, lunch 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-9 fr.), a favourite resort of English tourists, and suitable for some stay (rooms should be secured in advance). The little *English Church*, 200 yds. from the inn, was opened in 1884. From the inn to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., but not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after ¾ hr. to the left. (The path to the right leads to the *Thälligrat* above the Märjelen-See and to the *Märjelen-Alp;* see above.) After ¾ hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (½ hr.) summit of the ***Eggishorn** (9625′), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps.

View (compare the annexed **Panorama by *Imfeld*). Immediately below us lies the dark-green *Märjelen-See* (7710′), in which blocks of ice often float; then the huge Aletsch Glacier (13 M. long), the largest among the Alps, to the left the Mittel-Aletsch Glacier, and to the right the Fiesch Glacier. Of the countless peaks the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Gross-Wannehorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Dreieckhorn, Great Aletschhorn, Sattelhorn, Nesthorn; to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Mischabelhörner, Monte Rosa, Fletschhörner, Weissmies, Mte. Leone, Bortelhorn, and Helsenhorn. We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal (p. 321).

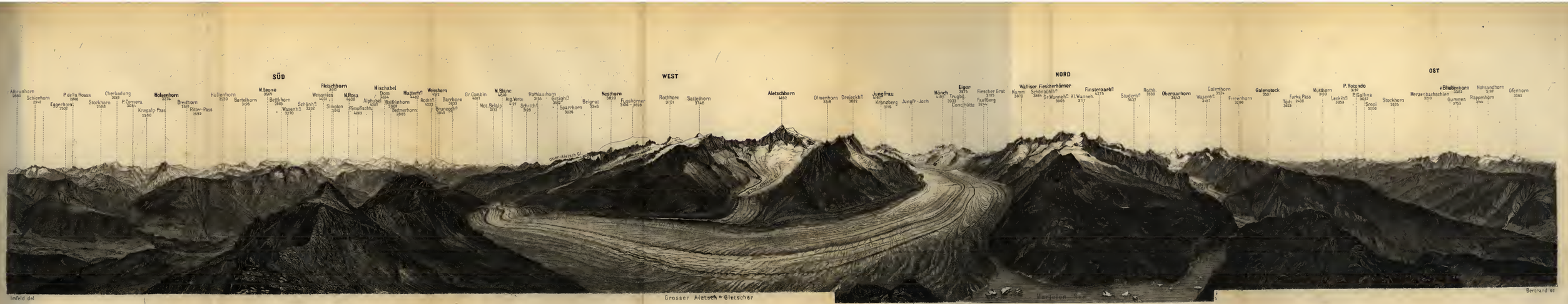
Ascent of the *Jungfrau* from the Eggishorn Hotel (where guides may generally be had), see p. 163; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 177. To the *Concordia Hut* (9417′; 5 hrs.; guide 10-12 fr.), and on to the (3 hrs.) *Jungfraujoch* (p. 166; 2 guides, 20 fr. each), an interesting glacier-excursion. — The **Grosse Aletschhorn** (13,773′; guide 40 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks, is ascended either from the Concordia Hut (in 7 hrs.) or from Belalp (p. 297); difficult, but without danger for experts. A refuge-hut (9550′) has been built on the left edge of the Upper Aletsch Glacier, at the foot of the Fusshörner, 2 hrs. from Belalp, and 6-7 hrs. below the summit. View exceedingly grand.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 15-16 hrs., see p. 166; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Oberaarjoch* or *Studerjoch*, 14 hrs., see p. 178. From the Concordia Hut to the Grimsel Hospice, viâ the *Grünhornlücke* (p. 178), *Gamslücke* (p. 178), and *Oberaarjoch* (p. 178), a fine glacier-tour of 10-12 hrs., not difficult for adepts with good guides. — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebnefluh-Joch*, see p. 161.

From the Eggishorn Hotel viâ the Lötschenlücke to Ried 13-14 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the *Great Aletschfirn* to the **Lötschenlücke** (10,513′), a depression of the *Anengrat*, to the N. of the *Sattelhorn* (12,295′), and descend the crevassed *Lötschen Glacier* to the *Fafler Alp* (p. 160) and *Ried* in the Lötschenthal (p. 187).

From the Eggishorn Hotel to the Riederalp and Belalp (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5½ hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, past the little English Church, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads over the *Bettmer-Alp*, with its little lake (6532′; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg-alp* to the (2½ hrs.) Riederalp (6315′; **Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp*, same proprietor as the Eggishorn Hotel, R. & L. 2½, D. 5, pens. 7½ fr.). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this alp adapt it for a stay of some time. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820′; *Pens. Rieder Furka, dépendance of the Hôt. Riederalp), whence we may scale the *Riederhorn* (7313′; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (½ hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5485′), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide) to *Aletschbord* (visit of the ice cavern, p. 298); then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to (1¼ hr.) the *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 297). — From the Riederalp to Mörel (2-2½ hrs., guide, 5 fr., unnecessary), a bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, making a long sweep to the right (steep paths descending to the left to be avoided), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. We first reach *Ried* (3890′), a finely situated village; then, by a roughly paved path, *Mörel* (p. 307; from Mörel to the Riederalp 3-3½ hrs.; path shady in the afternoon; porter 5, horse 10 fr.).

From Fiesch over the Albrun Pass to Baceno or to the Tosa Falls, 12-13 hrs. (guide from Im Feld desirable; to Baceno 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by *Aernen* and the *Binnegg*, with fine view of the Binnenthal and Valais, to (1¾ hr.) *Ausserbinn* and (1½ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or *Binn* (4718′; *Hôt. Ofenhorn, finely situated), a village, with an interesting church, in the Binnenthal, a valley interesting to mineralogists. (Guides, Jos. Welschen and J. J. Gorsat, at Binn; Ad. and Elias Walpen of Im Feld.) The **Bettli-*



PANORAMA vom EGGISHORN. (2934 m.)

horn (9718′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Binn without difficulty; admirable view (comp. p. 299). Another easy ascent is that of the **Mittaghorn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,350′; 5½ hrs., with guide), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Hölzlihorn* (9775′). Fine view of the Rhone Glacier, Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Ascent of the *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,620′), by the Alhrun Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), for adepts only; the last part not easy; superb view. Experts (with guides and rope) may proceed to the E. over the *Hohsand Glacier*, or past the *Obersee* and over the *Neufelgiu Pass*, to the *Tosa Falls* (p. 309). — We now follow the left hank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, to (¾ hr.) *Im Feld* (5145′), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right hank (guide advisable). We enter (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass a numher of chalets, and reach (1¾ hr.) the last huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). We now ascend steeply to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Pianboglio Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055′), and through the *Val Devero*, by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Ai Ponti* (5380′; poor Inn) and (2½ hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 310). From Ai Ponti over the *Buscagna Pass* and the *Valtendra Pass* to the *Alp Veglia*, see p. 299. — To the Tosa Falls. From the Alhrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Alp Forno Inferiore;* then over the *Scatta-Minojo* (8520′; fine retrospect of the Val Devero and the lake of Codelago) by a bad path to the *Lago di Lebendun* (*Lago Vannino*, 7065′) and the *Neufelgiu Pass* (8420′), whence we descend the *Neufelgiu Valley* (rounding the slope to the right past a solitary chalet) to *Auf der Frut* (p. 309; 9-10 hrs. from Binn).

From Fiesch to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 13-14 hrs., a fine route (guide from Im Feld 12 fr.). At (4 hrs.) *Im Feld* (see above) we diverge to the right to the *Messernalp* (6175′) and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7973′) to the (4 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (*Passo della Rossa*, 8365′); then descend, steeply at first, to the *Alp di Valdeserta* and past the *Lago di Codelago* to (2½-3 hrs.) *Ai Ponti* (see above).

From Fiesch to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 12½-13½ hrs., toilsome, and of little interest (guide from Binn 12 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the *Längthal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862′) and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo Cornera*, 8420′), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera*, 9920′) and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743′; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Buscagna Alp* in the valley of that name and over the *Devero Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Ai Ponti* (see above).

From Fiesch to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 13-14 hrs., trying, hut very interesting (guide from Binn 12 fr). From Binn (p. 306) we ascend the *Läng-Thal* to the S. to the (5 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo Boccareccio*, 9060′), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (*Punta Mottiscia*, 10,350′) and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743′; easily ascended, with guide, in 1½ hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp Veglia* (5800′; Alh. del Monte Leone, unpretending) in the *Val Cairasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 301).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Aernen* on the hill opposite (p. 306), to (1½ M.) **Lax** (3425′; *Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down, commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background, to the bridge of *Grengiols* (2907′; Inn), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grengiols* in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 306.) We descend a rocky ravine, and again cross the river by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* to (5 M.) **Mörel** (2523′; *Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. & B. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate). — To the *Riederalp*, 3 hrs., see p. 306.

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has

difficulty in passing, rises the picturesque (1½ M.) *Hochfluh-kirche* (Inn, below, on the *Matt*). We next cross the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier, reach (3 M.) **Naters** (2235′), a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax (Auf der Fluh)*, and cross the Rhone to (1 M.) —

31 M. *Brig*, see p. 297.

82. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 296.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (6½ hrs.); thence to Foppiano a rough cart-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to Frutwald 12, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domo d'Ossola, 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domo d'Ossola daily. One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Porter from the Falls to Domo d'Ossola 6-8 fr.; horse (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano) 30 fr. — Domo d'Ossola should be reached overnight, as the diligence to Brig starts at an early hour.

At *Ulrichen* (4380′; p. 304) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the **Eginen-Thal**. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9387′). In ½ hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the dirty chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 304). A steep ascent of 1¼ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., towards the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right, to the **Gries Pass** (8023′), 4 hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren peaks, and in clear weather commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 304.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left. The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (p. 309) with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. The upper part of the Formazza valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900′; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallis-*

bächlen), *Morast* (or *Morasco*, 5840′) in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale*, 5640′) and *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending ***Hôt. de la Cascade* (5490′; R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½ fr.). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The ****Tosa Falls,** or *Cascata della Frua*, 470′ high and 85′ hroad, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend hy the hridle-path to the left for ¼ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is heyond the hridge.) Immediately above the falls a bridge crosses the Tosa.

The **Monte Basōdine** (10,748′; spendid view) may be ascended by good climbers witbout serious difficulty from the inn in 4 hrs. (the landlord, Ant. Zertanna, acts as guide). Descent, if preferred, to the Val Bavona, p. 434.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO AIRŌLO, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodine. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Val Toggia;* ½ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos.* (To the right the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Könīgin*, ½ hr. farther, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach (½ hr.) the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369′), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarborn and Fiescberhörner. Farther on (keeping at first to the left) we pass some chalets, and descend throngh a growth of rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1½ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 304). Thence to *Airolo*, see p. 305.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO BIGNASCO, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the S. Giacomo path and ascend over débris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodine* on the right, see above) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through the picturesque *Val Bavona* to *Bignasco* (p. 433).

Below the Tosa Falls hegins the **Val Formazza,** or *Pommat Valley*, containing the villages of (½ hr.) *Fruthwald* (*Canza*, 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurf* (*Grovella*, 4475′), (¼ hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte*, 4200′; wine and a few heds at Schmidt's), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (¼ hr.) *Pommat* (*St. Michele*, 4210′), and (½ hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa*, 4050′), with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.) *Staffelwald (Fracchie)* the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (¾ hr.) *Unterwald* (*Foppiano*; 3075′; new Inn), the last village where German is spoken, the carriage-road hegins (vehicles not always to he had; see p. 308).

From the Val Formazza over the *Albrun Pass to Fiesch* in the Valais, see p. 307. — TO THE VAL MAGGIA (p. 433), toilsome, and deficient in at-

traction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffelalp* to the **Criner Furka** (7925', fine view); descent of 1½ hr. to *Bosco* and (3½ hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 433).

The CARRIAGE ROAD follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2790'; Inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2628'). The valley of the Tosa, called ***Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. 1½ M. *S. Rocco* (new Hotel, good Asti wine); 3¾ M. *Premia* (2620'; Agnello). At (1½ M.) **Baceno** (2245'; **Alb. Devero*, moderate; *Agnello*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Val Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to *Fiesch* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see pp. 306,307.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450').

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650'; Inn), below which is (1 M.) a rustic bath-house. Then by *Rencio* and the finely situated *Ojra* (called 'il Giardino dell' Ossola') to (6 M.) *Crevŏla* on the Simplon route, and (3½ M.) —

21 M. *Domo d'Ossola*, see p. 302.

83. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 296, 288, 310 and 320.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 84) may avoid the Rhone Valley and reach their destination by an interesting mountain-route in 4-5 days. 1st day. By rail to Sion, and walk through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 16 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 8½ hrs.), and thence to Zermatt by rail.

i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (15½ M.), a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6.15 a.m. in 5¾ hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open one-horse carriages), returning at 1.40 in 3¼ hours. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, 20-25 fr. (carriages from the hotel at Evolena are usually waiting at the station). — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts). Horse to Vissoye 24, to St. Luc 26 fr.

Sion, p. 295. The road to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') straight to the (½ M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) *Bramois* or *Brämis* lies to the left below, and *St. Léonard* (p. 296) at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. Near the old cemetery chapel of (4½ M.) **Vex** (3140'; rustic Inn) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the

Geograph. Anstalt von

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1:250.000

English Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5

Monte Ossolano
Domodossola
Masera
Trontano
Bognanco
di Bognanco
Villa
Beura
Cardezza
Pallanzeno
Castiglione
Vigino
Premosello
Cuzzago
Anzola
Campello
Rimella
Luzzogno
Casale
Germagna
Ciriegio
Omegna
Sabbia
Montata
Vigonella
Schieranco
Montescheno
Barbonigo
Pieri Nuova
Vogogna
Campello
Forno
Massiola
Doreglia
Cimamulera
Vinegien
Bongiol di Sopra
Cima della Grotta
Cima di Capessone
Cima di Scarpignano
Cima di Vigezzo
Cima di Bognanco
Monte Cresteso
Pioglia
Cosmo
Druogno
Tappia
Cardezza
Pallanzeno
Castiglione
Vigino
Anzola
Ornavasso
Luzzogno
Casale
Germagna
Ciriegio
Omegna
Sabbia
Montata
Rimella
Gattardo
Mte Cengio dell'Uomo
Mte Forcolaccio
Mte Cangiano
Mte Corano
Mte Rosso
Rima
Rosarolo
Gattugno
Vasinallo
Quarna Inf.
L. d'Orta
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*. The cultivation of maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extends as far as Vex.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, by *Presse* and *Les Agettes* to the (1 hr.) **Mayens de Sion** or *Mayenberg* (4267'; *Pens. des Mayens*, 6 fr.), a summer resort of the Sionese, in a beautiful and healthy situation, commanding a magnificent view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps. Hence to Hérémence, 3/4 hr.

The road, nearly level, skirts the W. slope, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides, 2 1/2 M. farther up. The W. branch is the *Val d'Hérémence* (see below), and the E. the **Val d'Hérens** *(Eringer Thal)*. The road passes the large village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near *Sauterot* (3050') crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the Val d'Hérémence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of **Pyramids* of earth, each covered with a stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Hérémence (the upper part *Vallée des Dix*). A cart-track leads from Vex (p. 310) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055'; accom. at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Prolin*, *Cerise*, and *Mars* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Prazlong* (5276'), at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 312; over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, we pass the *Méribé Alp* (l.) and ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called *La Barma*, with the Alp of that name on the right (8094'; thence over the *Col du Crêt* to Fionney, see p. 292). Passing the chalets of *Lautaret*, we next reach (3 hrs.) the *Seilon Alp* (7454'), opposite which, on the left bank of the Dixenze, is the *Liappey Alp* (7630'; good quarters). From Liappey over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (Evolena), see p. 311; *Cols de Vasevay*, *de Seilon*, *du Mont Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 294. The **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470') is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. p. 312).

We next reach (2 1/4 M.) *Euseigne* (wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. Beyond (2 1/4 M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3347') the road crosses the Borgne by a bold bridge. (Near the *Chalets de Praz-Jean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (6 M.) —

Evolèna (4520'; **Hôt. de la Dent Blanche*, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; another new hotel to be opened in 1891; Engl. Ch. Service in summer), the capital of the valley, lying picturesquely in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*. Looking up the valley we see the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow- fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jean* and *Pierre Maitre*, *Pierre* and *Jean Beytrison*, *M. Métrailler*, *M. Gaspoz*, *J. Vuigner*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chevrier*, and *Ant. Bovier*.) — *Arolla* and **Ferpècle*, see p. 312. — On the E. side of the valley: *Villa*, *La Sage*, and *Forclaz* (p. 314), all with fine views (3/4-1 1/4 hr.). — **Sasseneire* (10,692'; guide 6 fr.), by the Col de Torrent, 5 hrs., see p. 315. The view from the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380'; guide

7 fr.), farther to the S., is similar. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,368′; guide 7 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 315.

W. side: The *Alpe de Niva* (6624′), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The ***Pic d'Arzinol** (9843′; guide 6 fr.), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* (bridle-path thus far) in 4½ hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), through wood, and past the 'Glacière Naturelle', a cleft in the rock filled with ice. We cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vonasson, ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878′; thence to *Prazlong* in the *Val d'Hérémence*, 5 hrs. from Evolena, p. 311), and mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially towards the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Descent 2½ hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,063′; guide 6 fr.), by the Alps *Niva* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,472′; guide 10 fr.), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below), and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4747′), 1 hr. S. of Evolena. To the W. is the *Combe d'Arolla;* the E. branch, terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) ***Combe d'Arolla.** The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½ hrs.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemi* (5960′), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, past the (10 min.) chalets of *Gouille* ('Blue Lake', see below), *Satarma* (10 min. beyond which we take the upper path to the right, not the path along the river), *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) **Mayens d'Arolla** (6572′; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 7-8 fr.; Eng. Ch. Service in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,955′), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.) and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150′) and the snow-clad *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*.

Excursions (guides, see p. 311; also *Jos. Quinodoz* of Arolla). To the ***Lac Bleu de Lucel**, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At *Satarma*, 2½ M. from Arolla, a steep path ascends to the left (N.W.) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820′), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the *Aiguilles Rouges;* to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, descending from the Glacier des Ignes.

The **Mont Collon** (11,955′; guide 50 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the **Evêque** (12,265′; guide 50 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The ***Pigno d'Arolla** (12,470′; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the *Glacier de Pièce* in 6-7 hrs.; very grand and not difficult; comp. pp. 293, 313. — The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; guide 15 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, is ascended without difficulty viâ the *Alp Zarmine*. The *Grande Dent* (11,240′; 20 fr.) is more difficult. Between the Petite and Grande Dent the *Col de Zarmine* (10,045′), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferpècle. — The **Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; 30 fr.), the **Dent Perroc** (11,992′; 35 fr.), and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (12,625′; 40 fr.) involve difficult climbing.

PASSES. To VALPELLINA OVER THE COL DE COLLON, a grand route and not difficult (7-8 hrs. from Arolla to Pra-Rayé, two guides, 30 fr. each). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, remarkable for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (4 hrs.) summit of the **Col de Collon** (10,270'), to the S.E. of the Evêque (p. 312). View grand, but not extensive. Descent over the *Glacier de Collon* to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Pra-Rayé* (6760'; tolerable quarters at the chalets, but often closed), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (5248'), and thenca viâ (1 hr.) *Oyace* (4490') to (1½ hr.) *Valpelline* (p. 294). (Passes from the Valpellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy*, see p. 284.) Those who cross in the reverse direction should take provisions from Aosta; good guides not easily found there, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From Pra-Rayé to the Col 3½-4, descent to Arolla 2½-3 hrs. — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (see above) we may ascend to the left to the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (about 10,830'), between *Mont Brûlé* (11,880') and the Col du Mont Brûlé (see below); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (p. 284) and *Pra-Rayé*.

To THE VAL D'HÉRÉMENCE from Arolla there are two passes close together: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567'; 4 hrs. to Liappey), and to the S. of it the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355'; 3¼ hrs. from Arolla; rather more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of *Seilon* (7455'), opposite *Liappey* (p. 311). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the *Vallée des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Hérémence*, see p. 311. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see below) we may ascend to the *Col de Seilon* (10,663'; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 294) and thence either descend the *Glacier de Giétroz* to (2½ hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 293), or cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960') and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chermontane* (p. 293; gnide 25 fr.).

To THE VAL DE BAGNES OVER THE COL DE CHERMONTANE, 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend over the moraine, the lower end of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*, and the *Glacier de Pièce* or *Torgnon* to a snowy saddle (10,235') on the W. side of the *Serra de Vuibez*, and thence by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,118'), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630') and the *Pigno d'Arolla* (p. 312). Striking view of the Mont Collon, the Dents with the Aignille de Za, the Dent Blanche, and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* and *Chermontane* (p. 293). — Longer, but far more striking, is the ronte to Chermontane over the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,483'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Route over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Col de Collon*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the *Col de l'Evêque*, lying S.W. of the *Evêque* (p. 312), and then descend a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,153') and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (11,632') to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and as above to Chermontane.

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL DE BERTOL, 11-12 hrs., fatigning but repaying (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Plan de Bertol*, and ascend rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the **Col de Bertol** (about 10,800'), between two of the *Dents de Bertol* (11,505' and 11,143'). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes 1¼ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje Hut* (p. 314); thence to Zermatt, see p. 314. — OVER THE COL DU MONT BRÛLÉ AND THE COL DE VALPELLINE, another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon ronte to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the **Col du Mont Brûlé** (10,900'), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Dents* and *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 315), and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,685'), on the S. side of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view; p. 314). Then down the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (see p. 314).

(b.) *Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena to the inn;

horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (1 hr.) Haudères, by the third house before the bridge (p. 312), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, and then more rapidly, passing four, and shortly beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next ridge we ascend to the left to (3/4 hr.) *Sepey* (5580′), where the bridle-path from Evolena viâ *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 310; 1/4 hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of *Prazfleuri*, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or *Ferpècle* (5910′; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens, plain, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/2, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers*.

Just beyond the hotel a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Alp Bricolla** (7960′), a strikingly grand point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overtopped by the snow-clad Wandfluh, while to the left rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by the Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi. Milk may be obtained at the chalets.

Ascents. **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), very difficult (13-14 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 70 fr.). Ascent nsually made from the Stockje (see below). — **Grand Cornier** (13,022′), from Ferpècle by the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* (see below) in 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

Passes. To Zinal over the Col du Grand-Cornier, 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1 1/2 hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Col du Grand-Cornier** or **de la Dent Blanche** (11,627′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend an arête to the right and snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Constantia Club Hut* (p. 317), and over the *Durand (Zinal) Glacier* to (3 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 316). — Over the Col de la Pointe de Bricolla, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), rather fatiguing. From Bricolla (see above) we ascend to the N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Col de la Pointe de Bricolla** (about 10,160′; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (see below). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry*, and by the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Alp de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the *Pte. de Bricolla* (12,015′), the *Bouquetin* (11,430′), and the *Pigno de l'Allée* (11,168′). — Over the *Col de Couronne* (*Col du Zaté* or *Col de Bréonna*) and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 317.

To Zermatt over the Col d'Hérens, 11 hrs., fatiguing (gnide 30 fr.). From Bricolla in 3/4 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, at first steeply, to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,417′), between the *Wandfuh* aud the *Tête Blanche* (12,300′; easily ascended from the pass in 3/4 hr.; grand view; wc may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. to the route; sce above, Col dc Valpelline). To the E. towers the overwhelming Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Club Hut* (9052′) on the *Stockje*, a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (l.) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (r.). Wc descend the latter, skirting the rocks of the Stockje. to the stone-covered *Zmutt Glacier*, and at length regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) *Staffelalp* (p. 325). Thence to *Zermatt* 1 1/2 hr.

To Pra-Raye over the Col des Bouquetins (10-11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), also fatiguing. We either follow the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past *Mont Miné*, to the upper Ferpècle Glacier,

and mount to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,215′), to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Pra-Rayé* (p. 313).

FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT, bridle-path, 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 24 fr.). Halfway between Evolena and Haudères, by a tall wooden cross, we ascend to the left to *La Saye* and *Villa* (to which a short-cut ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena, to the left, through a steep gorge). We ascend the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (4 hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593′), on the S. side of the *Sasseneire* (see below), and obtain a striking view of the Val d'Hérens and the grand mountains encircling its upper end.

The ***Sasseneire** (10,692′), 1 hr. from the col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: to the N., the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 244); to the S. the attention is chiefly ar. rested by the Dent Blanche (p. 314).

To the N. of the Sasseneire another bridle-path (easy and attractive) crosses the **Pas de Lona** (8924′) to the Val d'Anniviers; from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimence 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,368′; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent-Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) *Alp Zatelet-Praz* (7083′), in the *Val de Moiry* or *de Torrent*, watered by the *Navigenze*, the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers. The valley is grandly terminated by the *Glacier de Moiry*, overshadowed by the (r.) Couronne de Bréonna, Za de l'Ano, Pointe de Bricolla, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, (l.) Pigno de l'Allée, and the black slaty cone of the Garde de Bordon.

ZINAL (p. 316) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (8970′). From the **Corne de Sorebois* (9210′), 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path, or (shorter, with guide) direct through wood to *Zinal*. — To Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and to Evolena over the *Col de Couronne* or the *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 317.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimence*, or *Gremenz* (5016′), a large village. Thence viâ *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) a bridge over the *Navigenze* (3898′), and to (¼ hr.) *Vissoye* (see p. 316).

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

To Vissoye (11 M.) a tolerable road; horse 10, one-horse carr. 12 fr.; thence mule-path to (6¼ M.) Zinal.

Sierre, p. 296. We follow the road to the E. to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1774′), ½ M. beyond which the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Einfischthal* or *Eifischthal*; 3050′), with the deep and inac-

cessible gorge of the Navigenze to the right. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Niouc*, the road is carried by means of galleries across a wild ravine, descending from the left; and immediately before the hamlet of *Barmes* we cross a similar ravine.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the station of Sierre, passes under the railway embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the first house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze;* then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1¼ hr.) *Niouc*.

A footpath, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above) leads from Niouc by *Sussillon* (4546′) in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6340′), whence a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in 1¼ hr. — The **Illhorn** (8935′), which overlooks the Illgraben (p. 296), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

To the S. the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. To the right below the road (3½ M.) is the prettily situated village of *Fang*. (Travellers bound for St. Luc must at the coachhouse of the hotel at St. Luc, about ½ M. before Fang, take a narrower path to the left, ascending gradually to St. Luc in 1½ hr.; see p. 318.) The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. Then (3 M.) **Vissoye** (4000′; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), *Hôtel Weisshorn* (2¾ hrs.), *Bella Tola* (4½ hrs.), etc., see p. 318.

Beyond Vissoye the road leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left), to (1¾ M.) *Mission;* at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (see p. 315), and (1 M.) *Ayer* (4777′), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 318.) The road ascends a little, crosses a torrent, and passes a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip. It then (1½ M.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, recrosses by the second bridge to the right bank, and reaches —

17¼ M. **Zinal** (5505′; **Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, R. & L. 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; Eng. Ch. Service in summer). The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*.

Excursions (guides, *Elie Péter* and the schoolmaster *Joachim*). The **Alpe de l'Allée* (7178′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal, commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the beautiful double-peaked pyramid of the *Lo Besso* (12,057′). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel we cross (¼ hr.) to the left bank, and traverse pastures; ½ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall above; beyond the ravine we turn to the right, and 10 min. farther, right again (the more level path leads to the glacier), ascending in zigzags; 35 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent; ¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. Descent in 1½ hr.

The **Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7420′), opposite the last-mentioned, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. A still more imposing and complete view is commanded from the **Roc de la Vache* (8485′), ascended from the Alp in

1 hr., or from Zinal direct viâ the *Alp Tracuit* in 2½ hrs. (guide 5 fr.). By crossing the terminal moraine of the Dnrand glacier (with guide), the two above points of view may be combined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excnrsion up the Durand Glacier to the **Constantia** or **Mountet Club Hut** (9495′; *Inn*, well spoken of), at the S. base of the Besso (4 hrs. from Zinal; guide 6 fr.), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouqnetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir** (10,262′), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1 hr. from the club-hut (gnide from Zinal 8 fr.).

Ascents. The *Corne de Sorebois* (9210′), 3 hrs., with guide (5 fr.), easy and attractive, see p. 315. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the *Garde de Bordon* (10,880′), reached in 2½ hrs. from the Corne de Sorebois viâ the arête, for adepts only (guide 8 fr.). The ascent direct from Zinal is very steep. — The **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,302′), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (easy and repaying). — **Lo Besso** (12,057′), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the Monntet Clnb-hut; guide 20 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — **Pigno de l'Allée** (11,168′; 15 fr.), from the Alp de l'Allée 3-4 hrs., not very difficult. — **Bouquetin** (11,430′; 20 fr.), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* 6-7 hrs., and **Diablons** (11,850′; 12 fr.), by the *Alp Tracuit* 6 hrs., both laborious. — The **Grand Cornier** (13,022′; 30 fr.), is best ascended from the plateau of névé below the *Col du Grand Cornier* (p. 314), the last part difficult. — **Zinal-Rothhorn** or *Moming* (13,855′; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous scramble (from the Mountet Club-hut 6-7 hrs.). — **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 60 fr.), also very difficult. Comp. p. 327.

Passes. To Evolena over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 315; by the *Col du Grand-Cornier* and the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* see p. 314; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 315. — Over the Col de l'Allée and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), trying, and for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the **Col de l'Allée** (10,483′). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the **Col de Couronne** (9895′), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to *Ferpècle* (p. 313). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9574′), lying to the N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the *Serra Neire*, or the *Col du Zaté* (9433′), between the Serra Neire and the *Pointe de Zaté* (both toilsome).

To Gruben in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de la Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 319.

To Zermatt over the Triftjoch, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for steady climbers only (guide 30 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Constantia Hut* (see above) we traverse the *Durand Glacier* towards the E. to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,260′), and clamber up at first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,614′), between the Trifthorn and the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365′), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 321).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 13-14 hrs. (guide 35 fr.). From the Constantia Club-hut we ascend towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (see above), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,398′), between the *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*, 12,284′) and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487′), where we obtain a most striking view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent (not direct over the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses) to the left, over the rocks of the *Ebihorn*, to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 325) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 321).

To Zermatt over the **Moming Pass** (12,445′), between the Rothhorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), and to Randa over the **Schallijoch** (12,307′), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (14 hrs.; 35 fr.), both difficult and toilsome.

From Zinal to St. Luc (3¼ rs.). We return to (5 M.) *Ayer* (p. 316)

by the road, ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer). A longer but more attractive route (5-6 hrs., with guide) leads viâ the pastures of the *Tounot* (9975′), commanding a view like that from the Bella Tola, and then past the *Hotel Weisshorn* (see below) to St. Luc.

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Road from Sierre to Vissoye (11 M.); ascent thence to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 316). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the Augsthord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the Schwarzhorn 8½) hrs. (guide 12, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5495′; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Bella Tola*, R. & L. 2-3, D. 4 fr.; Engl. Ch. Service in summer), lying on a steep slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the Val d'Anniviers and the snow-mountains at its head (Schallhorn, Lo Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, and Pointe de Zinal).

About 2 hrs. above St. Luc [through the village and along the water-course to (25 min.) a saw-mill and bridge, thence, keeping steadily to the upper path, to the hotel, 2 hrs.; also by the direct bridle-path from Vissoye in 2¾ hrs., chiefly through wood of stone-pines; 4 hrs. from Zinal] is the *Hôtel Weisshorn (about 7550′; pens. 7-10 fr.), in an open and picturesque situation on the *Tête du Mouton* or *Tête à Féa*, a spur of the *Rochers de Nava*, with splendid view and rich flora. Excursions may be made hence to the *Pointe de Nava* (9118′), to the top of the *Tounot* (9975′), to the *Lac de Tounot* (abundant Edelweiss), to the *Pas de la Forcletta*, to the *Meiden Pass* (2 hrs.), to the *Bella Tola* (2¾ hrs., with guide), and other points.

The ***Bella Tola** (9758′; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., advisable; horse 8 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. From the hotel we proceed to the church, immediately beyond which we turn to the left; 1 min. more again to the left (the path straight on leads to the Hotel Weisshorn, see above); 40 min., ascend to the left; 4 min., turn to the right; 10 min., ascend in zigzags, then through wood and across two brooks to (40 min.) a white hut known as the 'Chalet Blanc'. Then to the left over an old moraine; 5 min., to the right in a straight line for the centre of the Bella Tola; 1¼ hr. we reach its base and ascend in steep zigzags to (50 min.) a refuge-hut, and (left) to (15 min.) the summit. The N.W. peak, that usually ascended, is marked by a metal vane, but a path ascends the S.E. peak (10,138′) also. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 300) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

In order to reach the Turtmann-Valley we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and ascend to the left to the (1hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9154′). In descending into the *Borterthal* we keep to the left, and in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At (1½ hr.) the chalets

of *Pletschen* the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Turtmann* (p. 296), to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (see below).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9154′; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed). After 50 min. we cross the brook descending from the Bella Tola, then proceed straight on (passing in 6 min. a path diverging to the left to the Bella Tola) to the (1 hr.) *Alp Tounot* (to which we may ride). The path ascends pastures and then over rocky débris to (1½ hr.) the pass, to the N. of the *Tounot* (9975′), with a fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunneggh-horn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtmann and Nicolai valleys. We descend past several small lakes (with the *Meiden-horn*, 9780′, on the right) to the *Upper* and the *Lower Alp Meiden* (7613′; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent through larches and stone-pines, to the Alpine hamlet of (2 hrs.) **Gruben,** *Zmeiden*, or *Meiden* (6060′; **Hôt. Schwarzhorn*, plain), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The Turtmann Valley ends to the S. in the magnificent TURTMANN or BARR GLACIER, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,850′), *Weisshorn* (14,803′), *Brunneggh-orn* (12,628′), and *Barrhorn* (11,920′). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennthum* (1½ hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col des Diablons,** or *de Tracuit* (10,673′), between the Diablons and the Weisshorn, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.).

FROM GRUBEN TO ZINAL OVER THE PAS DE LA FORCLETTA, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Blummattalp*, ½ hr. above Grnben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Blummatt* (7680′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weiss-horn, etc. Then past the chalets of the *Kaltberg*, and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) **Pas de la Forcletta** (9810′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête d'Omberenza*. Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the chalets of *Remoinze* (8503′), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayer*, or to the left to (4 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 316).

FROM GRUBEN TO TURTMANN (p. 296; 3½ hrs.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, viâ *Staffel* and *Niggelingen*, to the (1½ hr.) *Vollensteg*, which carries the path to the left bank. Thence we proceed through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. At (1½ hr.) *Tummĕnen* (3200′) we recross the stream, by the sec-ond bridge, then descend the steep left bank of the brook, with fine views of the Rhone Valley, to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 296).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus or Stalden in the Vispthal a bridle-path (7 hrs.; with the Schwarzhorn 8½ hrs.; guide desirable, 12 or 15 fr.). It ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9515′), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,300′) on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,523′) on the N., afford-ing a fine view of the Fletschhorn, Simplon group, and Mischabel.

The **Schwarzhorn** (10,523′) is easily ascended in ¾-1 hr. from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 318): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, Brunneggh-orn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Diablons, etc.

The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the *Augst-bord Valley*. We may then either go to the right, skirting the Stein-

thalhorn, to *Jungen* (splendid view of the Vispthal from the church; to the left the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn, to the right the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus*. Or we may descend to the left to *Emd* and (3½ hrs.) *Stalden* (see below).

A route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (about 8840′), farther S., also affords fine views (6 hrs.; gnide 12 fr.). — The **Barr Pass** (11,800′), **Brunneggjoch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′) are difficult glacier-passes, fit for experts only with able guides.

St. Niklaus, and thence to *Zermatt*, see R. 84.

84. From Visp to Zermatt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 296, 310.

22 M. Railway in 2 hrs. 40 min. (2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 10 fr.). — The railway from Visp to Zermatt, opened in 1891, was constructed by Herr M. J. Meyer, senior engineer of the Jura-Simplon line. It combines the adhesive and rack-and-pinion systems, and is worked by engines on Abt's plan. The maximum gradient on the adhesive sections is 45 : 1000; on the rack-and-pinion sections 125 : 1000.

Distances on Foot: from Visp to Zermatt 9 hrs. (Stalden 1¾ hr., St. Niklaus 2½ hrs.; Randa 5½ M., Täsch 2½ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. — The route from Visp to Zermatt is easy and attractive, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Vispthal appears the beautiful *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′), and beyond Stalden the huge *Weisshorn* (14,803′) and the *Brunnegghorn* (12,628′). Near St. Niklaus the *Breithorn* (13,685′) and the peak of the *Little Matterhorn* (12,752′) come in sight. Beyond St. Niklaus the superb Breithorn is conspicuous nearly all the way to Zermatt. Lastly, near Zermatt, the *Great Matterhorn* (14,705′) becomes visible. Besides these, many other peaks, with glaciers descending from them, are visible on both sides.

Visp (2155′), see p. 297. The railway makes a wide curve to the S. towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream, which fills the entire breadth of the valley. The train passes under the *Neubrücke*, by which the bridle-path crosses to the left bank, then crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. in length; gradient 120-125 : 1000) to the (4½ M.) station of **Stalden** (2630′), 2 min. below the village of the same name (2736′; *Hôt. Stalden*, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; *Restaurant* at the baker's), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser* and the *Gorner Visp* unite. The valley divides here. The vast group of the *Saasgrat*, the N.E. spur of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai Valley from the Saas Valley. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden.

From Stalden to (4½ hrs.) **Saas-Fee* and over the *Moro Pass* to (12 hrs.) *Macugnaga*, see p. 328.

To the Simplon Hospice over the Bistenen Pass, 11 hrs., fatiguing (guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden or *J. Dorsaz* of Simplon; horse 30 fr.). From Stalden the route leads by *Staldenried* and *Gspon* (6230′) to a pass (about 7200′) lying to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9547′), also reached in 4 hrs. from Visp by *Visperterminen*. Descent to the chalets of *Bististaffel* (6170′) in the upper *Nanzer Thal*, ascent again to the *Bistenen-Pass* (about 7870′), and descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 299).

Alp les Ros
Pte de Bricolla
Col de Bricolla
Grand Cornier
Gl. de Bricolla
Alp Bricolla
Col du Grand Cornier
Col de la Dent Blanche
Glacier de Ferpecle
Mont mine
Dent Blanche
Glacier Durand
Constantiahütte
Roc noir
Col Durand
Pte de Zinal
Mandelhorn
Arbenjuhalt-Gl.
Hohwänge Gletscher
Hohwänge
Ebihorn
Zinal-Rothhorn (Moming)
Hohlicht Gletscher
Rothhorn Gletscher
Trifthorn
Col de Zinal (Trifthorn)
Trift-Gl.
Ober-Gabelhorn
Mte Durand
Gabelhorn-Gl.
Trift Wbs.
Trift Gletscher
Unter-Gabelhorn
Zermatt
Z'Muttthal
Hubel
Kalbermatten
Z'Matt
Matterl
Matterl-Gletscher
Arben
Stockje
Z'Mutt-Gletscher
Col d'Herens
Tête Blanche
Col de Valpelline
Stockgletscher
Trockenmatten-Gl.
Matterhorn-Gl.
MATTERHORN
(MONTE CERVINO)
Col du Lion
Col de Tournanche
Dent d'Herens
Furggen-Gl.
Roisengrat
Ob. Theodul-Gl.
Unt. Theodul-Gl.
Les Jumeaux
Tête de Roese
Bec de Guma
Glacier de Za-de-Zan
Bec de Creton
Breuil
Glacier de Bella Tola
Chateau des Dames
Mont Pleté
Mont Rouss
Col de Cimerle
Val Tournanche
Tournanche
Lavett
Garden
Valtournanche
Gobba di Aventina Gletscher
Theodulpass
Furnet
Klein-Matterhorn
Schwarzsee
Gabelhorn
Trift Gletscher
Bec de Sale
Crevins
Pte de Cignana
Mt Faucherou
Palie
Pulegnon
Les Liorlere
St Leger
Col de Dza
Bec Roisetta
Col de Chalin
Verraz
Cortat
Gagerhorn
Gabelhorn
Trift Wbs.
Trift Gletscher
Hubel
Kalbermatten
Z'Matt
Matterl
Matterl-Gletscher
Arben
Stockje
Z'Mutt-Gletscher
Col d'Herens
Tête Blanche
Col de Valpelline
Stockgletscher
Trockenmatten-Gl.
Matterhorn-Gl.
MATTERHORN
(MONTE CERVINO)
Col du Lion
Col de Tournanche
Dent d'Herens
Furggen-Gl.
Roisengrat
Ob. Theodul-Gl.
Unt. Theodul-Gl.
Les Jumeaux
Tête de Roese
Bec de Guma
Glacier de Za-de-Zan
Bec de Creton
Breuil
Glacier de Bella Tola
Chateau des Dames
Mont Pleté
Mont Rouss
Col de Cimerle
Val Tournanche
Tournanche
Lavett
Garden
Valtournanche
Gobba di Aventina Gletscher
Theodulpass
Furnet
Klein-Matterhorn
Schwarzsee
Gabelhorn
Trift Gletscher
Bec de Sale
Crevins
Pte de Cignana
Mt Faucherou
Palie
Pulegnon
Les Liorlere
St Leger
Col de Dza
Bec Roisetta
Col de Chalin
Verraz
Cortat
Gagerhorn
46°
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1:150000

Täsch
Täschalpen
Alphubel
Allalinhorn
Allalin-Gletscher
Ober-Rothhorn
Unter-Rothhorn
Rimpfischhorn
Ried
Winkelmatten
Findelen-Gletscher
Adler-Gl.
Strahlhorn
Schwarzberg-Gletscher
Mellichen-Gl.
Hohbalen-Gletscher
Triftje-Gl.
Stockhorn
Gornergrat
Cima di Jazzi
Gorner-Gletscher
Monte Moro
Macugnaga
Altes Weissthor
Fillarkuppe
Jägerhorn
Monte Rosa-Gletscher
Grenz-Gletscher
Nordend
Dufourspitze
Zumsteinsp.
Signalkuppe
Parrotspitze
Lyskamm
Ludwigshöhe
Schwarzh.
Vincent Pyramide
Breithorn
Breithorn-Gl.
Schwärze-Gletscher
Pollux
Castor
Zwillinge
Zwillings-Gl.
Kl. Verra Gletscher
Lambronecca
Verra
Combe de Verra
Mont Rouge
Bettlinerhorn
Hohes Licht
Corno del Camoscio
Lys-Gletscher
Anzasca
Mittaghorn
Pizzo Bianco
Pizzo Nero
Corno di Faller
Pighinohorn
Moudhorn
Tagliaferro
Isella
Monte Rosa
1:150,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Immediately beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of 2940′, and for a considerable time follows a level course, high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Visp. Three short tunnels are traversed, and beyond the imposing viaduct (177′ long, 165′ high) over the *Mühlbach*, two more tunnels and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn*. At (6½ M.) the station of *Kalpetran*, the bottom of the valley is once more reached. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd*, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli*, keeping close to the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of waterfalls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank, and reach —

10 M. **St. Niklaus** (3705′; pop. 806; *Gr. Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lochmatter*, R. 2, S. 3 fr.), the capital of the valley. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 319.)

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, descending on the right from the Brunnegghorn, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbrigen* (4120′). Another steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 326); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (14,803′) with the *Bies Glacier;* and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (16 M.) **Randā** (4620′; **Hôt. Weisshorn*) and (18 M.) **Täsch** (4770′) the traces of a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. The line is now carried along the right bank of the Visp on a massive embankment. To the W. opens the *Schallithal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Rothhorn;* to the E. is the *Täschthal* (p. 333). At the chalets of *Zermettje* the line crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the Visp, which foams in its narrow ravine below. We then enter a gorge, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier;* and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22 M.) *Zermatt.*

Zermatt. — **Hotels.** *Hôtels du Mont-Cervin, *du Mont-Rose, and *Zermatt, all belonging to the *Seiler* family; R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 8 fr. — Second-class: *Bellevue, outside the village, pens. 7-10 fr.; Post, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp (also *Seiler's*), admirably situated 2 hrs. above

Zermatt on the way to the Riffelberg, excellently managed, R., L., & A. 5, D. 5, pens. 13 fr. (patronised by the English). — *Hôt.-Pens. Riffel or Riffel-Haus *(Seiler's)*, on the Riffelberg, 3 hrs. from Zermatt, R., L., & A. 4½, D. 5 fr. — *Schwarzsee Hotel *(Seiler's)*, 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 324), R., L., & A. 3½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8 fr. Hr. Seiler issues conpons for lnnch etc. to his guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee. At the height of the season accommodation at Zermatt can only be ensured by engaging rooms beforehand.

Post and Telegraph Office by the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex. Burgener; Weisshorn Biner; Jos., Raphael, Joh.* (two of this name), *Jos. Maria*, and *Peter Anton Biner; Peter Knubel; Fridolin* and *Alois Kronig*; the brothers *Gentinetta; Alois Pollinger; Joh., Jos. Maria, Clemens*, and *Franz Perren; Jos. Moser; Jos.* and *Ambros. Imboden*, etc.). Fnrther information may be obtained at the hotels. The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. An agreement should be made with the gnide as to the luggage he is to carry. — **Horse** to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Biner*. — *Exposition Loppé* (p. 264), in the former Hôtel des Alpes, above the church.

Zermātt (5315′; pop. 525), called by the Piedmontese *Praborgne*, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat, in particular, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The Zermatter Hof contains an admirable **Relief of the Environs of Zermatt*, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by *Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 331), *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church *Michel Croz* (p. 326). Beside the *English Church* (see above) repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Excursions from Zermatt. To the ***Gorges du Gorner** (1½ hr. there and back). We follow the Théodule route (p. 324) to the (20 min.) lower bridge over the Zmuttbach, and turning to the left reach (10 min.) the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) to the picturesque gorge, through which the Matter-Visp dashes in brawling cascades. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the gorge, whence a path leads to the left below the *Schwegmatt*, on the right bank of the Visp, and thence to the Riffel path, by which we may return to (¾ hr.) Zermatt.

Deservedly foremost among the attractions are the ***Riffelberg** and ****Gorner Grat**, easily visited in a single day. The bridle-path (to the Riffelhaus 2½-3, descent 1½-2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the church to the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., at the church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′), we turn to the right; 2 min., bridge over the

Findelenbach, descending from the left (p. 325); here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts; then a wood of larches and stone-pines, where the path ascends the *Fällistutz* to the left; 35 min., a hut, above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 317); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends straight on, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, and passes the (15 min.) ***Hôtel Riffelalp** (7305′; p. 321), commanding a superb view of the colossal Matterhorn, of the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trift horn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel. Above the hotel the two paths unite. At the foot of the **Riffelberg** (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) ***Riffel Hotel** (8430′; p. 322), which enjoys a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn and other peaks. The *Gugel* (8680′), the height to the N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,290′; 4975′ above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the plateau of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1 1/2 hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary; hut at the top with refreshmts.), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,757′; *Dom*, 14,940′), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365′; *Rothhorn*, 13,855′; *Weisshorn*, 14,803′), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest and one other only are visible, and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and incontestably the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,705′; p. 326). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense **Gorner Glacier*, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from the base of which issues the *Visp (Matter-Visp)*.

From the **Hohthäligrat* (10,796′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 3/4 hr. more (for those tolerably free from dizziness; guide convenient), the view is still finer and embraces the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. At the Hôtel Riffelalp it diverges to the right from the bridle path and skirts a stony slope (*Riffelbord*), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn, beside which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge, the Castor (13,880′) on the E. and the Pollux (13,430′) on the W. After 1/2 hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point, below the ice-fall, may be crossed in safety (with guide). The path to the Riffelhaus

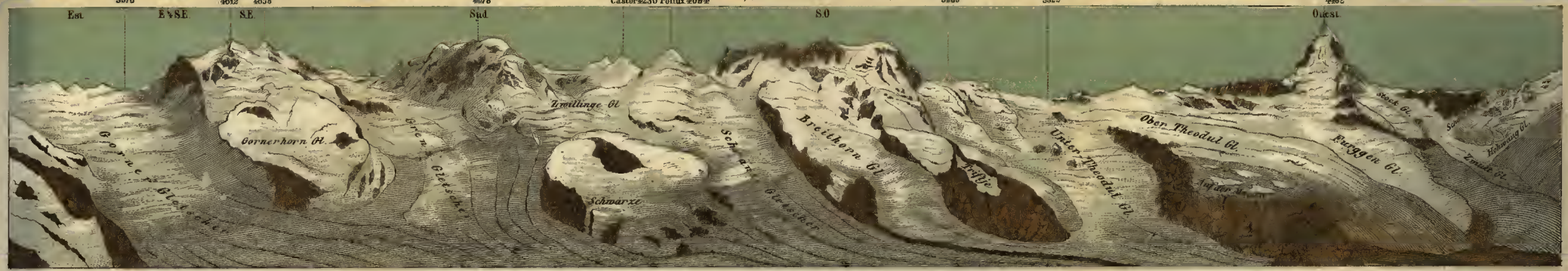
continues to ascend the slope and now mounts to the left; 12 min. turn to the left; 20 min. *Gagenhaupt* (8430′), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (see below); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus. — The following extension of this walk is recommended. From the Gagenhaupt we ascend to the E. towards the col, passing close to the N. side of the Riffelhorn; ½ hr., a small pool. The path leads towards an opening through which Monte Rosa is visible, passes the little *Riffelhorn-See*, and in ¼ hr. reaches the **Rothe Kummen**, a rocky ridge to the E. of the **Riffelhorn** (9615′). The latter, a grotesque peak about 650′ higher than the Rothe Kummen, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape (ascent, p. 326). The Riffel Inn, ½ hr. N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rock-arête to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 323), the ascent of which from this point takes 1 hr.

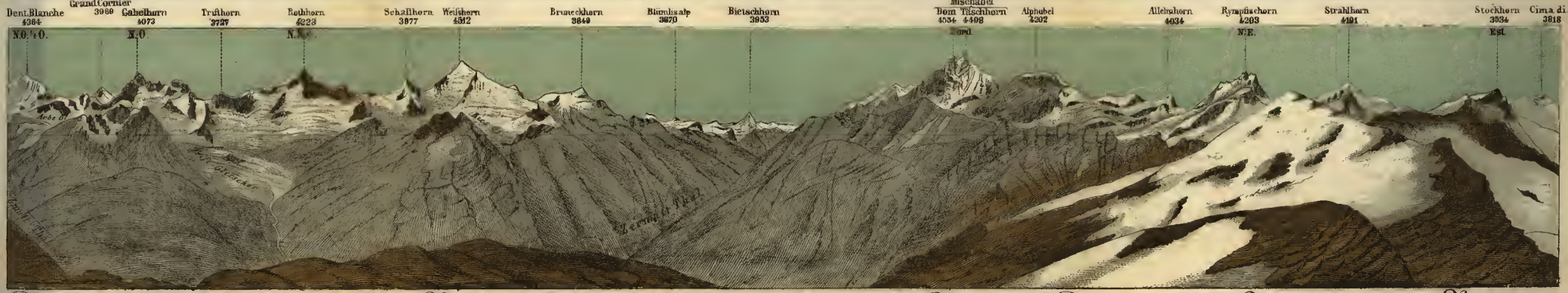
Mountain ascents and passes from the Riffelhaus, see p. 325.

To the ***Schwarzsee Hotel** (8490′), a favourite excursion (2½-3 hrs.; mule-path, guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). The path, which as far as Hermättje is also the way to the Théodule Pass, ascends the left bank of the Visp, crosses the *Zmuttbach* (charming view of the finely wooded *Zmutt Valley*, with the Matterhorn in the background) and ascends to the hamlet of (¾ hr.) *Zum See* (about 5900′). We now enter the Zmutt Valley to the right, then diverge to the left from the path to the Staffelalp, and follow a good bridle-path amidst stone-pines. On leaving the wood (½ hr.; rfmts. at the chalets of *Hermättje*) we obtain a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 323), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left the way to the Théodule Pass, see below), and follow the winding bridle-path over pastures, with a continuous view of the Gorner Glacier, Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa, to the (1 hr.) **Schwarzsee Hotel* (p. 322), which is situated on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier. Below, 5 min. to the W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8385′). The view from the hotel is scarcely inferior to that from the Gorner Grat (comp. the Panorama, p. 323). A still finer view is commanded from the ***Hörnli** (9490′; 1 hr. from the hotel; guide advisable for the inexperienced), particularly of the stupendous Matterhorn.

The ascent from the Hörnli to the lower *Matterhorn Hut* (10,745′; 1½ hr., with guide) is very attractive for adepts (comp. p. 326). — An easy return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt leads over the *Staffelalp* (p. 325); a more interesting route (but suited only for those of some experience) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelhaus (guide, including the Hörnli, 10 fr.).

To the **Théodule Pass**, 5-5½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), usually combined with the excursion to *Valtournanche* (p. 337) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (p. 325). To (1½ hr.) *Hermättje*, see above (route to the Schwarzsee). The Théodule route crosses the *Furggbach* (fine waterfall a little farther up), and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier;* above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. An ascent of 2 hrs. more brings us to the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 8856′), where the bridle-path ceases. We may then either ascend the glacier (a good





Panorama from the Gornergrat near Zermatt. Panorama vom Gornergrat bei Zermatt. Panorama du Gornergrat près Zermatt.

deal crevassed, but presenting no difficulty; rope necessary), to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass;* or (preferable) we may follow the path to the left, over rocks and débris, to the (¾ hr.) *Lower Théodule Hut* (9800′; Inn, well spoken of), finely situated on the *Leichenbretter*, rocks between the *Lower* and *Upper Théodule Glaciers*, and thence ascend over the upper glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Théodule Pass** or *Matterjoch* (10,900′; small *Inn* with fourteen beds, plain; 'vin brûlé' 3 fr.), to the S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,393′), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiery*, see pp. 338, 337; ascent of the **Breithorn*, see below.

To the **Staffelalp** (3½ hrs. from Zermatt and back; without guide). Above (¾ hr.) *Zum See* the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route (p. 324) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Staffelalp* (7043′), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn. A shorter way back (stony) leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge. — From the Staffelalp we ascend the stony *Zmutt Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* (9087′; guide 15 fr.) on the *Stockje* (p. 314), where the night is spent by travellers to Evolena, etc. Ascent of the **Tête Blanche* (12,300′; guide, from Zermatt 25 fr.) see p. 313.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffel path to the (¼ hr.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 322) and proceed, on the right bank of the *Findelenbach*, to *Findelen* (6808′) and the (1½ hr.) *Eggenalp* (7182′), where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′; small Inn), whence the glacier may be surveyed. A pleasant path also leads from the *Pens. Riffelalp* (p. 323), mostly through wood, to (40 min.) *Findelen*. Near the end of the glacier, by the left moraine (¾ hr. from the Riffelalp) lies the little *Grünsee* (7580′; small Inn). — Ascent of the *Ober-Rothhorn*, *Strahlhorn*, and *Rimpfischhorn*, see p. 326; *Adler Pass*, see p. 331.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus (guide-tariff from Zermatt).

The **Breithorn** (13,685′), highly attractive, may be ascended from Zermatt without difficulty in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 25, if the night be spent 30 fr.). We follow the Théodule route to the (3½ hrs.) *Lower Théodule Hut* (see above) where the night is spent (or in the inn on the Théodule Pass). From the hut we gradually ascend across the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (leaving the Théodule Pass on the left), then climb round the steep rocks of the *Kleine Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont-Cervin*, 12,752′) to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly mount a steeper slope of ice, where step-cutting is sometimes necessary. The snow-clad summit commands a very imposing view: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it Mont Blanc; to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrinhorn, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola). Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs.

The **Cima di Jazzi** (12,526′), also easy (5-5½ hrs. from the Riffelhaus; guide 15 fr.). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (½ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9120′), then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the '*Gadmen*' (8620′). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9957′), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,594′); thence 2¼ hrs. to the summit. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to approach the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side; were it to give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth

of 3-4000′. If strength permits, we go on to the (1 hr.) *New Weissthor Pass* (p. 328), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 325) not recommended.

The **Riffelhorn** (9615′), from the Riffelhaus 1¼ hr. (an interesting climb; guide with rope 6 fr.), affords a fine survey of the Visptbal.

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point. Bridle-path for 3½ hrs.; then over débris and snow, not difficult.

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,149′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), only for experts. We ascend the *Triftthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Trift Inn* (well spoken of); thence for 3 hrs. over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The Trift Inn is a starting-point also for the Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Triftjoch, etc. (comp. p. 327). — ***Wellenkuppe** (12,828′; 5-6 hrs. from the Trift Inn), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.).

Ober-Rothhorn (11,215′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), attractive and not difficult. Ascent viâ *Findelen* (p. 325), the *Rothe Boden*, and the *Furggje*, to the E. of the *Unter-Rothhorn* (10,190′; another easy ascent). — **Strahlhorn** (13,759′; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers*, not difficult. — **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′; 8-9 hrs.; 35 fr.), by the *Langenfluh Glacier*, not very difficult. For the two last, the inn in the Findelenthal (p. 325) is a convenient starting-point. — **Dom** (14,940′; 10-11 hrs. from Randa; 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without danger or serious difficulty for adepts. From Randa to the (4½-5 hrs.) new club-hut (9630′) above the old Festi sleeping place; then cross the *Festi Glacier* and the arête which separates it from the *Hohberg Glacier;* and lastly ascend over steep snow and ice to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps.

The **Lyskamm** (14,890′; guide 80 fr.), ascended by the *Lysjoch* (p. 327) in 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow cornice on the E. arête. (The ascent from the Sella Hut by the S. arête is without danger, pp. 335 and 327.)

***Monte Rosa**, *Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; 8-9 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, there and back 14 hrs.; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by Messrs. Smith, Birkbeck, and Stephenson in 1855 (comp. p. 330). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route descends below the Gorner Grat to the *Gadmen* rock (see p. 325), crosses the *Gorner Glacier* and the *Monte Rosa Glacier*, and then ascends over rocks to the (3 hrs.) *Untere Blattje* (9810′); then over snow to (1 hr.) *Auf'm Felsen* (*Oberes Blattje*, 10,970′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend precipitous snow-arêtes, and at last gain the top (1-3 hrs., according to the state of the snow), by clambering over perpendicularly piled slabs of rock. **View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). The Dufour-Spitze may also be ascended from the *Grenz Glacier*, by the S.W. face (only for adepts; guide 60 fr.). — Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,132′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′), *Signal-Kuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577′), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252′), *Balmenhorn* (14,185′), *Schwarzhorn* (13,894′), and *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,820′).

The **Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,705′), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by Messrs. *Whymper*, *Hudson*, *Hadow*, and *Lord Francis Douglas*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from *Breuil* (p. 336), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Brenil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached

to it, so that the most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by guides of the first-class (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70, to the upper hut 15 fr.). The ascent takes 7-10 hrs., including halts, from the Schwarzsee Hôtel, where the preceding night is usually spent: to the lower hut at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745′), 2½ hrs.; thence to the unserviceable upper hut (12,608′) 3 hrs., and over the *Schulter* to the summit 2 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 336) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,845′) to the new *Cabane de la Tour* (12,760′) of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Col Tyndall*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut, and the *Pic Tyndall* to the top in 6-7 hrs. more.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides): **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), from the *Trifthütte* (p. 326) on the E. side straight up (solid firm rock), finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (no danger when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (comp. p. 316). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** (*Moming*, 13,855′; 6-7 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 316). — **Weisshorn** (14,803′; 80 fr.), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: by the *Schalliberg-Alp* to the *Weisshorn Hut* on the *Hohlicht* (9380′), where the night is passed, 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arête to the summit, 6-8 hrs. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; 8-10 hrs.; 80 fr.), from the *Stockje Hut* (p. 325), and up the *Wandfluhgrat;* possible only if the rocks are free from ice (comp. p. 313). — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor*, 14,706′; 80 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten Joch*.

Passes. To Breuil in the Val Tournanche over the ***Théodule Pass** (10,900′), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 324, 338). The Théodule Pass may also be reached from the Riffelalp Hotel or the Riffelhaus (p. 322) viâ the *Gorner Glacier*, or (easiest route) from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 324) viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Théodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the *Leichenbretter* on the Upper Théodule Glacier 10 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiery* viâ the Cimes Blanches (guide 25 fr.), see p. 337. — To Breuil over the **Furggjoch** (11,190′), to the E. of the Matterhorn, shorter but more difficult than the Théodule Pass (the Schwarzsee Hôtel is the best starting-point, see p. 324); over the **Col de Tournanche** (11,378′), to the W. of the Matterhorn, difficult (guide 40 fr.). — To Fiery over the **Schwarzthor** (12,777′), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 40 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. Over the **Verra Pass** or **Zwillings-Pass** (about 13,100′), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult (guide 40 fr.). — To Gressoney over the Lysjoch, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Plattje* (p. 326), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and the (6-7 hrs.) **Lysjoch** (14,040′), between the *Lyskamm* (14,890′) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252′), affording to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent Pyramide*, 13,920′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* (11,940′; see p. 335) of the I. A. C.; thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Col delle Pisse* (p. 335); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Capanna Linty* (10,300′). Thence into the Val de Lys, to the *Lavet Alp* (quarters) and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 335). — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the **Felikjoch** (13,514′), to the E. of the Castor, difficult, and dangerous owing to frequent ice-avalanches; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* or *Lyskamm Club-hut* of the I. A. C.; comp. p. 335. — To Alagna in the Val Sesia over the **Sesia Pass** (14,435′), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, and the *Vigne Glacier*, very difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.). Over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass*, 14,186′), between the Parrot-Spitze and the Ludwigshöhe, also dangerous

(feasible in the reverse direction only, from the *Bors Alp*, p. 335, and up the *Piode Glacier*). — All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To MACUGNAGA over the **New Weissthor** (12,010′; 9-10 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs. including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of ¾-1 hr.; see p. 325) is an easy glacier-excursion. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made for a short distance over abrupt rocks; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snowfields. The *Capanna Eugenio Sella* (p. 330) is reached in about 1¼ hr. from the pass, and Macugnaga (p. 329) in 3-3½ hrs. more. — The **Old Weissthor** (11,730′), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: to the N. is the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper, immediately to the N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the *Jägerhorn* is the *Fillar Pass* (about 11,800′), and between the Jägerhorn and the *Nordend* is the *Jägerjoch* (about 12,800′). Descent from all these to the *Jazzi* (or *Castelfranco*) *Glacier* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones (guide 40 fr.). — To SAAS over the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor*, see p. 331.

PASSES. To ZINAL over the *Triftjoch* (11,614′; guide 35 fr.), difficult, see p. 317; over the *Col Durand* (11,398′; 35 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 317; over the *Moming Pass* (12,445′) and the *Schallijoch* (12,307′), both very difficult (guide 50 fr.), see p. 318. — To EVOLENA in the Val d'Hérens over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417′; 35 fr.), less trying from this side than from Evolena, see p. 314. To AROLLA over the *Col de Bertol* (10,800′; 30 fr.), laborious, see p. 313; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,397′; 30 fr.), see p. 313. — To CHERMONTANE over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, *Col de l'Evêque*, and *Col de Chermontane* (the 'High-level Route'; 60 fr.), a long day's journey. To VALPELLINA over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685′; guide 35 fr.), see p. 284. All these routes are much facilitated by spending a night at the *Club-hut* on the *Stockje* (p. 313). — To CHÂTILLON in the Aosta Valley over the *Théodule Pass* (10,900′), easy; guide to Breuil 15 fr.; see p. 338. — The *Schwarzthor*, *Lysjoch*, and *Weissthor*, see p. 327. — To THE SAAS VALLEY six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,850′; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; 30 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; 30 fr.), *Fee Pass* (12,505′; 30 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; 35 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; 35 fr.); comp. p. 331, 332. The last four are facilitated by the new inn on the *Täsch-Alp*.

85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Moro Pass to Saas and Visp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 310, 320, 296.

19-20 hrs. From Piedimulera (p. 302) to Macugnaga 6¼ hrs. (to Pontegrande 2 hrs., Vanzone ¾, Ceppomorelli 1, Prequartero ⅓, Pestarena 1¼, Borca ½, Macugnaga ½ hr.); back in 5 hrs. (to Vanzone 3½, Piedimulera 1½ hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppomorelli. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, descent to Saas 4½, to Visp 4½ hrs. (In the reverse direction: from Visp to Stalden 1¾ hr., Balen 2¾, Saas 1, Almagell ¾, Im Lerch 1½, Mattmark 1, Distelalp ¼, Moro Pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.). — GUIDE unnecessary, except for the Moro Pass (from Macugnag to the Mattmarkalp 12, to the Thälihoden 8 fr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at Saas, as guides are seldom found at Mattmark (from Saas by Fee to Mattmark, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). HORSE from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Piedimulera to Ceppomorelli 10-12 fr.

The **Moro Pass** was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by

pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamonix region and in the Bernese Oberland. Travellers coming from Visp had better spend the night at the Mattmark Inn, as they will then be able to reach the Moro Pass before the noonday mists rising from the valleys obscure the view.

Piedimulera (795′), see p. 302. The road ascends the ***Val d'Anzasca,** passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the Anza. Charming and varied views. 1½ M. *Gozzi di Sotto* (1280′) belongs to *Cimamulera*, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a temporary glimpse of the Monte Rosa group shortly before we reach (1½ M.) the considerable village of *Castiglione d'Ossola* (1685′). Near (1½ M.) *Calasca*, with the pretty *Antrogna Fall* (to the right) the road descends to the *Anza*. Near (1½ M.) **Pontegrande** (*Hôt. du Grand Pont*, clean), where Monte Rosa again becomes visible, the stream descending from the *Val Bianca* forms a waterfall. On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237′; Osteria del Pino, very plain). (Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Col d'Egua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 444.)

The road ascends past *S. Carlo* (1890′), with its large church, near which are some gold-mines worked by an English company, to (2¼ M.) **Vanzone** (2220′; pop. 470; *Alb. dei Cacciatori del Monte Rosa*, plain; *Ristor. delle Alpi*), the chief village in the valley. The (¼ hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (3 M.) **Ceppomorelli** (2427′; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. & A. 2, B. 1-1½ fr.; *Mondo d'Oro*), where the bridle-path begins (mule to Macugnaga 10 fr.). Near (20 min.) *Prequartero* a path diverging to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9320′) to the Saas Valley (p. 331), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) *Campioli* the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends the rather steep hill to (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Morghen* (auberge), and again descends to the stream. Near Pestarena we keep to the right where the path divides.

At (½ hr.) **Pestarēna** (*Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. Near (25 min.) *Borca* (3945′; Fiaschetteria Toscana), the first village where German is spoken, a fine waterfall descends from the *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 334), and a little farther on Monte Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of **Macugnāga** consists of six different villages: *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Villa*), and *Zertannen* (or *Pecetto*). Staffa lies 1½ M. from Borca; the other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (4125′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, same charges; *Osteria del Belvedere*, plain, next the post-office). The village is situated in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic ampitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (l.) the

four peaks of **Monte Rosa**: *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,005′), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217′), and *Nord-End* (15,130′); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′), *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), *Old Weissthor* (11,730′), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,525′), *New Weissthor* (12,010′), *Roffelhörner* (11,690′), *Rothhorn* (10,620′), and *Faderhorn* (10,548′). The church of the old 'village' (the greater part of which was buried by a landslip), built in the 16th cent., with the old communal linden-tree, is worth a visit (10 min. from the Hôt. Monte Rosa). Among the interesting tomb-stones are those of the guides *Imseng* and *Pedranzini*, who perished on Monte Rosa in 1881 with D. Marinelli.

Excursions. (Guides, *L. Burgener*, *Clemens Imseng*, *L. Zurbriggen*, *G. Oberto*, etc.) From the ***Belvedere** (6338′), 2 hrs. above Macugnaga, to the W., this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide hardly necessary. From the hotels we pass the old church of Macugnaga (see above), and proceed in the direction of the church of the uppermost hamlet of *Zertannen* or *Pecetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weissthor and to the left to the Belvedere. In about 1/4 hr. we cross the Anza, and after 10 min, walking over loose stones, a second bridge, and then follow a good path through bushes and pastures to the woodclad hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last 3/4 hr. steep). — Over the Macugnaga Glacier to the Petriolo Alp (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. About 1/4 hr. above Zertannen we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left), over the *Roffelstafel Alp* (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right), to the *Jazzi-Alp;* then past the *Fillar Alp* (above which to the right is the *Castelfranco Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*) to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Petriolo-Alp* (6730′; milk). We return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Petriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,190′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste* or *Dufourspitze* (15,217′), very difficult and hazardous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent in the (7 hrs.) *Capanna Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,168′) on the *Jägerrücken*. Thence to the Dufourspitze about 9 hrs. (p. 326).

To Zermatt over the New Weissthor (12,010′; guide 35, porter 25 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 323), a grand route for adepts with good guides, without danger or serious difficulty. About 5 hrs. Macugnaga and 1 1/2 hr. below the pass is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the Ital. Alpine Club (about 10,500′), grandly situated at the margin of the large *Roffel Glacier*. — The Old Weissthor (11,730′), very difficult (guide 40 fr.), is better from this side than from Zermatt; see p. 328.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Col delle Loccie*, see p. 334; to Carcoforo over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Col della Bottiglia*, see p. 444; to Rima by the *Col del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 444.

The path to the Moro Pass leads to the old church (see above), and then ascends to the right through larch-wood, over stony pastures, past the *Galkerne Alp* (6890′; milk), and lastly over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) ***Moro Pass** (9390′), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (9803′) and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9972′), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group to the S.W., flanked by (l.) the Punta delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Faller-

horn, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Old Weissthor, Cima di Jazzi, and Rofelhörner; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **St. Joderhorn** (9972′), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in ¾ hr.

We descend by the side of the *Thälliboden Glacier* by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle path, to the (¾ hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190′), a small moss-grown plain at the foot of the glacier, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 329) comes down on the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom and Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the *Thällibach* (above, to the left, the *Seewinen Glacier*), we next reach (¾ hr.) the chalets of the *Distelalp* (7190′) and the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (6965′; homely, R. & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.) on the **Mattmark Alp,** 10 min. from the upper end of the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*. Down to 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier* extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein* to mark its former extent. It is now only visible high up above the cliffs.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and Domo d'Ossola) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 302. — The **Stellihorn** (11,393′), ascended from the Mattmark Inn by the *Ofenthal* in 4½ hrs. (guide 15 fr.), affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

GLACIER PASSES TO ZERMATT, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The **Schwarzberg-Weissthor** (11,850′; 10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crossing the crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) pass, lying to the S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, leading from Zermatt to Macugnaga lies farther S.; comp. p. 328.) From this point to the *Riffel*, see p. 325.

The **Adler Pass** (12,460′; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From the inn we cross the Thällibach to the chalets of the *Mattmark Alp*, and ascend rapidly below the *Schwarzberg Glacier* (see above) and past the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7798′). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9433′, and ascend on its E. margin to the (½ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9947′) and (¾ hr.) the *Innere Thurm* (10,880′). We now turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing in the direction of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235′), is the route to the *Allalin Pass* (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the (2-3 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,752′; from the pass in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′). The view of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Descent across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwänge*, difficult in certain states of the snow; we then skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and next traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 325). — Hr. v. Grote (p. 324), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The **Allalin** or **Täsch Pass** (11,713′; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the Innnere Thurm (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt, p. 333.

Below the Mattmark Lake, from which the *Saaser Visp* issues, the superb *Allalin Glacier* descends to the valley. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common

in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as ingredients of the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path descends from the N. end of the lake over the débris of a moraine, past the chapel of *Im Lerch* (6378′), to the stony *Eyenalp*, looking back from which we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, and (1½ hr.) *Zermeiggern* (5630′), with its pleasant pastures, at the influx of the *Furggbach* into the Visp. To the left, high above us, are the glittering snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (see below). By the (¼ hr.) church of *Almagell* (5508′; where the path from the *Antrona Pass* descends on the right, p. 302) a direct path to (¾ hr.) *Fee* (see below) crosses the Visp to the left. On the right the *Almagellbach* forms a grand waterfall.

1 hr. **Saas im Grund** (5125′; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), the principal place in the valley. Eng. Ch. Service in summer in St. Augustine's Church, adjoining the hotel.

A bridle-path leads from Saas to the W., crossing the Visp and ascending through wood, past the chapel of *St. Joseph*, to (¾ hr.) **Fee** (5900′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Dôme*; **Grand-Hôt. Bellevue*, R. & A. 4, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 7 fr.; both well adapted for a stay of some time), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the *Mittaghorn*, *Egginerhorn*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel*, *Täschhorn*, *Dom*, *Süd-Lenzspitze*, and *Ulrichshorn* in a wide amphitheatre. To the E. rise the *Weissmies* with the *Triftgrat*, the *Laquinhorn*, and the *Fletschhorn*. Between the two arms of the Fee Glacier, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscheralp* (7008′; small restaurant), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier (interesting; to the top of the *Lange Fluh* 2 hrs. more, see below). — A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell (see below), so that the excursion forms but a short digression from the route between Visp and Mattmark.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides at Saas and Fee: *Theodor*, *Adolph*, and *Joh. Peter Andenmatten*, *Clemens Zurbriggen*, *Alois* and *Abraham Imseng*, *Ambr.* and *Alphons Supersaxo*, *J. M. Blumenthal*.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. The *Gletscheralp* and *Lange Fluh*, see above. The *Plattje* (8458′), by the *Gaden-Alp*, 2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812′), by the *Hannig-Alp*, 2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The **Triftalp** (6815′), 1½ hr. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, affords an excellent survey of the Saasgrat from Mte. Moro to the Balfrinhorn. — **Mittaghorn** (10,328′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and **Egginerhorn** (11,080′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), both very interesting and not difficult. — **Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 8-9 hrs.; 25 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (3 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route, ascend to the (4-5 hrs.) *Fee Pass* (12,505′) and to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The **Alphubel** (13,802′; guide over the *Alphubeljoch* 35 fr., over the *Mischabeljoch* 40 fr.); the **Nadelhorn** (*West-Lenzspitze*, 14,220′; guide 40 fr.), and the **Süd-Lenzspitze** (14,105′; guide over the *Lenzjoch* 80 fr., over the *Eggfluh* 100 fr.) may also be ascended from Fee by experts (difficult). The ascents of the *Täschhorn* (14,460′) and the *Dom* (14,940′) on this side are dangerous from falling stones and are not recommended. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,892′), from the *Ried Pass* (p. 333) 1 hr. (or from Fee 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and **Balfrinhorn** (12,475′), from Saas up the *Bider Glacier* and *Balenfirn* 6 hrs., or from the *Ried Pass* (p. 333) ¾ hr. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty. — **Stellihorn** (11,393′), by the Mattmark-Alp (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 331. — **Sonnighorn**, or **Pizzo Bottarello** (11,457′), by the *Furgg Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view. — **Latelhorn** (10,525′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult, repaying. Bridle-path through the *Furggthal* to the (4 hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 302); thence to the left to the (1½ hr.)

summit; extensive view. — **Weissmies** (13,225′), up the *Triftgrätli* and *Trift Glacier* (8-10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), laborious, but without danger; view exceedingly grand. Better to ascend hy the *Almageller Alp* (7175′; clean chalets; spend night) to the *Zwischbergen Pass* (p. 301), and thence by the S. arête to the top; then descend across the Trift Glacier.

From Saas to Zermatt hy the *Weissthor*, *Adler*, or *Allalin Pass*, p. 331.

The ***Alphubeljoch** (12,475′; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 35 fr.) is longer, hut less difficult and much finer than the passes just mentioned. From Fee 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008′); then a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Lange Fluh*, a ridge of rock across which we climb. In 1 hr. we reach the glacier, at a height of ahout 9200′, and ascend it rather rapidly, the very wide crevasses necessitating many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) pass, S.E. of the *Alphubel* (13,802′), and obtain a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and turf to the *Obere* and (3 hrs.) *Untere Täsch Alp* (7270; small Inn, well spoken of) in the *Mellichen Valley*. A direct hut disagreeahle forest-path leads hence to the left, ronnd the slope, to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; hut it is better to descend to (½ hr.) *Täsch* (p. 321) and follow the road (or hy train) thence to (4 M.) *Zermatt*. — A similar pass is the **Fee Pass** (12,505′), to the W. of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 332; 12 hrs. from Saas to Zermatt, gnide 30 fr.).

From Saas to Zermatt over the **Mischabeljoch** (12,650′; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), hetween the Täschhorn and Alphubel, fatiguing, but not very difficult for adepts. Over the **Domjoch** (14,062′; 14 hrs.; 40 fr.), hetween the Täschhorn and Dom, and over the **Nadeljoch** (13,672′; 16 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Dom and the Süd-Lenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200′), between the Süd-Lenzspitze and Nadelhorn, grand but difficult.

From Saas to St. Niklaus over the **Ried Pass** (12,050′; 12-13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficnlt. The route leads from *Fee* (p. 332) to the *Alp Hannig* (7064′) and ascends steeply, to the left of the *Mellig*, over the *Hochbalen Glacier* and the rocks of the *Gemshorn* to the pass, between (r.) the *Balfrinhorn* (12.475′) and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,892′), both of which may be ascended from the pass (p. 332). Descent over the *Gassenried Glacier* to the *Schalpel Alp*, and hy *Höllenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 321). — A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (10,660′), between the Ulrichshorn and Nadelhorn.

From Saas to the Simplon over the *Laquinjoch*, the *Rossbodenjoch*, the *Simeli Pass*, or the *Gamserjoch* and *Sirwoltenjoch*, see p. 300. To Gondo over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, p. 301. To Domo d'Ossola by the *Antrona Pass*, p. 302.

Below Saas is a defile between wild masses of rock, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton* (5117′). Crossing the Visp we reach the village of (¾ hr.) *Balen* (5027′), in a fertile valley at the E. base of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′), and then (20 min.) recross the stream. Farther on we pass a fine waterfall of the *Schweibach*, descending from the *Balenfirn*, and (20 min.) return by the *Bodenbrücke* to the left bank. The ravine presents a succession of wild rocky scenes, enlivened with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here in the pious hope of averting inundations of the Mattmark Lake. At the (10 min.) *Hutegg* is a small hotel (good wine); 20 min., village of *Zenschmiden* (3777′). Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 320), which we cross by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 160′ high. On the hill to the right is the small church of *Staldenried*.

(1 hr.) **Stalden**, and thence to *Visp*, see p. 320. Travellers from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the Kinnbrücke their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Col d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Bettaforca* to *Fiery*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva*; 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St. Jean*; 3rd, over the *Col de Cunéaz* to *Fiery*; 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the Breithorn 50 fr. (The paths over the Col di Valdobbia, Bettaforca and Col des Cimes Blanches are also practicable for mules.) Less robust walkers who wish to avoid the Turlo Pass may from *Pontegrande* (p. 329) cross the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 444).

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. Below Macugnaga (1/4 hr.) we quit the path to Borca (p. 329), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path, at first level, afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses to the right bank of the stream to (1/2 hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5978′). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the *Loccie Glacier* forms a fine waterfall *(La Pissa)*. Ascending more rapidly, the path describes a wide bend round the desolate head of the valley, passes (3/4 hr.) a ruined hut (6560′), and comes to an end. We next climb abrupt grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (9090′), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,300′) and (l.) the *Piglimohorn* (9470′). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signalkuppe, and the Parrot-Spitze. We pass the small *Turlo Lakes* and the *Alp Faller*, and descend to the *Alp Iazza* and the *Val Sesia* (2 1/2-3 hrs. to the Sesia bridge). A good path now leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of *S. Maria Maddalena* to (3/4 hr.) **Alagna** (3953′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, moderate; *Hôt. Weisshorn*, well spoken of), prettily situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the **Colle delle Loccie** (11,965′), 14-15 hrs., difficult; for proficients only, with good guides (40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 8-10 hrs., over the *Petriolo Alp* (p. 330) and the crevassed *Macugnaga Glacier*, to the pass between *Punta delle Loccie* and the *Cima della Pissa* (12,475′). Descent over the *Vigne Glacier* to the *Vigne-Alp* and *Pile Alp* (see below).

Excursions (guides, *G. Barone*, *Franc.* and *Giov. Bottoni*, *M. Cerini*, *G. Gilardi*.) Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) **Pile Alp** (5300′; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Bors* and (1/2 hr.) *Alp Decco*. (Over the *Col delle Pisse* to Gressoney, p. 335.) — The **Corno Bianco** (10,945′; 5-6 hrs.; 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended either from Alagna or Gressoney. — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) *Rimasco* in the *Val Piccola* (p. 441): the *Colle Moud* (7447′) to the N. of the *Tagliaferro* (9731′), and the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7935′) on its S. side. — To *Zermatt*

over the *Lysjoch*, the *Sesia-Joch* and the *Piodejoch*, see p. 327. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see p. 444.

From Alagna to Gressoney-la-Trinité over the Col d'Olen, $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, **14** fr., unnecessary, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Seon* or *Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and afterwards over débris to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Colle d'Olen** (9420′; **Guglielmina's Inn*). View towards the N.W. very fine. The **Gemsstein*, or *Corno del Camoscio* (9928′), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in 25 min., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, etc. — We descend from the Col by a good path, to the *Gabiet-Alp* with its little lake, into the *Val Gressoney* or *Lysthal*, to (2 hrs.) *Orsia* (5740′) and (20 min.) **Gressoney-la-Trinité**, Ger. *Oberteil* (5370′; **Hôtel Thedy*, R. 2, D., incl. wine, 4, pens. $7^1/_2$ fr.). A cart-road descends the picturesque valley by *Castell*, *Perletoa*, and *Chemonal* to ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Gressoney-St. Jean** (4495′; **Hôt. De la Pierre*, R. & A. $2^1/_2$, pens. $8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Rose*), the capital of the valley the upper part of which is German.

From Alagna to Gressoney over the **Colle delle Pisse** (10,374′), 9-10 hrs., rather fatiguing. The route leads viâ the *Stoffel-Alp* and the *Bocchetta della Pisse* (7877′), round the N. side of the *Corno del Camoscio* (see above), into the *Bors Valley* (to the right the *Bors Glacier*, with a fine waterfall), and thence in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, with the ruined *Vincenz-Hütte*. (Hence to the Colle d'Olen, 1 hr.; to the Gnifetti Club-hut over the *Indren* and *Garstelet Glaciers* 2 hrs., see p. 327.) Descent by a good path to the left through the *Mos Valley* to the *Gabiet-Alp* and ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above).

An easier route is across the **Col di Valdobbia** (8360′), from *Riva Valdobbia* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 444) to Gressoney-St. Jean (7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.). A road ascends the *Val Vogna* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ca' di Janzo* (4593′; *Alb. & Pens. Alpina), whence the bridle-path viâ (3 M.) *Peccia* (5023′), mounts steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) the *Ospizio Sottile* on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Gressoney-St. Jean.*

Excursions from Gressoney (guides, *G. Cugnod*, *Val. Laurent*, *G. Monterin*, *S. G. Vicquery*, *Al. Welf*). Beautiful walk from Trinité, up the valley, by *Orsia* and *Dejola*, to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Cortlis** (6570′), a chalet splendidly situated at the foot of the *Lys Glacier* (p. 327). — The I. A. C. has built three club-huts, for the use of travellers in this district. The **Linty Hut** (10,300′; very small, 4 beds), 3 hrs. from Cortlis, lies 1 hr. from the top of the *Hohe Licht* (11,635′), and 4 hrs. from the top of the *Vincent Pyramide* (13,920′). — From the **Gnifetti Hut** (11,940′), at the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*, 5 hrs. from Cortlis and 3 hrs. from the Col d'Olen, the *Vincent Pyramide* may be ascended in 2 hrs., the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577′; guide 30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965′; guide 35 fr.) in $4^1/_2$ hrs., and the *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′; guide 35 fr.) in $4^1/_2$ hrs. The last two ascents may be combined in one tour. The *Dufourspitze* (15,217′) was ascended on this side for the first time in Aug. 1886. — The **Quintino Sella or Lyskamm Hut** (11,910′) on the rocks on the W. side of the *Felik Glacier*, 3 hrs. below the Felikjoch (p. 327) and 5 hrs. from Cortlis, is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Lyskamm* (14,890′; 6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and of the *Castor* (13,880′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to Breuil (guide 40 fr.) or Zermatt (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, *Fetikjoch*, *Zwillings-Pass*, or *Schwarzthor*, see p. 327. Guide in each case 50 fr.

A bridle-path leads from Gressoney-St. Jean through the beautiful *Lysthal* viâ *Gaby* to (3 hrs.) *Issime* (°Posta); new road thence viâ *Fontainemore* and *Lillianes* to (3 hrs.) *Pont-St. Martin* (p. 285; horses, etc. at Giacomo Beata's). — To the W. an easy bridle-path leads from St. Jean in 4 hrs. over the *Colle Ranzota* (7182′) to *Brusson* (see below) in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* to *St. Vincent* and *Châtillon* (p. 284; attractive view of the Aosta valley as we descend). — Two very attractive ascents are those of the *Mont Taille* (7935′), in 1 hr. from the Ranzola Pass, and of the *Punta Frudiera* (10,790′), rising farther to the S., between the Gressoney and Challant valleys (6-7 hrs. from Gressoney, guide 12 fr.). Magnificent view.

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiery over the Bettaforca, 5 hrs., pleasant and easy (without guide). At (20 min.) *Orsia* (p. 335) we diverge to the left, (5 min.) cross the *Lys*, and mount rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′), where we have a fine view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right) past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Colle di Bettaforca** (8640′), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d'Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend (still to the right) to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (6780′; auberge), turn to the right, and cross the *Verra* to (1/2 hr.) **Fiery** or *Fière* (6160′; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*, plain), on the slope 20 min. above *S. Giacomo* (5500′), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

A longer but more interesting route leads over the **Bettliner Pass** (*Passo Bettolina*; 9500′) from Trinité to Fiery in 6 1/4 hrs. From (1 3/4 hr.) *Corttis* we ascend to the left viâ the *Bettolina Alp* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass, which commands a fine view of Monte Rosa. The descent leads round the W. slopes of *Monte Bettolina* (9830′) to the Bettaforca route which it follows to (2 hrs.) *Fiery* (see above).

From Gressoney-St. Jean to Fiery over the **Pinter Joch** (8200′), 6 hrs., easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the °*Grauhaupt* (10,702′; toilsome) in 2 hrs.; view strikingly grand.

A cart-road descends the picturesque **Val d'Ayas** (called **Val Challant** in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, to *Champtan*, (3 hrs.) *Brusson* (4520′; Lion d'Or), and (3 hrs.) *Verrés*, in the Dora Valley (p. 285).

From Fiery to Breuil, or to the Théodule Pass, over the Col des Cimes Blanches. To Breuil a rough mule-track (5 hrs., guide advisable). It ascends at first rapidly through wood, then beyond the *Alp Aventina* traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right, to (2 hrs.) *Varda*, the last alp. Then a steep ascent, crossing (1/2 hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in 1/2 hr. more the *Cortoz*, which flows out of the Grand Lac (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right, see below), and through a rocky chaos to the right of the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the (1/2 hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9912′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, to the N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* (10,597′; a splendid point of view, easily reached from the pass in 3/4 hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barma*, to the chalets of

Goillet and *La Barmaz;* and lastly to the left to (1½ hrs.) *Breuil* (p. 338). — The route to *Valtournanche* diverges to the left from the above route about 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (p. 336), and reaches the (12 min.) pass (9500′) to the S. of the Gran Sometta (p. 336; still farther to the S. is a third pass, 9298′). The route then descends, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp Cleva Grossa* (7352′), and to the left to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (see below).

Travellers bound for the THÉODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breuil, but (with guide) ascend on the right bank of the *Cortoz* (p. 336), turn to the right, traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135′), and reach the (¾ hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* (10,125′). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass.* Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 325; route to *Zermatt*, see p. 324.

87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

Carriage-road to (11½ M.) *Valtournanche* (one-horse carriage from Châtillon in 3½ hrs., 15-20 fr., two-horse, 25-30 fr.). From Valtournanche to Breuil 2¼ hrs., Théodule Pass 3½-4 hrs., Zermatt 3 hrs. Guide from Châtillon to Zermatt 25, from Valtournanche 20 fr., incl. the Breithorn 40 fr.; mule and attendant from Châtillon to Valtournanche 15 fr. — This is a very attractive expedition, often undertaken by ladies. It is the most picturesque route back into Switzerland for those who have made the Tour of Mont Blanc (R. 76).

Châtillon (1805′), see p. 284. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Matmoire*, among fine walnut and chestnut trees. On the hill-side to the right appear occasionally the dilapidated arches of Roman aqueducts. Beyond (1½ M.) *Champlong* we cross to the left bank, but we return to the right bank at (3 M.) *Grand-Moulin*, where the imposing **Matterhorn* suddenly appears in the opening of the valley. On the slope to the right lies the church of *Antey - St. André;* to the left the remains of an aqueduct of the 12th century. The last walnut-trees are seen at (1½ M.) *Fiernaz* (Cantine de la Rose). High up to the right is the hamlet of *Chamois* (5950′), where oats are grown notwithstanding the elevation. At (2½ M.) *Ussin* (4130′) we cross again to the left bank (to the left the pretty *Cignana Waterfall*), and ascend somewhat rapidly in windings to (3 M.) the village of **Valtournanche** (5000′; **Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, plain), with the church of the upper valley (adjoining the church-door is a tablet in memory of Chanoine Carrel, d. 1870). To the E. rises the finely shaped *Mont Roisetta* (10,895′).

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 336; *Col du Val Cournère*, see p. 338. Guides: *Louis Carrel*, *P. Maquignaz*, *J. B. Bich*, *J. Barmasse*, *C.* and *Max. Gorret*, *A.* and *E. Pession*, and others. — The Grand Tournalin (11,057′),

reached viâ *Cheneil* in 5 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), is not difficult for experts. On the top is the *Capanna Carrel* of the C. A. I. Splendid view.

The bridle-path crosses to the left bank of the Matmoire, but returns to the right bank 3/4 hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715′) is a fine waterfall in a sombre gorge (**Cascade de Busserailles* or *Grotte du Géant)*, approached by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). The path now ascends steeply through a wild and romantic defile to the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495′), and then traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left the Jumeaux du Vallon, the Pointe des Cors, Dent d'Hérens, Tête du Lion, and Matterhorn, and to the right the Cimes Blanches). In 1/2 hr. more we reach the chalets of **Breuil** or **Breil**, 1/4 hr. above which lies the solitary *Hôtel du Mont Cervin* at **Jomein** (6880′; R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, D. 4 fr.), amidst imposing scenery.

Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil, see p. 326. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiery*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, see R. 86. — Guides are not always to be found at Breuil, but always at Valtournanche (p. 337), a fact to be noted by travellers coming from Châtillon.

To Pra-Rayé over the Col du Val Cournère, 6 hrs. with guide, rough but repaying. We cross the Matmoire 3/4 hr. below Breuil and ascend to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Col de Dza* (8010′), enjoying a superb survey of the Matterhorn; descend a little, then ascend over grass, rock, and snow, round the S.E. side of the Château des Dames (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) Col du Val Cournère (10,325′), to the S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,100′), with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana;* thence a steep and laborious climb to the pass, 4 1/2-5 hrs.) Descent through the *Val Cournère* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Pra-Rayé* in the Valpellina (p. 313). — The Château des Dames (11,435′) may be ascended from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs. (not very difficult, guide 15-18 fr.).

The route to the Théodule Pass (riding practicable as far as the glacier) ascends over stones and turf, past the *Chalet des Cors*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) spot known as *Les Fourneaux*, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope should be brought into use. We then cross the tolerably easy glacier to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the **Théodule Pass** or *Matterjoch* (10,900′; *Inn*). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 325; to *Zermatt*, p. 324.

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88. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 52, 346.

57 M. Railway in 3¼-4½ hrs. (9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.; see Introd. X. as to circular-tickets, etc.). There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 50), the chief of which (*Restaurant) is on the quay in the town. The other is ½ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

Rorschach, see p. 50. The train skirts the lake for a short way. 3 M. *Staad.* On the hillside to the right rises the castle of *Wartegg* (p. 51); above it *Wartensee* (p. 53), and the small château of *Greifenstein*. *Heiden* (p. 53) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on, we have a glimpse of the *Weinburg* (p. 51), situated on the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The train traverses a delta, very fertile at places, which has been formed by the deposits of the Rhine.

6 M. **Rheinegg** (1320′; **Post; *Rössli; *Hecht*), a village at the foot of vineyards.

Omnibuses ply in 12 min. from the station to (1¼ M.) **Thal** (1344′; *Ochs*), an industrial place with 3319 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (to the *Steinerne Tisch*, 25 min., see p. 51). — Diligence from Rheinegg to *Heiden*, viâ *Wolfhalden*, twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min., see p. 53; to *Walzenhausen*, twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min., see p. 51.

At (9 M.) **St. Margrethen** (1330′; *Linde; Ochs; Sonne*) the line to Bregenz (p. 424) diverges to the left (to the *Meldegg*, 1 hr., see p. 51).

We now cross the Rhine, the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg, by means of a timber-bridge. The **Rhine Valley**, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, and, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train skirts the hills, which are covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations: *Au* (Schiff), *Heerbrugg*, *Rebstein*. To the left rises the snow-clad

Scesaplana and farther away the Drei Schwestern; to the right the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 55).

16 M. **Altstätten** (1542′; pop. 8416; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Freihof; Landhaus; Löwe*), a quaint little town. Through a gorge to the right is seen the Sentis (p. 56) and beside it the Fähnern.

Roads lead hence viâ the *Landmark* (3265′; Inn) to (8 M.) *Trogen*, and over the *Stoss* (3135′) to (6 M.) *Gais* (p. 54); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 53).

19½ M. *Oberriet* (Sonne). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right, is the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of it through the *Hirschensprung* defile.

22½ M. *Rüti* (Zum Bahnhof). — 27 M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (Restaur. by the station). To the left are the *Drei Schwestern* (6880′).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900′; 4½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 55. — To THE WEISSBAD (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5430′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 57).

29 M. *Haag-Gams* (*Kreuz), where the line crosses the Toggenburg and Feldkirch road (p. 59). Above (31 M.) **Buchs** (**Rail. Restaurant; *Rhaetia; Zum Arlberg*, both at the station) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*, once the seat of the counts of that name.

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 423; custom-house examination at Buchs for travellers to or from Austria. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1525′; *Linde; Engel; Löwe), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (see above).

Beyond the large village of (34½ M.) **Sevelen** (**Traube*) rises the ruined château of *Wartau* (2185′). Near (39 M.) *Trübbach* (1585′) the rocks of the *Schollberg*, which approach the Rhine, have been blasted to make way for the road and the railway. On a height opposite, near *Balzers*, is the extensive ruined castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (p. 343).

The **Alvier** (7753′), an admirable point, ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trübbach in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 46. The route from Trübbach is by *Atzmoos*, *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan*, and (4½ hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The **Gonzen** (6014′), from Trübbach in 4½ hrs., is also easy and interesting.

42 M. **Sargans** (1590′; **Hôtel Thoma*, at the station), the junction of the Weesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 46). Carriages sometimes changed here. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. appears the long serrated chain of the *Curfirsten* (p. 44), to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis*. To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Untere Sarfall*, a fine waterfall after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, see p. 343. To the right is the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 344). Below the influx of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. **Maienfeld** (1725′; pop. 1227; **Hôt.-Pens. Vilan*, at the station; *Hirsch; Zum Falknis; *Rœssli*) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view from the top) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the seat of the bailiffs of

the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of *Wartenstein* and the abbey of *Pfäfers* (p. 345).

The **St. Luziensteig** (2230′; Inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3732′) and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the Fläscherberg, 1¼ hr. farther W., above the fortification, and also on the return. — The Falknis (8420′), ascended from the Luziensteig, through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina-Alp* or *Fläscher-Alp* (6 hrs.; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting. (Better from Maienfeld by a path made and maintained by the guide Fortunat Enderlin viâ *Jenins*, the *Vordere Alp*, and *Sarina Alp*, and through the *Fläscherthal*.)

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the *Vilan* (p. 351) lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (p. 342). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49½ M. **Landquart** (1730′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Landquart*, near the station; **Davoserhof*, 2 min. from the station, moderate), on the road to the Prätigau, and the junction of the line to Davos (see p. 350). To the W., in the background, rise the barren *Graue Hörner* (p. 346).

The district between Maienfeld and Coire, with its numerous castles, is remarkable for its fertility. Its central point is (52 M.) **Zizers** (1854′; *Krone*), an ancient little borough. To the left, at the foot of the hills, are *Molinära*, a summer-residence of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. On the right tower the bare peaks of the *Calanda* (9213′); on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of *Liechtenstein*, *Krottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*, at the foot of which last lies the village of the same name, with a well-preserved walled château.

57 M. *Coire*, see p. 347.

89. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Plan and *Map, p. 346.*

Hotels (most of them open during the season only). *Quellenhof (Pl. a), R., L., & A. from 6-8, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Hof Ragatz (Pl. b), R. L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. d), R. 2½-3½, D. 3½-5 fr.; *Hot.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. f), pens. 7 fr., good cuisine (open in winter also); *Krone (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr. (open in winter also); Villa Louisa; *Hôt.-Pens. Fröhlich (Pl. h); *Freieck (Pl. g); *Hôt.-Pens. Scholl (Pl. f), R. 2½-4, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt. National (Pl. l); *Post, moderate; Bär (Pl. k); Ochse, and Löwe, unpretending. — Near the station: *Rosengarten, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr. (open in winter also). — *Pens. Villa Flora, with large garden, on the road to the Freudenberg; *Pens. Home-Villa; *Pens. Wartenstein (p. 345). — **Restaurants.** *Kursaal*, see p. 344; *Scholl* (see above); *Rheinvilla*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Nussbaum*, Churer-Str.; *Löwe*, and *Kreuz*, with gardens. — *Café Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (p. 344). *Büel*, ¾ M. from the village, near the ruin of Freudenberg, with view. — **Post Office** (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c.; to Wartenstein 1½ (back 1) fr. — **Carriage**, with one horse from Ragatz to Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee; to Wartenstein 6 or 10, Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10, Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

Baths. Properties of the water, see below. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9½-11½ a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2½ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax, in June and Sept. 2, in July and Aug. 3 fr. per week for each person.

Ragatz (1702′; pop. 1932), prettily situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (p. 345) and of the conduit, 2½ M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to the Hof Ragatz in 1838-40, and the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points are the *Quellenhof* and the *Hof Ragatz* (formerly a mansion of the Abbots of Pfäfers). In the *Kurgarten*, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning, noon, and evening. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the Rhine Valley. The new Baths and Trinkhalle are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the *Cemetery*, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854), 20′ high, with his bust. By the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (½ M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (915′), with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return by a road on the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers** or *Pfävers* (3230′) is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamina*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800′ high. A little before the (1½ M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the Tamina to *Valurrank* and (½ hr.) *Wartenstein* (p. 345). About ½ M. farther, a few paces before the road passes through a rocky gateway, is another path (shady and picturesque but steep), leading to (¾ hr.) the village of Pfäfers. Both these routes are miry in wet weather.

The monastic-looking *Bath-house*, built in 1704, lies wedged between precipices 600′ high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Accommodation good, but plain (R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼ fr.). Very pleasant baths (1 fr.; temp. 97°7′, at Ragatz 95°), chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The copious hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and

Wildbd in their composition. They rise about 1/4 M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy ***Gorge** (30-50′ wide) of the wild Tamina. Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each; umbrellas advisable) are sold in the principal corridor of the bath-house. The wooden pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40′ above the torrent, leads between overhanging walls of rock, 200-250′ high, on the right bank of the Tamina, to the vaulted chamber (98′ long) of the NEW SPRING (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The air in this vault is like that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is little to see. This curious ravine surpasses the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 237), the rounded granite rocks of which are inferior in boldness to the nummulite of Pfäfers. From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 343).

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFERS (1 1/4 hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after 1/4 hr., by a fingerpost, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see p. 345; 10 min. from the Bad is the 'Calandaschau'), we descend to the left and (5 min) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', 230′ perpendicularly above the springs. We now ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow, whence we may either ascend (fingerpost) to (10 min.) an auberge on the road leading to the right to Vättis (p. 346) and to the left to the village of Pfäfers; or (preferable) ascend by the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (1/4 hr.) road, 2 1/4 M. from the village of Pfäfers.

The **Village of Pfäfers** (2696′; *Adler; Löwe*), on a hill, 2 1/2 M. to the S. of Ragatz, is reached by a beautiful and shady road (with short-cuts). On this road (2 M.) is the **Pens. Wartenstein* (2463′; good restaurant; pens. 6-7 fr.; omnibus from the station 1 1/2, back 1 fr.; heavy luggage extra), affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 44). Below, to the S., are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George* (2453′). The once rich and powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1838. The *Tabor* (2765′), a rocky hill 3/4 M. to the N.E. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. (Guides: *Fäh*, of Ragatz; *Johann Rupp*, of Valens; *Wilhelm* and *David Kohler*, and *J. A. Sprecher*, of Vättis.) Ruin of *Freudenberg*, p. 344. On the Sargans road, farther on, is the *Restaurant Büel*, with a fine view. — The **Guschenkopf** (2463′), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge, is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the *Bild* (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the 'Felsenkeller'), leading in 40 min. to the top. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prätigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To the *Pension Wartenstein* (40 min.), see above. — To *Maienfeld* (1 1/2 M.; by the road crossing the new Rhine-bridge), see p. 342; *St. Luziensteig* (direct path by the railway-bridge 3 M., road via Maienfeld 4 1/2 M.), see p. 343. — The *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, *Valzeina*, etc.), see R. 91. — *Coire*, *Via Mala*, etc., see pp. 347, 370.

***Pizalun** (4860′; 3 hrs.; guide from St. Margarethen advisable for novices) a splendid point of view. From (1 hr.) Dorf Pfäfers through

wood to the pastures of *St. Margretenberg* (4130′) 1 hr., end of the village ½ hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the (½ hr.) top.

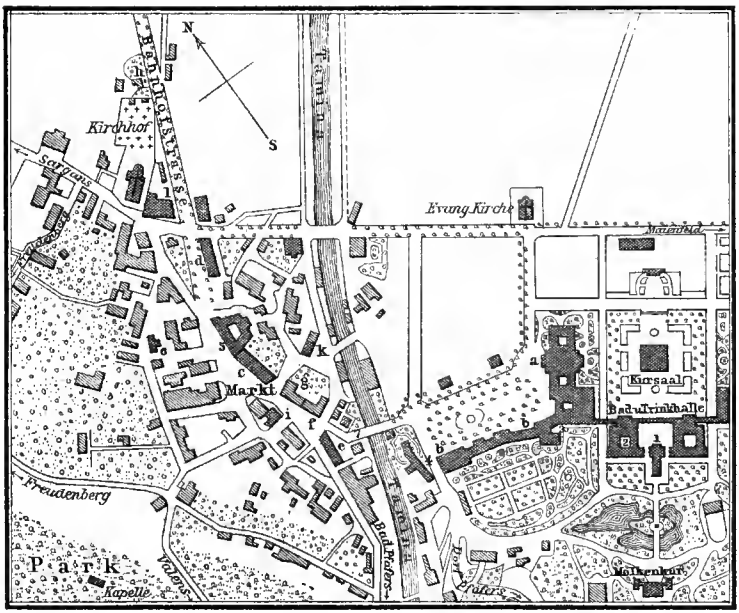
To **Valens** (3018′; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Bad Pfäfers, ½ hr. (to the right at the fingerpost mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the point of view called the *Calandschau* affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monteluna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to (½ hr.) *Vasön* (3045′), amid sunny pastures, and the (¼ hr.) road to Vättis (see below). — Ascent of the **Vasanenkopf* (6675′), from Valens, easy (3½ hrs.; with gnide). Across pastures to the *Lasa-Alp* (6145′) 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top ½ hr. (extensive view; or still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295′, ¾ hr. farther). Rich flora. — **Monteluna* (7955′) 4 hrs., from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels* (5410′), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of *Pizol* (9345′), the highest of the Graue Hörner, is grand and interesting, but trying (5½-6 hrs. from Valens).

From Ragatz to Reichenau over the Kunkels Pass (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) *Vättis* a road (diligence from Ragatz daily in 2½ hrs., 2 fr. 65 c.; two-horse carr. there and back in 2¼ hrs., 25 fr.); thence to Reichenau a mule-track. The road leads from the village of Pfäfers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After ½ hr. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (p. 344); farther on the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite *Vasön*, at the foot of the *Monteluna*, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands near (10 M.) **Vättis** (3120′; **Hôt. Tamina*, moderate; *Zur Lerche*), a sequestered village near the mouth of the *Kalfeuser Thal* (p. 68), from which the Tamina issues. (Via *St. Martin* to the *Sardona-Alp*, 4 hrs., see p. 68.) The road ends here. The bridle-path (which is practicable for vehicles to the top of the pass) quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels** or **Foppa Pass** (4433′), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1½ hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 360).

THE GRISONS.

The region which now forms the **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were subjugated by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages the country became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and banded together on several occasions they met and entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the '*League of the House of God*' *(Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè)*, at the head of which was the church of Coire; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' *(Lia Grischa)*; and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' *(Lia dellas desch dretturas)*. These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the establishment of the '*Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhætia*'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Valtellina, which they governed by means of bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority remained steadfast adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but owing to the energy of *George Jenatsch* the land at

RAGAZ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Ochsenkopf
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Triesenberg
Gapfahl
Gutenberg
Balzers
Gamsberg
Naafkopf
Falknis
Mittelhorn
Sargans
Mels
Wangs
Vilters
Ragatz
Pfäfers
Valens
Schiers
Seewis
Malans
Jenatz
Fideris
Buchen
Untervatz
Zizers
Trimmis
Chur
Rothhorn
Rothwang
Fondelwang
Kunkels
Felsberg
Lürlibad
Mittenberg
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Dalaas
Lorüns
Davennak
Zwölferkopf
Tanzkopf
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
St. Anton
Rillsereck
Montafon
Kristberg
Wasenspitz
Fulkenstiel
Innerbartholomäusberg
Mittagstein
Wildberg
Vandans
Bartholomäusberg
Silberthal
Mittagsp.
Tschaggens
Schruns
Lobspitz
Rellsthal
Golmer Jöchl
Gauen
Gampreta
Hochjoch
Kreuz-Joch
Mittagsp.
Zamangsp.
Geisslerspitz
Gauerthal
Schwarzhornsp.
Drusenfluh
Dürrekopf
Drei Thürme
Verspala
Ausser-Geweilkopf
St. Gallenkirch
Gargellen
Gurtipol
Zapfkopf
Vand
Geweilkopf
Schafberg
Schijders
Kühnihorn
Gaschurn
Riedkopf
S. Sebastian
Mittagsp.
Patenen
Castels
St. Antönien
St. Antönier Joch
Heimsp.
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Übern Bach
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Klosters
Aelpetti Sp.
Rothe Furka
Gyrenspitz
Sonnenrück
Beider Brücke
Monbiel
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Schwarzhorn
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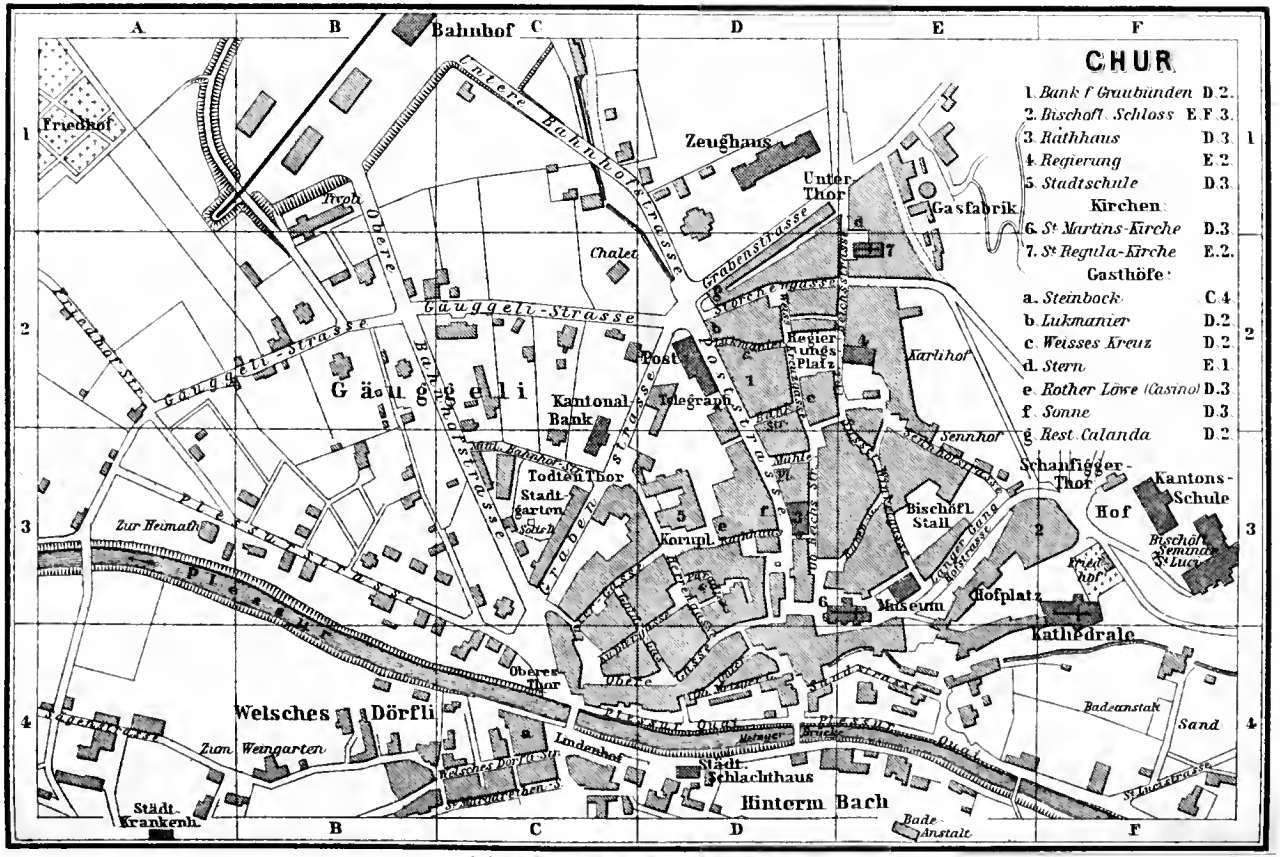
CHUR
1. Bank f. Graubünden D.2.
2. Bischoff. Schloss E.F.3.
3. Rathhaus D.3.
4. Regierung E.2.
5. Stadtschule D.3.
Kirchen:
6. St. Martins-Kirche D.3.
7. St. Regula-Kirche E.2.
Gasthöfe:
a. Steinbock C.4.
b. Lukmanier D.2.
c. Weisses Kreuz D.2.
d. Stern E.1.
e. Rother Löwe (Casino) D.3.
f. Sonne D.3.
g. Rest. Calanda D.2.
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Untere Bahnhofstrasse
Zeughaus
Unter Thor
Gasfabrik
Grabenstrasse
Chalet
Obere Gauggeli-Strasse
Gäuggeli
Kantonal Bank
Post
Telegraph
Regierungs Platz
Karlihof
Sennhof
Todten Thor
Stadt-garten
Schanfigger-Thor
Kantons-Schule
Hof
Bischöfl. Stall
Bischöfl. Seminar St. Luci
Museum
Hofplatz
Kathedrale
Zur Heimath
Oberes Thor
Welsches Dörfli
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length succeeded in recovering its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms or in alliance with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 96,291 inhab.), embracing more than one-sixth of the area of the whole country; and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and culminating in numerous peaks crowned with eternal snow. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Not less varied are the inhabitants themselves in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 52,842 Protestants, and 43,320 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,708 are of Romanic and 44,271 of Teutonic race. Of the curious Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following epitaphs from Pontresina may be given as specimens of the language: '*Quia reposan nos chers genitors*' (here repose our dear parents). '*Naschieu ils 26 Avuost 1831, mort ils 10 Schner 1850*' (he was born on 26th Ang. 1831 and died on 10th Jan. 1850). '*Alla memoria da nossa virtuosa ed ameda mamma, morta a Zürich ils 15 Avuost 1871 nell' etad d'ans 63 ed seguond sia giavüsch sepulida quia il di 19 seguaind, inua gia reposaiva sia bun bâp*' (to the memory of our virtuous and beloved mother, who died at Zürich on 15th Aug. 1871, at the age of 63, and according to her wish was buried here on the following 19th day, where already her good father reposed). This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but German is gaining gronnd, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. In the time of the Hohenstaufen the whole country was Romanic. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

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90. Coire.

Germ. **Chur,** Ital. **Coira,** Roman. **Cuera.**

Hotels. *Steinbock (Pl. a; C, 4), on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 4-4½, B. 1½, pens. from 8 fr.; *Lukmanier (Pl. b; D, 2), near the station, opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4, omn. ¾ fr. — Second-class: *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. c; D, 2), R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Stern (Pl. d; E, 1), R. & A. 2½-3, D., incl. wine, 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Rother Löwe (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; Sonne, Drei Könige, moderate. — Pension Rhätia.

Restaurants. *Calanda* (Pl. g; D, 2); *Rhätia; Rail. Restaurant.* — Beer at the *Casino*, adjoining the Rothe Löwe; *Löwenhof*, near the market *Vazeroler Halle*, etc.

Baths (swimming and other) at *Willy's*, on the Plessur (Pl. E, 4; 50 c.). — **Carriages** at *B. Enderlin's*, etc.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. 412), abundant and not dear. *Kompleter*, grown near Malans (p. 350) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The '*Landwein*', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the left in the Episcopal Court (with beds), and at the auberges '*Zu den Rebleuten*', by the church of St. Martin, and '*Zum Süssen Winkel*'. — **Cigars** at *Hitz's*, Post-Str.

Coire (1936′; pop. 9381; 2/3 Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Most of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants dwell in the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or '*Episcopal Court*' (Pl. E, F, 3), the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), part of which dates from the 8th cent. (adm. to the treasury 1 fr., tickets in the court, Sun. and holidays 3-7, other days 8.30-2 and 3-7).

The very ancient PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURT is borne by colnmns resting on lions; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The INTERIOR is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. SOUTH AISLE: *Sarcophagus of *Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). SOUTH TRANSEPT. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by *Cranach;* in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens's School;* the side-pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. CHOIR: *High-altar gilded and richly carved by *Jacob Russ* (1491). Stalls and a *Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Krafft). The CRYPT is a low chamber with flat ceiling of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by *A. Kauffmann*. Over the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. In the Sacristy is the rich *TREASURY: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in embossed copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea, a miniature-painting on lapis-lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the venerable **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. 2; E, F, 3). The *Chapel*, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N., within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of *Marsoel* (*'Mars in oculis'*), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* (*'Spina in oculis'*, containing the 'Hofkeller', see above; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appears also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the threats of their conquerors.

In the square in front of the cathedral rises the *Hofbrunnen*, with figures of saints, erected in 1860. Behind the cathedral are the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, now a seminary for priests, and the *Cantonal School* (Pl. F, 3; for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The Protestant *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 5; D, 3), the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 4;

E, 2), and the *Hospital* (Pl. A, 4) founded by the Capuchin Father Theodosius (d. 1865) are the chief buildings. Opposite the Martinskirche, to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; Sun. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. — Three windows in the hall of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3; D, 3) contain stained glass of the 16th century. — The old cemetery, now the *Stadtgarten* (Pl. C, 3), in the Graben-Strasse, opposite the Cantonal Bank, contains numerous grave-stones of the 17th cent., in good preservation, and a monument to the poet *Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis* (d. 1834; p. 350), by Kayser of Zürich.

ENVIRONS. Fine view of the town and the Rhine Valley from the *Rosenhügel* (Restaurant) on the Julier road, 10 min. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds. The 'Haldenanlagen' on the *Mittenberg*, above the *Schanfigg-Strasse* (p. 357) also afford a good view. At the second bend of this road towards the N. there are three fingerposts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) **Mittenberg** (3628'), which commands the whole Rhine Valley as far as Ilanz. A similar, though less extensive view (now confined by trees) is obtained from the *St. Luciuskapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood (3/4 hr. from Coire; following the Schanfigg road for about 1/2 hr., and then ascending to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (pleasant road through vineyards) is the **Lürlebad** (three inns, G. Morell's the best).

On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 383), a pleasant forest-path leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Schönegg**. It diverges by the Rosenhügel to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a fingerpost 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorderrhein Valley. Another pleasant path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (fingerpost), to the right, turning back, to the (3/4 M.) **Känzli** (about 3930'), a charming point of view. Thence to the *Maiensässe* and the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Spontisköpfe** (6360'), spurs of the ridge which runs S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg. View of the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, and of the Vorderrhein Valley. The **Stätzerhorn* (8458'), the highest peak of this range, farther to the S., see p. 383.

Bad Passugg (2720'), with a chalybeate spring containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiusa* (p. 383). A path leads to it in 1 1/4 hr. from the *Todtengut* on the *Sand*. Or follow the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, turn to the left to the rustic sanatorium of (1 hr.) *Mühlerain*, and cross the gorge to (25 min.) the new **Hotel*. Thence a foot-path to (1 3/4 hr.) Churwalden (p. 383), at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, following the course of the Rabiosa; lastly crossing it and turning to the left.

The **Calanda** (9213') may be ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 343), in 6 hrs. (fatiguing). Guides: Joh. Peter Lütscher, G. Batänjer, schoolmaster, and Andr. Gyger, of Haldenstein. The Swiss Alpine Club opened a new club-hut near the top in 1890. Magnificent view; more striking when the ascent is made from Vättis (p. 346; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of 2 1/2-3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the Stätzerhorn in 3 hrs. (p. 383); descend to Lenz; go by Alvaschein, and the Schyn-Strasse to Thusis and the Via Mala; drive to Reichenau; diligence thence to Coire.

From Coire to the *Schanfigg Valley* and to *Arosa*, see R. 93.

91. From Landquart to Davos through the Prätigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 352, 402.

Railway from Landquart to (31 M.) *Davos* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 15, 10, 4 fr.); to *Klosters* in 2-2½ hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 60, 2 fr. 65 c.). Diligence from Davos-Platz to (31½ M.) *Schuls* thrice daily in summer in 7-8 hrs. (12 fr. 85, coupé 15 fr. 45 c.). One-horse carriage from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 32, two horse 60 fr. This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine. — The railway (narrow gauge, on the adhesive principle) was opened from Landquart to Klosters in Sept. 1889 and from Klosters to Davos in July 1890. It is proposed to continue it either through the *Sertig Valley*, with a tunnel 5 M. long, or through the *Dischma Valley*, with a tunnel 4 M. long, to the Engadine (from Davos to Samaden 29 M.).

The **Prätigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a somewhat narrow valley, richly sprinkled with fruit-trees, is noted for its fertility, its excellent pasturage, and its fine breed of cattle. At its mouth and in other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered dwellings it resembles Canton Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names, that language having once been spoken here. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 351), separates the Prätigau from the Montafon (p. 422).

Landquart (1730′), see p. 343. The railway crosses the *Landquart* and describes a wide curve to the E., passing the remains of an old entrenchment to (1¼ M.) *Malans* (1865′; Krone; Kreuz), charmingly situated ½ M. from the railway, with the château of *Bodmer*, once the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). 'Kompleter', the best wine in the Rhine valley, is grown here. We again approach the Landquart, and enter the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, ¾ M. long, the entrance to the *Prätigau*. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of *Fragstein*, which once commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants. 3 M. *Felsenbach-Valzeina* (1870′), the second station, is situated in the gorge.

A steep road ascends the left bank of the Landquart to the (4½ M.) **Kurhaus Valzeina** (3670′; R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), prettily situated in the *Valzeinathal*. Thence to the top of the *Valzeinerspitz* or *Haupt* (4598′; fine view), ¾ hr., easy; to the *Cipriansspitz* (5833′), 2½ hrs., viâ *Hinter-Valzeina*. A bridle-path leads from Valzeina over the *Sturnaboden* (4505′) and through the *Schlundtobel* to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 343).

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. We soon reach *Pardisla*, with the (4 M.) station of *Seewis*, *Schmitten*, with the ruined castle of *Solāvers*, and (5 M.) **Grüsch** (2113′; **Krone; Rosengarten*), on the *Taschinesbach*. Large embankments were constructed across the valley in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

Carriage-road from the station of Seewis (see above) to the left to (2 M.) **Seewis** (2985′; **Kurhaus*, pens. 6-7 fr., carr. at the Landquart station, 2-3 p.m.; **Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana* and *Pens. Walser*, at the E. end of the village, civil landlord, Hr. A. Walser, well acquainted with the district),

a summer resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (p. 350) is buried in the churchyard here. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school, and thence to the *Ahorngruppe* and the *Markusplatz* (1/4 hr.); to *Marnein* (3660'; 3/4 hr.); to the Maiensäss or chalet of *Matan* (4282'; 1 hr.); to *Fadera* (3477'; 1 hr.); and to the *Mannas* (3812'; 1 hr.). — Ascents (guides, *Joh.* and *Martin Sprecher*): The Vilan or *Ochsenberg* (7802'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) affords a splendid view. — Ascent of the Scesaplana (9738'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Alp Palus* and the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Schamella Club Hut* (7800'; Inn in summer); thence to the top by a steep path in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 422). — Passage of the **Cavell-Joch** (7563') to the *Lüner See*, 6 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), rather toilsome (comp. p. 422).

7 M. **Schiers** (2155'; **Post; Stern; Löwe*), a pretty village to the left of the railway. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women chiefly contributed to the victory, and they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament as a reward.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7054') or the *Drusenthor* (7710') to (8-9 hrs.) *Schruns*, see p. 422 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). — Ascent of the Kreuz (7218') by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg*, in 4 hrs., interesting.

The railway crosses the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (9 1/2 M.) *Furna* (Sommerfeld) and across the *Furnezabach* to (10 1/2 M.) **Jenatz** (2400'; **Sonne; Krone*), a large village to the right. 11 M. **Fideris** (2445'; **Niggli*, in Fiderisau, at the station, plain).

A road ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the village of *Fideris* (2962'; Inn, belonging to the owner of the baths; several pensions), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. of the village (3/4 M.; road for small vehicles only) is the prettily situated **Hotel Aquasana* (3330'; R. & A. 2-3 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 fr., R. extra); 3/4 M. farther are the **Baths of Fideris** (3480'), situated in a gorge. The water, containing carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints, like that of St. Moritz, but it is less powerful (pens. 5-6 fr.).

The railway follows the Landquart through a magnificent rocky wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and then the *Schanielenbach* to (13 1/2 M.) **Küblis** (2690'; **Krone; Steinbock*), a pleasant village. 1/2 M. to the E. of the railway.

From Küblis to the Montavon, over the *St. Antönier-Joch* (7664'), 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) *St. Antönien* (4660'; Lötscher) the **Sulzfluh* (9265'; superb view) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To Schruns over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass* (7332'), 7-8 hrs.; over the *Plasseggen-Pass* (7694'), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the *Partnun-Staffel*, 1 1/2 hr. above St. Antönien, is the finely-situated *Höt.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5866'; modest, pens. 5 fr.). — To Langwies by *Conters* and the *Duranna-Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 358.

The railway begins to ascend (above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 358). It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and passes a tunnel to (15 M.) *Saas* (3260'; Post); then high above the Landquart to (16 1/2 M.) *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3400'; *Hôt. Mezzaselva, at the station, moderate).

A carriage-road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) considerable village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart are (1 M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3225′; **Kurhaus*, moderate), noted for their sulphur-spring. The route hence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, and then keeps to the right, traversing pastures, and ascending the stream.

The line continues to ascend, high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (19 M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (4190′; *Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli; Pens. Schweizerhaus). From the height, we survey the Prätigau, with the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminating the valley to the E.; to the right rise the *Roggenhorn* (9505′) and the *Gatschieferspitz* (8770′).

20½ M. **Klosters** is prettily situated among pastures and woods in a broad valley, shut in on all sides by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer. It consists of the three hamlets of *Klosters-Dörfli* (see above), *Platz* (3966′), 1 M. farther, with the church, and *Bei der Brücke* (3907′), adjoining, with the station (Restaurant). The hotels in the two last are: at the station: **Hôt.-Pens. Vereina;* **Hôt.-Pens. Brosi*, R. & A. 3, D. 3, S. 2, B. 1¼, pens. 7 fr. — Beyond the bridge: **Hôt.-Pens. Silvretta*, or *Kuranstalt Matlli*, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 8-9 fr.; **Pens. Florin*. The *Rütiwald*, ¼ M. from the bridge, is well provided with benches.

Excursions. (Guides: *C. C. Hew*, *Chr.* and *W. Jann*, and *L. Guler*.) Attractive short walks to *Auje* (½ hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), *Marienhöhe* (½ hr.), the *Schwarzsee* (1¼ hr.), *Obere Rüti* (1½ hr.), etc. — To the **Silvretta Club Hut** (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), see p. 353. From the hut to the séracs of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1½ hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — The **Gotschna** (7435′), 3½ hrs. with guide, reached by passing the Schwarzsee (p. 353) and crossing the meadows of *Parsenn;* the **Canardhorn** (8566′; 5 hrs., viâ *Novai*, see below; guide 7 fr.) and the **Aelpeltispitz** (8825′; 5 hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappinthal*, are fine points, free from difficulty. **Casanna** (8405′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. **Pischahorn** (9790′; 6 hrs.; 7 fr.), through the *Mönchalpthal*, not difficult. More laborious are the **Ungeheuerhorn** (9843′; 5 hrs. from the Vereina Hut, see below, and through the Süserthal; 20 fr.) and the **Plattenhörner** (highest peak 10,587′; 6 hrs. from Vereina; 22 fr.). — The **Silvrettahorn** (10,655′), 4 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut (see below; guide from the hut 10 fr.), and the ***Grosser Piz Buin** (10,870′), 6 hrs. from the hut (guide 20 fr.), present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,710′), *Verstanklahorn* (10,833′), *Seehörner* (*Gross-Litzner*, 10,200′; *Gross-Seehorn*, 10,250′), and *Mädrishorn* (9344′).

From Klosters to Süs by the Vereina Pass, 9-10 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), tolerably fatiguing. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above Klosters, and leads by *Monbiel* to (1½ hr.) the *Novai Alp* (7770′), on the left bank of the Sardasca. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158′) to the (1½ hr.) *Vereina Club-hut* (6395′), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (p. 353), and to the (¼ hr.) *Alp Fremdvereina* (6437′), where the valley divides into the *Jörithal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or **Vereina Pass** (8725′), traverse the snow to the left of the *Hörnli*, and descend rapidly by a rough path through the *Val Sagliains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* (p. 404). Or, at the upper end of the Süser Thal, we may turn to the right to the **Fless Pass** (8133′) and descend thence through the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the Flüela road (p. 353), 3 M. above

Geograph. Anstalt von

Stn Landquart
Bei der Brücke
Monbiel
Kistenstein
Casanna
Gotschna
Casannapass
Parsenn
Weissfluh
Strela
Schwarzh.
St. Wolfgang
Davoser See
Davos Dörfli
Davos Platz
Schiahorn
Strelapass
Küpfenfluh
Mädrigerfluh
Thiejerfluh
Körbshorn
Frauenkirch
Jacobshorn
Jatzhorn
Sertig Dörfli
Leidbachh.
Monstein
Aelplihorn
Hoch Ducan
Sertigpass
Stulserthal
Val Tuors
Val Tisch
Albula-Pass
Albulahorn
Val Bever
Samaden
Ponte
Bergün
Latsch
Stuls
Filisur
Wiesen
Rhätikon
Schlappin
Weissfluh
Roggenhorn
Pischahorn
Flüela-Thal
Flüelapass
Schwarzhorn
Weisshorn
Sentishorn
Baslerkopf
Bühlenberg
Kaisern
Hörnli
Bockten
Scaletta
Scalettapass
Kühalphorn
Piz Vadret
P. Grialetsch
Grialetsch Pass
Sarsura
P. Forun
P. Murtelet
Sulsanna-Thal
Sulsanna
Cinuskel
P. Griatschouls
P. Kesch
Piz Uertsch
Val Chamuera
Piz Mezaun
P. Nuaglia
Val Plazbi
Val Fontauna
Ducan
Val Fless
Piz Fless
Gorihorn
Jörihorn
Madulein
Zuz
Ober-Engadin
Val Flüela
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilomètres
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jörithal* (p. 352), with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), and across the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8422′) to the Val Fless and the Flüela road.

FROM KLOSTERS TO LAVIN BY THE VERNELA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), suited for adepts only. From the Vereina Hut (see above) the path ascends the *Vernela Valley* (p. 352), passing the cavern of *Baretta-Balma*, to the *Piller Glacier;* then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) **Vernela Pass** (*Laviner Joch* or *Fuorcla Zadrell*, 9130′). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Marangun*, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by the *Alp da Mezz* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 404).

FROM KLOSTERS TO GUARDA BY THE SILVRETTA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide 16 fr.), fatiguing, but presenting no difficulty to adepts. Road to *Novai* (see p. 352; shorter path on the right bank of the Sardasca by *Pardenn* and *Garfiun*) and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca Alp* (5364′); then a path to the (2 hrs.) new *Silvretta Club Hut* (about 7480′; refreshm.) on the *Medje-Kopf* (8225′), close to the crevassed *Silvretta Glacier*. We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,520′), skirt the *Kleine Piz Buin* (10,710′), and finally descend the steep and troublesome *Plan-Rai Glacier* and through the *Val Tuoi* to (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 405). — From the Silvretta Hut to Guarda over the *Verstanklathor* or the *Tiatscha Pass (Fuorcla del Confin)*, 7 hrs., two trying routes, for adepts only (guide 15 fr.).

To the Montafon over the *Schlappinajoch* (8 hrs. to Gallenkirch), see p. 423. — Over the *Kloster Pass* (9185′) to the *Madlenerhaus* and (11-12 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 423), fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary).

Leaving Klosters, the railway crosses the Landquart, and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a pretty view to the right, as far as the *Drosstobel*, where it reverses its direction by means of a spiral tunnel, 1/4 M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta group on the left, to (25 1/2 M.) *Laret* (4740′), and passing the little *Schwarzsee* (4945′), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, crosses the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357′). The line descends through wood, skirts the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125′; 1 M. long), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*, and passes the mouth of the *Flüela Valley* (see below) to (29 M.) *Davos-Dörfli* (p. 354). Thence it follows the right bank of the Landwasser to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 354).

The FLÜELA ROAD crosses the Landwasser, at the station of Davos-Dörfli. To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret* (10,565′). We ascend the sequestered *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the Flüela, traversing wood, and passing the (4 M.) Inn *Zur Alpenrose* (6004′) and (1 1/2 M.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370′), to the bleak upper part of the valley, bounded by barren slopes. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) On the (4 M.) —

38 M. **Flüela Pass** (7835′; **Flüela Hospice*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which *(Schottensee)*, on the right, contains greenish-white glacier-water, the other on the left *(Schwarzsee)* clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338′).

The *Schwarzhorn (10,338'; 3-3½ hrs., guide 8 fr.), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radünthal* by a good path to the right, over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosde, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana, in the foreground the Silvretta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and the castle of Tarasp.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the *Susasca* at (2¼ M.) *Chant Sura*, by a road-menders' hut (7143'). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret* (10,565'), with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 352) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Schwarzhorn. Farther down, we cross to the right side of the valley and pass through a gallery, beyond which Süs, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 404) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left a short-cut) to (3¾ M.)—

44 M. *Süs* (p. 404); thence to (57 M.) *Schuls*, see R. 103.

92. From Davos to Coire viâ Lenz
(Landwasser Route).

Comp. Map, p. 352.

36 M. DILIGENCE daily in 7½-8½ hrs. (from Coire to Davos-Platz 8-10 hrs.); 14 fr. 65, coupé 17 fr. 60 c. — EXTRA-POST, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 93 fr. 80 c.; through the Schyn Pass 118 fr. — Two-horse carr. from Coire to Wiesen 77, to Davos 110 fr., incl. fee. — The *Landwasser Road*, constructed in 1870-73, vies in boldness of structure with the Schyn-Strasse and the Via Mala.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M. long and ½ M. broad, with 3800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around the five churches of the valley are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 346). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Railway from Landquart to Davos, see R. 91.

Davos-Dörfli (5160'; **Kurhaus Davos Dörfli*, pens. 6-7 fr., well sheltered; **Hôt. Flüela & Post*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Pens. Gredig*, *Bellevue*, *Paul*, *Villa Vecchia*, *Sonneck*, etc.), is prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900'). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 355); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (see above).

Pleasant walk to the (¼ hr.) *Davoser See* (p. 353). The *Weissfluh* (9345'; ascended viâ *Meierhof* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 358). — The *Pischahorn* (9790'; 5½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is ascended without difficulty viâ *Tschuggen*, see p. 353.

1¾ M. **Davos-Platz.** — *KURANSTALT HOLSBOER, including the *Kurhaus Davos* and several villas; *HÔT.-PENS. D'ANGLETERRE; *HÔT.-PENS.

BUOL; *GR.-HÔT. BELVEDERE, pens. 5-10 fr.; *HÔT. VICTORIA, patronised by the English; *HÔT.-PENS. GARRÉ; *HÔT. RHÄTIA, R. & L. 3, B. 1¼, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *POST, moderate; *HÔT. STRELA; *SCHWEIZERHOF; HÔT. BERG; *DAVOSERHOF, nearest the station; RATHHAUS, moderate; HÔT.-PENS. WINDSOR; PENS. GELRIA; PENS. EISENLOHR; PENS. VILLA GERMANIA; VILLA BATTWA; PENS. KILP; TOBELMÜHLE HOTEL. — Apartments at the *Central-hof*, *Schlössli*, *Villa Letta*, *Ardüser House*, *Villa Frei*, *Villa Dönier*, etc. — CAFÉ in the *Kurhaus Holsboer*; *Café-Restaurant Franziscaner*; *Restaurant Alpina*. WINE at the *Veltlinerhalle*. — *Visitors' Tax* 1½ fr. per week. — The *Fridericianum (Dr. Perthes)* is a school for boys with pulmonary affections, and there is a similar school for girls kept by *Frl. Dickes*.

CARRIAGES. One-horse, to Davos-Dörfli 3 fr., two-horse 5½ fr.; to Spinahad and Glaris 6 or 12, Tschuggen 8 or 15, Schmelzhoden Hoffnungsau 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice 12 or 22, Wiesen 15 or 28, Ticfenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80. Pontresina 50 or 90 fr. — An OMNIBUS plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dörfli every ½ hr.; 30 c., there and back 50 c.

Davos-Platz, or *St. Johann am Platz* (5115′; pop. 4781), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite summer and winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities. A band plays at midday and in the evening in *Holsboer's Kurgarten* (adm. only by ticket).

WALKS. To the *Stein* (Restaurant), above Hôtel Buol, with fine view, 20 min. — To the *Waldhaus* (Hôt.-Pens.) at the entrance to the Dischma Valley, 20 min. — To *Davos-Dörfli* and the *Davoser See* (p. 353), 1 hr. — *Gemsjäger*, ½ hr., and waterfalls in the *Alberti-Tobel*, ½ hr. — *Schatzberg* (6150′; refreshm.), 1 hr.; *Strela Alp* (6196′), 1¼ hr.; *Grüne Alp* and *Ischa Alp*, each 1 hr. — To *Frauenkirch*, ¾ hr.; baths of *Clavadel*, 1 hr., etc. — ASCENTS (guides, *A. Mettier*, *L. Ardüser*, *A. Corai*, and others). **Schiahorn* (8900′), by the *Strela Pass* (p. 359), 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — *Alteingrat* (7808′), by *Glaris*, 4½ hrs., not difficult (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, viâ the *Alvascheiner Alp*. — **Schwarzhorn* (10,338′), from the Flüela Pass, 6 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 354. — *Piz Vadret* (10,565′), by the Scaletta Pass, 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060′), from *Sertig-Dörfli* (p. 355) 6 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and very fatiguing.

FROM DAVOS TO SCANFS OVER THE SCALETTA PASS, 8½ hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; guide advisable). From Davos-Dörfli we follow the high-road to Davos-Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (2¾ hrs.) the inn *Im Dürrboden* (6598′), with a fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338′), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 354). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590′), lying between the *Kühalphorn* (10,110′) and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065′), on which is a ruined hut. View limited. Descent, very steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210′), and through the *Sulsanna-Thal* to (2½ hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and (½ hr.) *Capella* in the Innthal; then to (1½ M.) *Scanfs* (p. 403).

From Davos to Coire by the *Strela Pass (Schanfigg, Arosa)*, see R. 93; to Arosa by the *Meyenfelder Furka*, see p. 359.

TO BERGÜN OVER THE SERTIG PASS, 8 hrs., interesting (road to Sertig-Dörfli; then a bridle-path, guide desirable for the unexperienced). About 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the Frauenkirch road to the left, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley*, and leads past (2 M.) the small sulphur-bath of *Clavadel* (5160′;

pens. 4½ fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102′; Gadmer, rustic), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route leads over the *Ducan Pass* (8763′) to Filisur, and the *Kühalpthal* to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2½ hrs.) **Sertig Pass** (9062′), between the *Kühalphorn* (p. 355) and the *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060′). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (11,228′) towards the S. We then descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes* and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chiaclavuot* (6106′) and (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 382); or we may descend from the pass to the left through the *Val Sertig* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (p. 355) and through the *Sulsanna-Thal* to (4 hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 403).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets, in view of the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* to (2½ M.) *Frauenkirch* (*Post, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 fr.), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the *Sertig Valley*, in which lies *Clavadel* (p. 355). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near the (1½ M.) *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (good, though plain) prettily situated amidst pines, and pass (¾ M.) *Glaris* (Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the *Piz Michēl* (p. 381), to the (2½ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (4362′; Inn), a foundry disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The new road *(Zügenstrasse)* follows the left bank for ¾ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, where it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform on the road-side, 250′ above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the *Sägentobelfall*, 105′ high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses the *Sägentobel* and the *Brückentobel*, and ascends in long windings to (2¾ M.) —

12½ M. **Wiesen**, Rom. *Tein* (4720′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue & Palmy*, pens. 6-8 fr.), on the sunny S. slope of the *Rothhornstock*, high above the Landwasser, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and frequented as a health-resort. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the Landwasser, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther distant are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′).

Walks. Via *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with their pretty waterfalls (15 min.). — To the *Tiefentobel* (p. 357), 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the Tiefentobel we may descend to (¼ hr.) *Bodmen* (4162′), with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); then either return to (¾ hr.) Wiesen, or cross the stream and traverse fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 381). — To the (35 min.) **Jenisberg Bridge*

(3900′), 273′ above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1¼ hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010′); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Zügenstrasse, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (p. 356). — To the (¾ hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to the *Hoffnungsau* foundry and to *Davos* (p. 354). — The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the Alp in 2½ hrs. (riding practicable).

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a tunnel. The church of (2 M.) **Schmitten,** Roman. *Farrēra* (4150′; *Adler; Kreuz; Krone*), on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the Landwasser.

To Filisur (p. 381). Walkers may take a footpath which diverges from the road to the left near the church, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmitterbach, and joins the Albula road before the (½ hr.) bridge across the Landwasser between Bad Alvaneu and Filisur. — From Wiesen across the *Leidboden* to (1½ hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see above.

The road crosses the *Schmittertobel* to (1½ M.) *Alvaneu*, Rom. *Alvagne* (3887′). To the S.E. we obtain a pleasant view of the Bergün Valley, separated from the valley of the Landwasser by the *Stulsergrat* (8790′); in the background rises the *Albulahorn* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,738′). Beyond Alvaneu the road remains on the hill for a short distance, and then descends by a long curve into the large *Crapanaira Tobel*, where it divides. The road to Tiefenkasten descends to *Surava* (Bad Alvaneu lies to the left, see p. 381), in the Albula valley, and leads to (5½ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 384), 10 M. from Wiesen. — The road to Coire follows the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the castle of *Betfort* (3576′), destroyed in 1499, a picturesque ruin on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713′), and (2 M.) —

22 M. **Lenz** (p. 384); thence to *Churwalden* and (14½ M.) *Coire*, 36½ M. from Davos-Dörfli, see R. 100.

93. From Coire to Davos through the Schanfiggthal. Arosa.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

From Coire to *Arosa*, 20 M., diligence daily in 5¾ hrs. (descent in 4 hrs.); carriage with one horse 30, two horses 50 fr. From Langwies to *Davos*, by the *Strela Pass*, bridle-path in 4½ hrs. (guide or horse 10 fr.).

Coire, see p. 347. The new Schanfigg road ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 349) in long windings, and commands a fine retrospect of Coire and the valley of the Rhine. At (3 M.) an inn below *Maladers* (3320′), which is not within sight at first, it enters the picturesque **Schanfiggthal,** with its woods and meadows. The *Plessur*, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. On the left bank are the Baths of Passugg (p. 349); above on the Coire road is Malix (p. 383). Beside the bridge which spans the deep ravine of the *Calfreiser Tobel* is a pretty

waterfall. The road passes through a short tunnel below (3 M.) *Calfreisen* (4095′); to the left, above the road, rises the ruin of *Bernegg*. Crossing the *Castieler Tobel*, we pass through another tunnel and reach (1 M.) *Castiel* (3960′; Hemmi, good wine), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road now winds along the mountain-slopes, maintaining a tolerably uniform level and crossing the *Glasaurer Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel*, to ($3^3/_4$ M.) **St. Peter** (4125′; *Löwe; Pens. Badrutt*, 4 fr. daily), and goes on by *Peist* (4382′; Inn) and over the *Peister Tobel*, the *Frauen-Tobel*, and the *Gründje-Tobel*, to ($3^3/_4$ M.) —

$13^1/_2$ M. **Langwies** (4285′; **Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. $4^1/_2$-6 fr.; *Bär*), the chief place of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered position. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal* (see below).

FROM LANGWIES TO KÜBLIS OVER THE DURANNA PASS, 5 hrs., an easy and attractive route. A carriage-road ascends to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Fondei* or *Strassberg* (6275′), whence a bridle-path leads to the (1 hr.) marshy summit of the pass (6970′), between the *Weissfluh* (see below) on the right, and the *Kistenstein* (8135′) on the left. View of the Rhaeticon chain, etc. We descend by the *Fideriser Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715′), whence a carriage-road leads to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Küblis* (p. 351). — The Weissfluh (9345′) may be ascended in $3^1/_2$ hrs. from Langwies, either viâ *Fondei* or viâ *Sapün* and the *Haupter Alp* near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive; descent if desired to Davos, comp. p. 354).

Arosa, which has lately come into favour as a health-resort both in summer and in winter, may be reached in $2^1/_4$ hrs. from Langwies by a new road (diligence daily, see p. 357), which descends to the E. to the *Sapüner Bach*, flowing from the Strela Pass (p. 359). Crossing the brook the road ascends through wood on the left bank, passing the ($^1/_2$ hr.) gorge of the *Bühlerbach* with its waterfalls. It then gradually descends to the bridge over the *Plessur*, whence it again ascends to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Rüti* (two Restaurants). About 1 M. farther on the road divides. The new road winds up to the right in wide curves and continues at a high level, past the *Obersee* (p. 359), to the (3 M.) *Hôtel Rothhorn* (see below). The old road (preferable for walkers) leads through wood to the (50 min.) **Pens. Seehof* (5640′; 4-$4^1/_2$ fr.), prettily situated on the little *Untersee*, in the *Seegrube*, or lower part of Arosa. The other hotels are situated round the partly wooded valley: to the right, $^1/_4$ M. above the Seehof, are the **Hôt.-Pens. Rothhorn* (4-5 fr.; post and telegraph office), the **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, and the **Hôt.-Pens. Hof-Arosa* ($4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr.); to the left, a little below the Hof Arosa, lies the **Pens. Waldhaus* ($4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr.); beyond it, in the wood, a large new hotel is being built by a Belgian company. About $^3/_4$ M. above the Hot. Rothhorn, in *Ober-Arosa* (6205′), above the wooded region of the valley, are the *Hôtel Bellevue*, the **Pens. Brunold*, the **Kurhaus Arosa* ($6^1/_2$-8 fr.), and, on the hill above the Bellevue, the **Hôt.-Pens. Aroser Kulm*, in a sunny situation. These houses are occasionally full in summer, and travellers who have not engaged rooms in advance are liable to disappointment.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh.* and *Lucius Brüsch*). From the Seegrube past the *Obersee* (5705′) to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Maran* (6035′; Hôt.-Pens. Carmenna) and to the (1 hr.) *Churer Alpen* (see below). (Boats for hire on both Obersee and Untersee.) — From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the *Welschtobel*. — From the Kurhaus to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6725′; 1/2 hr.; easy). From the Kurhaus to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwellisee* (6295′) and the (3/4 hr.) *Aelplisee* (7055′) at the foot of the *Rothhorn* (see below). — The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710′; 2 1/2 hrs. from the Kurhaus, with guide, 5 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent. — The ***Aroser Rothhorn** (9790′; splendid view) is most conveniently ascended through the *Welschtobel* (4 1/2 hrs., with guide, 15 fr.); the descent past the Aelplisee and the Schwellisee takes 2 1/2 hrs. — The **Thiejerfluh** (9135′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ the Meyenfelder Furka (see below), is attractive, and not difficult for experts. — The **Sandhubel** (9080′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Wiesen 15 fr.), through the Welschtobel, is also not difficult.

PASSES. FROM AROSA TO DAVOS by the **Meyenfelder Furka** (8020′) between the *Furkahorn* (8950′) and the *Amseifluh* (9135′), 5 hrs. to *Frauenkirch* (p. 356; guide 10, to Davos 15 fr.). — TO COIRE by the *Churer Alpen*, an interesting walk (6 hrs., guide not indispensable) commanding a succession of beautiful views, viâ *Maran*, *Tschiertschen* (4430′; Inn), *Prada* and *Passugg* (p. 349). A more fatiguing route leads over the **Carmenna Pass** (7800′), between the Weisshorn and the Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urdenthal* and to Tschiertschen (guide to Coire, 15 fr.). — TO PARPAN, 4 1/2-5 hrs. with guide (10 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190′) to the *Urder Augstberg* (7380′) with its small lake, and cross the **Urden Fürkli** (8530′), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and the *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to Parpan (p. 383). — TO ALVANEU through the *Welschtobel* and across the **Furcletta** (8455′) to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420′), descending by the *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alvaneuer Maiensässe*, 5-6 hrs. with guide (15 fr., to the Furcletta only 10 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

FROM LANGWIES TO DAVOS, 3 1/2-4 hrs. The bridle-path (guide unnecessary; road projected) over the Strela Pass ascends through woods on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach*, then (10 min.) crosses the *Fondeier Bach*, and (20 min.) the Sapüner Bach, and ascends more steeply, at one place high up on the brink of the cliffs (new road). It returns once more to the right bank of the stream, and leads through meadows past *Dörfli*, *Schmitten*, and *Küpfen* (all belonging to the parish of *Sapün*), through a treeless upland valley, finally ascending in zigzags to the (2 1/2 hrs. from Langwies) **Strela Pass** (7800′; fine view), between the *Strela* (8650′) on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 355) on the left. We descend to the (3/4 hr.) *Schatz-Alp* and thence either to the right to (3/4 hr.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 354) or to the left to (1 hr.) *Davos Dörfli* (p. 354).

94. From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp.

See Maps, pp. 360, 104.

63 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 14 1/2 hrs. (24 fr. 15, coupé 29 fr. 20 c.), once viâ Flims, and once by the new road viâ *Bonaduz*, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr.; to Göschenen 155 fr. 40 c. and 227 fr. — CARRIAGE with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Flims 30, Ilanz 45, Disentis 80, Andermatt 135,

Göschenen 145 fr.; from Göschenen to Disentis 70, to Coire 150 fr.; from Andermatt to Disentis 50-60, to Coire or Thusis 130-135, to St. Moritz or Samaden 270 fr.; fee 10% of the fare.

Coire, see p. 347. Beyond the Plessur bridge the road diverges to the right, passing *Hosang's Stiftung* (an agricultural school). Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 349), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 101). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) **Ems**, Rom. *Domat* (1880′), with the scanty ruins of the castle of *Oberems*. The mounds of earth here and near Reichenau are probably remains of an old moraine. Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a new iron bridge.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1936′; **Adler*), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*, adjoining the Adler. At their junction, the Vorder-Rhein, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the Brigelser Horn. The pleasant garden is open to visitors, and may be seen during the halt of the diligence; curious old inscription on the gardener's house. The *Château*, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 24), now belongs to Dr. A. v. Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and a room in the condition in which he used it and other memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.).

From Reichenau to *Thusis (Via Mala)* and over the *Splügen* to *Colico*, see R. 96; by the *Bernardino* to *Bellinzona*, see R. 98. — *Schyn-Road* from *Thusis* to *Tiefenkasten*, see p. 371; *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragalz*, see p. 346.

*New Road from Reichenau to Ilanz, 13½ M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see above). From Reichenau to (1 M.) *Bonaduz*, see p. 370. The road here diverges to the right from the Splügen road. For 1½ M. it is perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for ¾ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque Vorder-Rheinthal, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. The bold construction of the road is itself interesting. We next (½ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the *Rabiusa* (see below), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to (¾ M.) a covered wooden bridge over the *Versamer Tobel* (2390′; 260′ above the stream). We now ascend through pine-woods by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) *Versam* (2980′; Joos, rustic), a charmingly situated village, with a fine view. After a level stretch of 1½ M., the road descends towards the valley of the Vorder-Rhein, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies *Laax* (p. 362). Further off, on the same bank, rises the *Brigelser Horn* (p. 364). We next reach (1 M.) *Carrera*. Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a rock-tunnel, and reach (1 M.) *Valendas* (2700′; Krone, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we next pass (2½ M.) *Kästris*, and cross the (1¼ M.) broad stony bed of the *Glenner* to (¼ M.) *Ilanz* (p. 362).

Through the **Safier Thal**, a valley watered by the *Rabiusa*, a new road leads from Versam to the S. to (12 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4255′; Inn), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Camana Alp* to *Thalkirch* (5545′) and the (2½ hrs.) *Curtnätscherhof* (5907′)

Tödi
Selbsanft
Kistenpass
Panix
Andest
Waltensburg
Brigels
Truns
Zignau
Rabius
Somvix
Cavardiras
P. Miezdi
P. Nadels
Curaglia
Platta
P. Maroun
P. Cavel
Vrin
P. Tgietschen
Pass Diesrut
P. Vial
P. Medel
Greina Pass
P. Corvi
P. Terri
P. Cristallina
Ghirone
Campo
Sosto
Olivone
Zervreila

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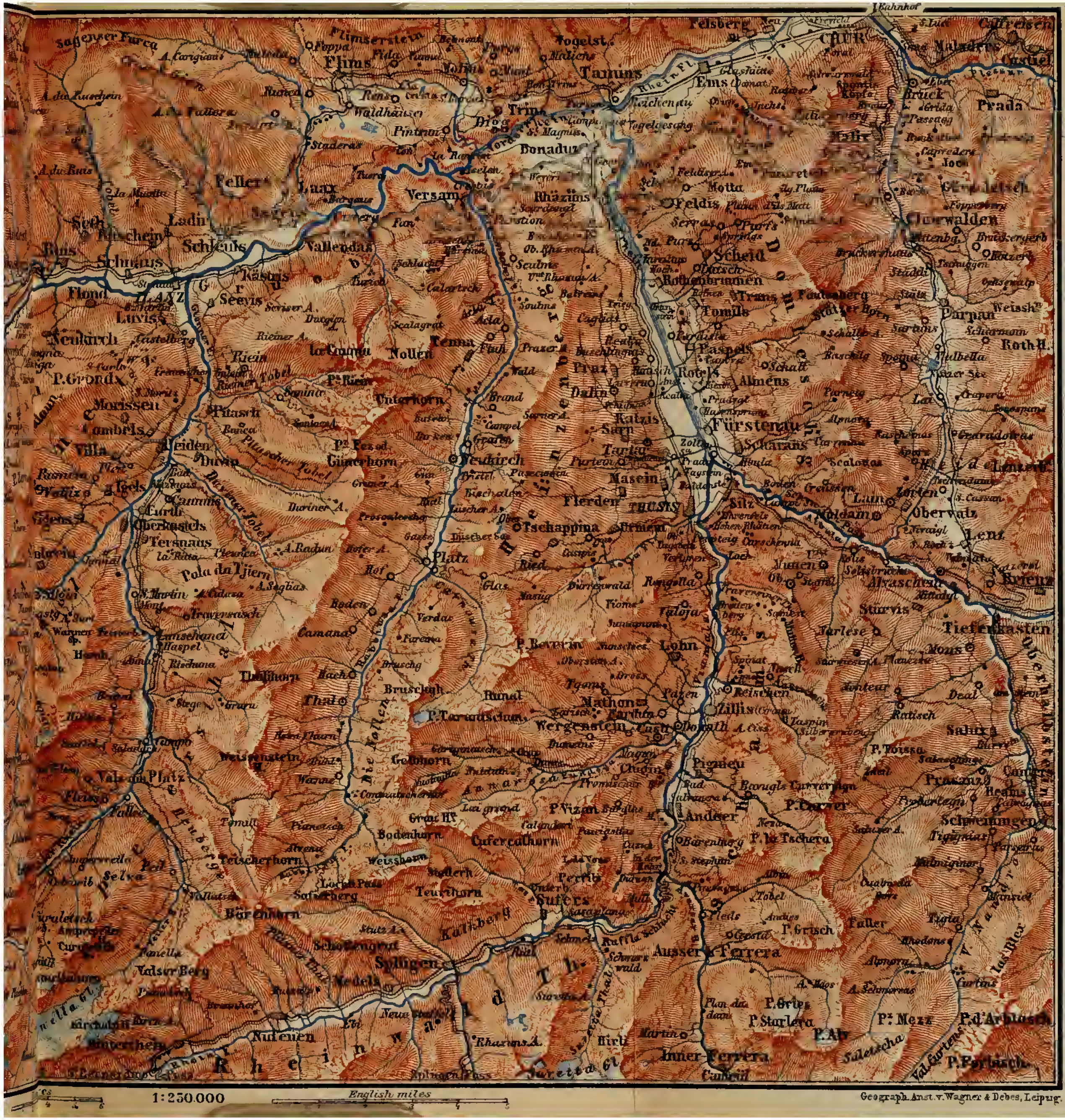


Bahnhof
Chur
Felsberg
Flims
Tamins
Ems
Reichenau
Trins
Bonaduz
Versam
Rhäzüns
Feldis
Scheid
Flond
Luvis
Seewis
Ilanz
Vallendas
Laax
Schleuis
Ladir
Sagenser Furca
Flimserstein
Vogelst.
Churwalden
Parpan
Brück
Prada
Malix
Tiefenkasten
Obervaz
Lenz
Alvaschein
Stürvis
Mons
Salux
Thusis
Masein
Flerden
Tschappina
Platz
Neukirch
Sarn
Tartar
Cazis
Dalin
Präz
Rotels
Fürstenau
Scharans
Paspels
Almens
Tomils
Rothenbrunnen
Trans
Sils
Muttern
Tenna
Nollen
Piz Beverin
Lohn
Mathon
Wergenstein
Donath
Zillis
Andeer
Bärenburg
Sufers
Splügen
Medels
Nufenen
Hinterrhein
Ausser Ferrera
Inner Ferrera
P. Grisch
P. Starlera
P. Mezz
P. d'Arblatsch
P. Forbisch
Valser Berg
Rheinwald
Tomülhorn
Weissenstein
Bärenhorn
Kalkberg
Teurihorn
Valendas
Morissen
Cumbels
Villa
Igels
Camuns
Tersnaus
Neukirch
Surcasti
Vals
1:250.000
English miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchliberg* (8170′), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to (1½ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 375). — To the E. of Safien-Platz an easy route, the *Glas Pass* (6056′; small inn, cheap), crosses the *Heinzenberg*, and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein*, to (5 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 371).

The ROAD ON THE LEFT BANK ascends from Reichenau to (¾ M.) **Tamins**, Rom. *Tumein* (2245′; *Post*), where we obtain an admirable survey of the *Domleschg* (p. 370) and its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curvēr* (9760′) in the background; to the W. is the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180′) and the *Piz Riein* (9030′). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 M.) **Trins** (2820′; good wine at *Caflisch's*) rises the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At (½ M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting *(Porclas)*, and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (see below) sweeps round the *Seeboden*, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (1½ M.) *Trinser Mühle*, Rom. *Mulins* (2720′; Inn), are several waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the small *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines. About 2 M. farther is —

13½ M. **Flims** (3615′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, at the upper end, good beer; *Post*), Rom. *Flem*, an ancient little town (pop. 797) with several mansions of the Capaul family, which afterwards belonged to the Salis.

EXCURSIONS (Guides, *Rich.* and *Conr. Joos*, *Pankraz Koch*). A picturesque walk may be taken to the *Flembach Waterfall* and the *Runca Bridge* (20 min.). — Flimserstein (*Crap da Flem*, 8845′; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), easy and repaying. The path ascends gradually by *Fidaz;* then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1¾ hr.) pastures of *Bargis*. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread; ¼ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bündner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnes, and return to Flims by the *Cassons* and *Foppa Alps*. — Vorab (9925′; 6½-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 68). From Flims to the brink of the *Bündnerbergfirn*, which has receded greatly, 4½ hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Thal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′). — *Ringelspitz* (9,910′; 8 hrs.; 40 fr.), difficult, only for experts.

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 68. The *Martinsloch* (p. 68) may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). — A visit to the upper *Segnes Glacier* (guide 10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* and crosses over to the (1 M.) **Waldhäuser** (3615′; **Hôt. Segnes*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 8-9 fr.; ½ M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated **Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims*, with five 'dépendances', R., L., & A. from 5, board 7½ fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the *Flimser See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280′), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming baths (½ fr.), to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the deep *Laaxer Tobel* on the left, we next reach (2 M.) *Laax* (3356′; *Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, close to the Laaxer See, with baths, pens. 7-8 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in 1/2 hr. to the lofty village of *Fellers*, Rom. *Fallera*, 3997′; splendid *View.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagēns* far below, to the left) and reach *Schleuis* (2507′), with the old château of *Löwenberg*, once the seat of the De Mont family, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of *Kästris* (p. 360). Before us, above Ilanz, rises the Piz Mundaun.

20 1/2 M. **Ilānz**, Rom. *Gliōn* (2355′; pop. 802; **Hôt. Oberalp*, R., L., & A. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Rhätia*, on the right bank, by the bridge; *Lukmanier*, on the left bank, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. zum Grauen Bund*, new; *Krone*, plain; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 346). The upper part has narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly Romanic, partly German; Romanic alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570′), 1/4 hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280′), 1/2 hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., immediately opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 343), is commanded by the **Piz Mundaun** or *Piz Grond* (6775′). This peak rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which are pastures extending nearly to the top. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous (2 1/2 hrs.) *Inn* (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction, through a depression in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetz Valley (see below) may descend direct to *Villa* (p. 363; thence to the top 2 hrs., best way to reach it, guide 3 fr.), or by *Morissen* (4420′; wine at the curé's) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 363). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may follow a beautiful path through the district of *Obersaxen*, the chief village of which is *Maierhof*, and reach Truns (p. 364) in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine Valley and passes the ruin of *Axenstein*. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of *St. Valentin*, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend to the left into the valley and reach (1/2 hr.) *Maierhof* (4272′; *Casanova, rustic). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2 1/2 hrs. more.

The **Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath. and Romanic), is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 30 c.) on the left bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg* and through the (3 M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336′), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank of the Glenner, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond (3/4 M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504′) the road divides: the right branch ascends to

Villa and Vrin (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1½ M.) sequestered *Peidner Bad* (2690′), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel* (a haunt of the chamois), with three chalybeate springs. Then (1½ M.) **Furth** (2980′; *Schmid's Inn*, tolerable; *Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250′). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274′). We now ascend the wild *Valser Thal*, or *St. Petersthal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschania*, and *Campo* to (7¼ M.) **Vals-Platz** (4094′; **Pens. Albin*, **Hôtel Piz Aul*, both plain), or *St. Peter*, from which a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the *Peiler Thal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′), the *Valser Berg* (8225′), and (5 hrs.) Nufenen or Hinterrhein (p. 378). The **Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), ascended from Vals-Platz, is an admirable point of view; another is the *Bärenhorn* (9620′; 4 hrs., with guide); from both we may descend into the Safier Thal (p. 360). The *Piz Aul* (10,250′) is difficult (better from Vrin, see below). To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), to the S., between the Piz Aul and the Faltschonhorn, or over the *Satteltelücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of **Zervreila** (5840′; poor *Inn*), 3¼ hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lentathal* to the S.W. and the *Kanalthal* to the S. — A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Zapportgrat* (9314′), and down the *Plattenschlucht* to the *Zapportthal* and (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 378). — In the grand and interesting Lentathal, 1 hr. above Zerveila, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp*, or *Sorreda-Alp* (6580′; bed of hay). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9806′) to *Vrin* (see below) in 6-7 hrs., or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) to *Olivone* (p. 369), 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692′) to *Hinterrhein* (9-10 hrs.) difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (p. 362) leads to *Cumbels*, *Villa* (4080′; Post, rustic), *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) **Vrin** (4770′; **Post*, plain; *Casanova*, poor), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley* (from Ilanz to Vrin, 13½ M., diligence daily in 4¼ hrs.). From Vrin we may easily ascend the *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.; guide advisable), a fine point. *Piz Cavel* (9660′; 5-6 hrs.), ascended by the *Ramosa Alp* and the *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694′), also easy; descent to the N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 364), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by the *Seranastga Alp*, difficult, for adepts only. *Piz Terri* (9996′), also difficult, is ascended from the *Vanescha Alp*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and the *Güda Glacier*. Route over the *Vanescha Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 364. — From Vrin, with a guide (to Olivone 18 fr.), we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* (see above), to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, the *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953′), on the S. side of the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the *Camona Alp* (7333′), at the head of the *Val Somvix* (p. 364), and again a gradual ascent, passing the *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and the *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and the *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*, 7743′). We next descend through the wild *Val Camadra* or upper part of the *Val Blenio*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,510′) on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, and *Ghirone*, to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 369). Or, halfway between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may cross the low *Monterascio Pass* (7415′), to the left, to the *Monterascio Alp*, and descend the picturesque *Val Luzzone* to *Lorciolo*, *Cavallo*, *Davresco*, and *Olivone* (shorter than the Greina route).

Road from Ilanz by *Versam* to *Bonaduz* and *Reichenau*, see p. 360. — From Ilanz to Elm over the *Panixer Pass* or the *Segnes Furka*, see p. 68. To *Linththal* over the *Kisten Pass*, see p. 63.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella;* beyond (1 M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether-Bach*,

and beyond (1½ M.) *Ruis*, beautifully situated on the hill to the right, the *Panixer-Bach*. On a rocky hill to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg* (3100′).

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of Ruis, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.), commanding fine views, ascends by the village of *Waltensburg* (3300′) to (4 M.) **Brigels** (4230′; **Hôt.-Pens. Capaul*; *Hôt. Kistenpass*, well spoken of), prettily situated amid pastures. Above it the *Val Frisal*, withthe glacier of that name, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), which, as well as the *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) and the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663′), may be ascended from the Val Frisal (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. To the right rises the *Brigelser Horn* (see above). The Rhine is crossed near (4½ M.) **Tavanasa** (2622′; **Kreuz*), and again near (3 M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above); then *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Before reaching Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zavragia Ravine*. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

We next pass (1½ M.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, marking the spot where the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (p. 346) was founded in March, 1424. The solemn oath of the League was afterwards renewed at intervals of ten years down to 1778. The ceiling of the porch is adorned with frescoes, Latin texts, and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836. A few paces farther is —

32 M. **Truns** (2822′; **Krone; Zum Tödi*). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The **Val Puntaiglas**, ascending rapidly to the N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier*. Ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′), and *Brigelser Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663′; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Rusein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 63.

Beyond (1¾ M.) *Rabiūs* (3133′) we obtain a glimpse, to the left, of the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′), with its glaciers, at the head of the Val Somvix. Then (1½ M.) **Somvix** ('*summus vicus*'; 3458′), conspicuously situated on a height, as its name intimates.

The **Val Somvix**, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (¼ hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the (1½ hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176′; unpretending). Farther up (½ hr.), we pass the *Alp Valtenigia*, where the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387′) are revealed, and the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 363), and to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 363). — PASSES. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the **Cāvel-Joch** (8320′) to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660′; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — Over the **Valgronda-Joch** (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — OVER THE LAVAZ-JOCH TO CURAGLIA, 7-8 hrs., with guide, an attractive route. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and

rhododendrons, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the heap of stones (6640′) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the right, or turn to the left and skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682′) in the *Val Lavaz*. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) and the *Lavaz Glacier*. Thence to the **Lavaz-Joch** (8232′) an easy ascent of ¾ hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the *Medelser Glacier* and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the *Alp Sura* (6526′), and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 368).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge (2¼ M.) carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel*. (Below, to the right, a fingerpost indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see below.) Above the (¾ M.) *Stalusa Bridge* is a small waterfall. Near (1¼ M.) Disentis, on the left, is the *Disentiser Hof*, built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

39½ M. **Disĕntis** (3773′; pop. 1329; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, i.e. desert), Rom. *Mustèr* (**Disentiser Hof*, with fine view, recommended for a stay, R., L., & A. 4-6, D. 4½, S. 2½, pens. 9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; **Hôtel zur Krone*, pens. 6 fr.), a small town with a Benedictine abbey, is protected against avalanches by a forest. The foundation of the abbey in the 7th cent. soon brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain a school.

Near Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 368) unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view (especially by evening-light) is obtained of the Medelser Glacier, and far down the valley, from the *Chapel of Acletta*, with altarpieces by an imitator of Murillo, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley (4236′), ½ hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun.

Excursions. (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tenner* and *Jos. Huonder*.) Walk on the new **Lukmanier Road* to (4½ M.) *Curaglia* (p. 368), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Crest-Muntatsch* (½ hr.); *Alp Lumpegnia* (1½ hr.), etc.

The fine pyramid of ***Piz Muraun** (9510′; 5½ hrs. from Disentis) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., p. 368). Superb view from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, especially of the near Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 362). — *Piz Pazzola*, see p. 366; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 368. — *Crap Alv* (9784′) and *Piz Ault* (9957′), from the *Val Acletta* (each 5 hrs.; not difficult).

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290′) to *Olivone*, see p. 368; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo*, see p. 106. — Over the Sandalp Pass to Stachelberg, 11-12 hrs., with guide (26 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (see above) to the **Sandalp Pass** *(Sandgrat;* 9120′) between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072′) on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,050′) on the W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linththal*, see p. 63. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Linththal, 18-19 hrs., for thorough adepts only, with able guides (see p. 63).

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8875′) to the Maderaner Thal (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 116.

The road to (19½ M.) Andermatt, which lies lower than

the old route, ascends the valley of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavētsch* (4584′) to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the snow-clad mountains which we now approach.

45 M. **Sedrūn** (4587′; *Krone*), locally known as *Tavētsch*, sometimes *Sadrūn*, is the principal village in the Val Tavetsch. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

The *Piz **Pazzola** (8473′; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 368) and the *Val Gierm*, is worth visiting. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of the *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150′), with a fine view, and (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely **Val Nalps**, the head of which is enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5991′), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufiern Hut* (7550′), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720′), *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; comp. p. 369), *Piz Blas* (9918′), *Piz Ufiern* (9900′), *Piz Git* (9744′), *Piz Serengia* (9803′), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A tolerably easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 107). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to the Hospice of *S. Maria* (p. 369). A third crosses the col between the *Piz Furcla* and the *Piz Paradis* to the *Val Cornera* (p. 367).

From Sedrun to Amsteg over the **Krüzli Pass** (7645′), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky *Strimthal*, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (p. 115). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, descending from the *Spiellaui-See* to the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to *Culma* (6322′), the highest Alp, and descend the *Etzlithal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzlialp* to *Bristen* and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 116). — The *Oberalpstock* (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′) may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; 15 fr.); comp. p. 115.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1 1/2 M.) **Ruēras** or *S. Giacŏmo* (4597′), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaninger or Pultinger family.

Walkers will prefer the so-called 'Summer Route' to the high-road, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105′), above the hamlet of *Crispausa* which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas* amidst the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmerrhein* (Rom. *Vala*) by the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the **Pass da Tiarms** (7067′), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Berglistock* (9564′) and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598′), where we get a fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 367), we keep to the left in order to avoid a marsh, and regain the high-road 2 1/2 hrs. from Sedrun.

The high-road follows the direction of the old 'Winter-Route' on

the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046′) and (2 M.) **Chiamūt,** or *Tschamut* (5380′; **Zur Rheinquelle*, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies the Toma Lake (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1/2 M.) the *Gämmerrhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Milez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the *Calmot* on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein (Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun)* descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rbein rises in the **Toma Lake** (7690′), on the N.E. slope of the *Six-Madūn* or *Badūs* (p. 111). The path to the lake (guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left, 1 1/4 M. above Chiamut (see above); near the *Alp Milez* it crosses the brook emerging from the Val Surpalix, and ascends to the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Tgietlems*. Above this Alp (avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, the brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The *Toma Lake* (2 1/2 hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The **Badus** (9615′; comp. p. 111) cannot be ascended direct from the lake, the rocks being here too steep; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the top without much difficnlty in 2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.).

The **Piz Nurschallas** (9003′), running out from the Badus to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2, from Chiamut 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We follow the Toma Lake ronte, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly mount the broad S. arête to the summit. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp Pass, 1 1/4 hr.

To the S. of Chiamut the **Val Cornera,** the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier chain of Ticino, and from it the *Val Maigels* diverges to the W., 1 1/2 hr. from Chiamut. Toilsome routes lead from the Val Cornera over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 107); from the Val Maigels, to the S., over the *Passo Bornengo* (8650′) to the *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 106); and to tbe W., over the *Maigels Pass* (7940′) and the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′), to the *Unteralpthal* and *Andermatt* (p. 111).

The road ascends the sequestered Val Surpalix in long windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in 3/4 hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of the Piz Cavradi, Piz dell' Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (52 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6710′), 3 1/2 M. from Chiamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Extensive turf-diggings and new fortifications. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Chiamut in 70 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre *Oberalpsee* (6654′; 1 M. long), abounding in trout (to the right the road to the Pass da Tiarms, p. 366), skirts its N. bank to (1/2 hr.) the little *Inn* (me-

diocre) at the W. end, and then traverses the nearly level *Oberalp* (6443′). About 2 M. from the pass we obtain a view of the Ursernthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 117). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

59 M. *Andermatt* (4738′); thence to (4 M.) —

63 M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 111, 110.

95. From Disentis to Biasca. The Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 104, 376.

38 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 8 1/4 hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 10 hrs.); fare 13 fr. 10, coupé 16 fr. 20 c. Carriage and pair from Coire to Olivone 140, to Biasca 180 fr.

The **Lukmanier** (6290′) is the lowest Alpine pass from Switzerland to Italy with the exception of the Maloja (5960′). The lower part of the new road, as far as Curaglia, vies in grandeur with the Via Mala and the Schyn-Strasse, but the scenery farther on is not striking. Inns unpretending.

Disentis, see p. 365. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488′) and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, along the left bank of which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). At the end of the ravine, of which we obtain several striking views, we cross (2 3/4 M.) to the right bank of the Rhine and ascend in long windings (cut off by paths) to (3/4 M.) —

3 1/2 M. **Curaglia** (4370′; *Hôt. Lukmanier*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E. to the *Medel Glacier*. (Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, p. 365.) To the S., at the head of the Val Medel, appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,265′), with its glacier. — * *Piz Muraun* (9510′; 4 hrs., repaying), see p. 365.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (1 1/4 M.) straggling village of **Platta** (4528′; *Post*), a picturesque waterfall on the Rhine (to the right of the road), and the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful *Fumatsch* waterfall of the Rhine), and (2 1/4 M.) —

7 M. *Perdatsch* (5093′), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild **Val Cristallina**, noted for its cheese, contains several fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Ufiern)*. From the head of the valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico (Rediq-See;* 7802′), and the *Passo d'Ufiern* (8727′), between the *Cima Camadra* and the *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 369). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,265′; 4 1/2 hrs.; good guide necessary) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Col Cristallina* (not to be confounded with the *Passo Cristallina*) without difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. *Piz Ufiern* (10,346′; 5 1/2 hrs.) is more difficult. — The **Piz Medel** (10,510′; 6 hrs.) is best ascended from the *Val Plattas* on the N. side; a night is spent on the *Alp Sura* (p. 365). 2 hrs. from Curaglia; thence over the steep and crevassed *Plattas Glacier* to the isolated rock called *Rifugi de Camotsch* (9605′), and over the *Medel Glacier* to the top in 4 hrs. (trying). The

descent may be made either over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Pass d'Ufiern* (p. 368) or to *Ghirone* in the *Val Camadra* (p. 363).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to *St. Gion* (5298′), a group of hovels with a hospice, and traverses a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the opposite bank. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **S. Maria** (6043′; *Inn*), anciently called Sancta Maria '*in loco magno*', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the E. of the hospice rises the **Scopi** or *Skupil* (10,500′; '*Tschupè*', summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; steep stony ascent from the hospice (3½-4 hrs.), very fatiguing, but free from danger; extensive view. The descent may be made to the E., to the *Boarina Alp* (6140′) in he *Val di Campo* (3 hrs.) and viâ *Campo* (beyond which there is a carriage-road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (see below). — Less laborious is the ascent of *Piz Rondadura (9905′), to the W., an admirable point of view (3½ hrs.).

From S. Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3 hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see p. 106. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 366.

The road now crosses for the last time the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in several little lakes in the *Val Cadlimo*, which opens on the right, and ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) **Lukmānier Pass** (6290′). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopì*; on the right are the *Piz dell' Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz dell' Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the former (2 M.) hospice of *Casaccia* (5975′), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 379).

A path leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (8053′) to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 107). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792′) between the *Piz Scai* and the *Piz Columbe* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 107).

The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) *Lukmanier Inn* at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415′), and then descends, high above the *Brenno*, on the steep N. side of the *Val S. Maria*, being hewn at places in the perpendicular rock. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*, with several groups of chalets. We descend by a long curve to the left to (4¼ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and skirt the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blenio**. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280′). Descending another long bend (footpath shorter), we reach (3 M.) —

24 M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925′; **Hôt. Olivone*, moderate; pop. 711), the highest village in the *Val Blenio*, or *Pollenzer-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 363. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2 M.) *Aquila* and to (3/4 M.) *Dangio* (2645′), beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries now appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages (1/2 M.) *Torre* and (1 1/2 M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little church of *S. Carlo* with some frescoes of interest to students of art.] Then (1 M.) **Acquarossa** (1740′; *Albergo delle Terme*), with a chalybeate spring, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (8475′), which may be ascended without difficulty in 6 hrs., with guide (fine view; rich flora).

The valley contracts. Then (1 1/2 M.) *Dongio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto* (1445′), where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) leads by *Malvaglia;* that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) goes by *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione* (1320′), beside the ruined château of *Serravalle*. The two roads re-unite at (2 1/2 M.) the bridge of *Loderio* (1190′), a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. The lower part of the valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to (1 1/4 M.) —

38 M. **Biasca** (p. 108), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is 3/4 M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

96. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

32 1/2 M. Diligence twice daily to Splügen in 7 hrs. 10 min. (12 fr., coupé 14 fr. 60 c.); to Chiavenna in 13 hrs. (21 fr. 95, coupé 26 fr. 60 c.), corresponding with the early train from St. Gallen and Rorschach (see p. 341). From Splügen travellers go on at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 379). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery should secure a seat affording a view, or take the diligence to Thusis only, and walk thence to Andeer (8 M.) or to Splügen (16 1/2 M.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Coire to Splügen 77 fr. 90 c., to Chiavenna 130 fr. 40 c., with three horses 181 fr. — Carriage with one horse from Coire to Thusis 15, with two horses 30 fr.; to Splügen with two 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 185 fr. (fee 10% of the fare).

From Coire to (6 M.) **Reichenau** (1936′; **Adler*), see p. 360. The road through the *Vorder-Rheinthal* to *Disentis* and *Andermatt* diverges here to the right (see R. 94). A new iron bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the Hinter-Rhein. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile valley, called **Domleschg**, *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca* (the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Romanic *Montagna*), through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, while on the right bank numerous castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

The road ascends slightly to (1 M.) **Bonadūz** (2146′; *Post; Si-*

mones; Degiacomi, higher up). To the left, on the Rhine, is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes. (New road to Ilanz, see p. 360.) Then (3/4 M.) **Rhäzüns** (2126′), on a rock rising from the Rhine, said by tradition to have been founded by the Etruscan Rhætus (p. 372), with a handsome château of the Vieli family. Fine view of the mountains to the S., at the head of the valley (see below); behind us rises the Calanda.

On the RIGHT BANK is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta;* farther on are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunnen;* above them the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta;* then the châteaux of *Ortenstein* (recently rebuilt, in a picturesque situation) and *Paspels*. We next observe the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*. *Baldenstein* (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the last of which is below *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 372).

We next reach (3 1/4 M.) *Realta* (2058′; Gasthaus zur Rhein-correction), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta* (not visible from the road), and pass (1 1/4 M.), on the left, the large cantonal *Prison* and *Lunatic Asylum*. Beyond (1 1/4 M.) **Katzis** (2185′; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760′); beyond this, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the majestic *Piz Michel* (10,375′) in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660′) and the *Trinserhorn* (9935′). About 3/4 M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the pretty village of *Scharans*. Near (2 1/2 M.) Thusis, on the slope, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*.

16 M. **Thusis.** — **Hotels.** *HÔT.-PENS. VIA MALA, at the beginning of the Via Mala, with garden, R., L., & A. 4-5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4-5 fr., pens. 8-10, in spring and autumn 7-8 fr.; *KURHAUS OR POST, with baths, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, D. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4 fr.; *RHAETIA, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, pens. 7 1/2 fr.; *WEISSES KREUZ, moderate; GEMSLI, plain. — Beer at the '*Felsenkeller*' on the *Rosenbühel*, to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala, fine view. — *One-horse carr.* to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., *two-horse carr.* 12 fr.; to Andeer 11 1/2, 14, or 22 1/2 fr.; to Splügen 22 1/2 or 39 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkasten 13 1/2, 16 1/2, or 24 1/2 fr.; to Reichenau 11, 14, or 22 fr.; to Coire 17 or 33 fr. Fees included in each case.

Thusis (2448′; 1098 inhab.), Rom. *Tuseun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay and as a starting-point for excursions.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (see above); to the *Belvedere* (1/4 hr.); to the *Boval* wood (1/4 hr.); to the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (20 min.); to the (1 hr.) *Crapteig*, to the right above the Via Mala; to (3/4 hr.) *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 372; the two last-named points command superb views). Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) the château of *Tagstein* (see above), with pleasure-grounds. Past (3/4 hr.) *Rongellen* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4096′), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — On the Heinzenberg rises the *Präzerhöhe* (6965′), a fine point of view, ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (3863′; Inn). — The *Stätzerhorn* (8450′), 5-6 hrs., is toilsome from this side (comp. p. 383).

FROM THUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN (9 M.). The *Schyn-Road, constructed in 1868-69, leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence daily in 2 hrs., comp.

p. 381; carr. see p. 371). It forms a central link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and the first half of it commands a series of grand and picturesque views. Immediately above Thusis it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhætien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and beyond (3/4 M.) **Sils** (2283'; **Post*), a village almost entirely burnt down in 1887, the small château of *Baldenstein* on the left. We next ascend to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, on the ravine of the Albula, and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view hence of the church of Solis. Then through the ancient forest of *Versasca*. By a ravine we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old Mutten road, and we pass the Freihof, an auberge on the left. The road is next carried through the '*Pass-Mal*', which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels. 1 1/2 M. Small inn. [About 1/4 M. farther, by the chalets of *Calabrien*, a narrow road to the right ascends to (4 1/2 M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833'; *Inn, plain; closed in summer, when all the inhabitants migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1 1/4 hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6148'; Hosang's Inn), from which the *Muttnerhorn* (8070'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr.: good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2 1/2 hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rather rough.] The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge. 1 1/4 M. *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies *Obervatz* (p. 384). Looking back near the last tunnel, we obtain a fine survey of the Heinzenberg, and before us a view of Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the profound ravine of the Albula by the **Solis Bridge*, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) **Alvaschein** (*Augustin*). Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near (1 1/2 M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 384).

Immediately above Thusis the turbid *Nolla*, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district, falls into the Rhine.

The **Lake of Lüsch** (6398'), on the Heinzenberg (p. 370), above the village of *Tschappina* (p. 361), has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions. — By Tschappina and over the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 361.

The view from the Nolla bridge is striking. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). The Rhine Valley appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, or *Hoch-Realta (Hoch-Ryalt)*, 807' above the river, the most ancient in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 589, by the legendary hero *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. Good paths ascend to it in 3/4 hr. from Thusis and Sils (see above). The ruin is on the S. side of the hill, which overlooks the whole of the Domleschg; on the N. side is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

From 1470 to 1822 the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and entered the gorge above *Rongellen* (p. 373). The path through the gorge, the '*Verlorne Loch*', the famous **Via**

Mala, was then only 4′ wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. In 1822 the new road was constructed, and the old path through the gorge considerably widened. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600′. At the *Känzeli*, near the entrance, the retrospective view is very fine. A little farther on, 1¼ M. from Thusis, the road passes through a tunnel (2685′), 55 yds. long, penetrating the projecting rock. The *View, before the tunnel, down the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge.

Near the (¾ M.) post-station of the hamlet of *Rongellen* (Post; Pens. Via Mala), the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: ¾ M., first bridge, built in 1738 (refreshments at a pavilion above); ¼ M. **Second Bridge* (2844′), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. In Aug., 1834, and Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the (1 M.) third bridge (2903′; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the **Schamser Thal,** the green meadows and cheerful dwellings of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background to the S. rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373′). The first village in the valley of Schams is (1 M.) —

2 M. **Zillis,** Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; *Zur Alten Post*, moderate), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; interesting ceiling-paintings of the 12th cent.).

Ascents. *Piz Beverin (9843′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to the Obrist Alp 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172′); thence to the top 2½ hrs. more. Or from Thusis direct, by *Glas* or by *Saïssa* and *Vioms*, in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — Piz Curvèr (9760′; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from Zillis or Pignieu, also interesting and for experts not difficult. The descent may be made to the chapel of *Zitesl* and *Savognino* (p. 384).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün*, or *La Turr* (3820′), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have given rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pignieu* (the waters of which, containing

iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), which have been successively destroyed by inundation and by fire, the *Pignieu* descending from the Piz Curvèr (p. 373) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. On the left bank of the Rhine are the village of *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2½ M.) —

23½ M. **Andeer** (3212′; pop. 581; **Krone*, or *Hôtel-Pens. Fravi*, with baths), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (built in 1673).

Ascents. **Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs.; with guide), by the *Burgias Alp;* splendid view. — **Piz la Tschera** (8615′; 5 hrs.), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see p. 373.

From Andeer to Stalla (11 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. The path quits the Splügen road 2 M. above Andeer and enters the wild **Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left *Piz Grisch* (10,000′), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9926′). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; Inn), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 384.) We then follow the right bank to (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicül* (4856′; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (p. 375). Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di Lei* on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Valle di Lei belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campsut* (5500′) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (¼ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lago* at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Cresta* (6397′; Heinz's Inn, well spoken of; accommodation also at the curé's), the principal village in the **Averser Thal**, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990′).

The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the *Podestat*, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685′); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Stallerberg** (8478′; beautiful view of the Julier Mts., etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 385). — From Juf through the *Val Faller* to *Molins*, see p. 385.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770′) direct to the *Septimer* (p. 385; guide advisable, from Cresta 8-10 fr.): from Juf to the pass, with limited view, 2 hrs.; Septimer 1 hr. [From the Septimer we may again ascend and cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645′) direct to the Maloja (p. 387).] From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend a peak known in the Averser Thal as the *Forcellina* (9918′; admirable view) in 1½ hr., and descend to the S. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach (p. 385). — From Cresta through the Val Bregalga and across the **Passo della Duana** (9187′; with guide) to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 411). 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, between *Pizzo Marcio* (9534′) and *Pizzo della Duana*

(p. 414), and also the descent afford a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts., especially of the Val Bondasca with the finely-shaped Piz Badile.

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The path ascends steeply on the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194′), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp to the top in 1 hr. more. Retrospective view of the Piz Beverin; and the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. From the **Passo di Madesimo** (7480′; frontier of Switzerland and Italy) the *Piz Tambo* (10,748′) is seen to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892′) and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285′) to the S.E. We descend past the N. side of the pretty *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Al Tecchio* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 376). We now cross the stream (new road, p. 376) and soon reach the Splügen route ½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 376).

The Splügen road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***Rofna Ravine,** in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (2¼ M. from Andeer) the road crosses the *Averser-Rhein* (Melchior's Inn), which here issues from the *Val Ferrera* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (To the *Ferrera Valley* and *Stalla*, see p. 374.)

Towards the end of the gorge (2½ M.), we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¾ M.) a torrent which drains the *Suretta-Thal* on the left. In the vicinity are the ruins of the *Sufner Foundry;* on the right rises the *Kalkberg* (see below). We next (½ M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*; 4390′), pass (¼ hr.) the bridge to the village of *Sufers* (4673′) on the left bank of the Rhine, enter a wooded ravine (*Inn), and cross (1¼ M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727′). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwaldthal);* on the right the barren *Kalkberg* (9763′); opposite, the *Einshorn* (9650′); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472′), is the *Piz Tambo* (10,748′). Then (1 M.) —

32½ M. **Splügen** (4757′; pop. 424; ***Hôt. Bodenhaus***, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-8 fr.; ****Hôt. Splügen***, R. 2 fr.), the capital of the Rheinwaldthal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes. A pleasant walk leads to the ruined castle on the old road (pretty view down the valley and of the Piz Tambo).

Excursions. (Guides, *Peter Schwarz* and *Joh. Sprecher.*) The **Guggernüll** (9472′; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the **Einshorn** (9650′; 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.), from Nufenen, two fine points, without difficulty. — The **Piz Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn*, 10,748′; 14 fr.), ascended from the Splügen Pass in 4 hrs., is fatiguing, but for experts free from danger. Most extensive view, N. to Swabia, and S. to Milan, whence the Piz is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, p. 378. — Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 360.

97. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

41½ M. Diligence twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr., coupé 12 fr.) in 5 hrs.; from Chiavenna to Colico, 17 M., Railway in 1 hr. (3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.), corresponding with the steamboats to Como.

The road divides at the village of *Splügen* (see above). The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 379), while the Splügen

Road, which was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long. Behind us, above Splügen, rises the bare *Kalkberg* (p. 375). The road crosses the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley, and then ascends on the W. slope in numberless zigzags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677′), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the (6¾ M.) **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso*, 6945′), between the *Piz Tambo* (10,748′; p. 375) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (8925′) on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera*, we reach (2½ M.) the **Dogana** (6247′), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn at the head of a bleak valley enclosed with high mountains. In winter the snow here sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms, bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. A guide-post at the third refuge indicates the route, to the left, to (1 hr.) Madesimo (see below).

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. In traversing this ravine in Dec. 1800 the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained severe losses, whole columns being precipitated into the abyss. The new road descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, being protected at places against avalanches by long galleries of solid masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and openings at the sides for light.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and the village of *Isola*. At the end of the third gallery is a copious spring. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro Gorge* between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Beyond *Pianazzo* (Inn, dear), and near the entrance to a short tunnel, the copious *Madesimo* falls into the valley from a rock 650′ high. This beautiful *Waterfall is best viewed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence.

From Pianazzo a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to (1¼ M.) **Madesimo** (4920′), a prettily situated village with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic **Kurhaus* (pens. 8½ fr.), recommended as a health-resort. — To *Canicül* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 375.

The part of the road which we now enter upon is the boldest in point of construction, with numerous tunnels, and terraces rising perpendicularly one above the other. At one of the turns is an inscription in honour of the emperor Ferdinand I., in whose reign the road was made (1834). Immediately beyond a beautiful view is obtained from below of the fall of the Madesimo.

Geograph. Anstalt von

0 1 2 3 Kilometer

n. Chur
Splügen
Medels
Nufenen
Hinterrhein
Rheinwald Thal
Sufers
Innerferrera
Ferrera
Canicül
P. Stagliera
Molins
Sur
Cima da
Splügen Pass
Suretta Horn
P. Tambo
Marmorera
Stalvedro
Bivio
d. Stalla
Julier Pass
Silvaplana
Cresta
Septimer Pass
P. Lunghino
Maloja
Sils
Silser See
Isola
Casaccia
S. Bernardino
Isola
Pianazzo
Campodolcino
Mesocco
Soazza
Prestone
Gallivaggio
S. Giacomo
Villa di Chiavenna
Castasegna
Soglio
Bondo
Stampa
Vicosoprano
Promontogno
Borgonuovo
Bregaglia
Chiavenna
Prata
Gordona
Mese
Menarola
Samolaco
Lostallo
Cama
Leggia
Bodengo
M. Disgrazia
M. Sissone
M. Rosso
Chiareggio
Val Codera
Codera
M. Gajazzo
S. Martino
Val di Mello
Kilometres
1: 250.000
English miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

17 M. **Campodolcino** (3457′; *Croce d'Oro; Posta* or *Corona*, mediocre) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. A Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. Near *S. Giacŏmo* are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, where the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.

25 M. **Chiavenna.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Conradi, 5 min. from the station, with railway-ticket and luggage office, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 4½ fr.; *Albergo Specola, at the station, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 fr.; Albergo Crimea, on the Promenade.

The **Station** (*Café-Restaurant, lunch 2½ fr., beer) lies outside of and below the town. Through-tickets are here issued to the steamboat-stations on the Lago di Como, with coupon for the omnibus-journey between the railway-station and the quay at Colico.

Chiavenna (1090′), Ger. *Cläven* or *Clefen*, the *Clavenna* of the Romans, an ancient town with 4086 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Mera*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 416). Opposite the Hôtel Conradi are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the '*Paradiso*' or garden of the ruin (adm. 50 c.). *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached *campanile* or clock-tower, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. The octagonal baptistery contains a very ancient font with reliefs.

The Railway to Colico (fares, see p. 375) traverses three tunnels soon after starting, beyond which we enjoy a fine retrospect of Chiavenna. The line runs through a rich vine-bearing country, the lower parts of which, however, are exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Mera. The valley *(Piano di Chiavenna)* is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Mera lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 380), beyond which the *Boggia* forms a pretty waterfall in its precipitous descent from the narrow *Val Bodengo*. — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the opposite (right) bank of the Mera, at the mouth of the *Val Mengasia*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate*, the railway reaches the *Lago di Mezzola*. This lake was originally the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost separated by the deposits of the *Adda;* but the shallow channel which connects the lakes has again been rendered navigable. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 448). The railway crosses the diluvial land formed by the mountain-stream issuing from the *Val Codera* on the left, and, supported by masonry and tra-

versing tunnels, skirts the E. bank of the lake viâ *Campo* and *Verzeia*. It crosses the Adda beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Valtellina railway (p. 412) joins ours from the left; on a hill to the right the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722′; *Isola Bella; Angelo; Hôtel Risi; Ristor. della Posta*, on the lake), see p. 448. — The station is nearly ½ M. from the quay. The omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station. There is abundant time to permit of passengers walking to the quay, instead of taking the omnibus.

98. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp Map, p. 376.

45½ M. DILIGENCE daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8¼, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 25, coupé 18 fr. 95 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 171 fr. 20 c., with three horses 240 fr. 50 c.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c. CARRIAGE AND PAIR from Coire to Bellinzona 180 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona 115 fr., fee 10% of the fare.

Splügen (4757′), see p. 375. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030′). On the left bank, ¾ M. farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with débris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2 M.) *Nufènen* (5144′), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which appears the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 375), concealing the *Piz Tambo* (p. 375), and the *Einshorn* (9650′). Near (2¼ M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5302′; *Post*, plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapport Chalet 2¼ hrs., thence to the club-hut ¾ hr., rough, and hardly repaying (guide advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp, Joh. Lorez*). The path, damaged annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley, while the steep N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Zapport Chalet* (6420′), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapportalp*. The route to the club-hut (¾ hr.) next passes the *Hölle*, a wild cliff on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall; and on the same bank higher up is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the *Paradies*. The *Zapport Club Hut* (7613′), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the **Rheinwald Glacier**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270′), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. This chief source of the river *(Sprung* or *Ursprung)* is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier

in order to survey the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500′), *Vogelberg* (10,565′), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130′), etc. — The **Rheinwaldhorn** (*Piz Valrhein*, or *Adulahorn*, 11,150′) may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The *Vogelberg* and the *Rheinquellhorn*, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier. The *Zapporthorn*, from the Bernardino Pass (see below) 4 hrs., difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the Lugnetz Valley and Ilanz, see p. 362; over the *Zapportgrat* or the *Lenta-Lücke* to Zervreila, p. 363. Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 370).

The BERNARDINO ROAD crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301′) of three arches, $^1/_2$ M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn, which bound it on the north. On the left, before ($2^1/_2$ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary *Dürrenbühl Chalet*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* on the left, we reach the (3 M.) **S. Bernardino Pass** (6768′; *Inn*, poor), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the 15th cent. it was called the *Vogelberg*. When St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel here at that period, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910′) and *Mittaghorn* (8560′); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (or *Piz Moësola*; 9520′). Magnificent view from a large white boulder, $^3/_4$ hr. above the hotel to the N.W. (guide unnecessary).

We descend in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a Cantoniera. On the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′) with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8996′), from which the *Muccia Glacier* descends. To the E. are the *Piz Lumbreda* (9768′), *Piz Mutun* (9360′), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423′). Lower down, we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a wide bend to (5 M.) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335′; **Hôt. Victoria*, new; **Hôt. Brocco*, **Hôt. Ravizza*, pension at both $7^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ fr., R. extra; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially the lower part, contrasts strongly with the Val Rhein in language, culture, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 441) having successfully crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 380.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, towers the sharp tooth of the *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is only well seen if we

follow the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At (4½ M.) *S. Giacomo* (3760′; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 M.) —

25½ M. **Mesocco**, or *Cremeo* (2560′; *Posta*, well spoken **of**; *Hôt. Toscani*, dirty), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road, ½ M. below the village, rises the grand ruined castle of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, and between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight waterfalls, some of them considerable.

Beyond (1½ M.) **Soazza** (2067′) we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below Soazza the *Buffalora* forms a fine cascade on the right. Then (2½ M.) *Cabbiolo* (1475′), (1 M.) *Lostallo* (1560′), with extensive vineyards and the first fig-trees, and (4½ M.) —

35½ M. **Cama** (1260′), with a Capuchin monastery.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing, but interesting route (14-15 hrs., guide necessary to the summit of the pass only, 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058′), crosses the (5½ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Cama** (6780′), and descends through the *Val Bodengo* to (3½ hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn) and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna*. — A somewhat easier, but less interesting path from Soazza (see above) crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7270′) and leads through the valley of the same name to Chiavenna (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (¾ M.) *Leggia* (1125′) and (1¼ M.) **Grono** (1000′; **Hôtel Calancasca*), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The picturesque **Val Calanca** is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, leading by *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570′; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence to the W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955′, to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blenio*, p. 370.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) *Valbella* (4383′), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route to the E. crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064′) to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco*; then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695′), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) to the E. to *S. Bernardino* (p. 379) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of the Val Calanca, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabbio Alps* (6590′), which may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from S. Bernardino by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704′).

39 M. **Roveredo** (974′; pop. 1065; **Angelo; Croce*), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family.

S. Vittōre (882′) is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first in Canton Ticino. The Bernardino route passes *Castione*, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 109), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* lies *Arbēdo* (813′), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of

the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth near the church of St. Paul, which is called *Chiesa Rossa* from its red colour.

45½ M. **Bellinzona,** see p. 109.

99. From Coire to the Engadine over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

DILIGENCE daily in summer: viâ Churwalden and Lenz to Samaden, 45 M., in 12½ hrs. (18 fr. 25 c., coupé 21 fr. 90 c.; to Bergün, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergün to Ponte 4 hrs.); from Samaden to St. Moritz, 5 M., in 1 hr. 10 min. (in immediate correspondence with the preceding); from Samaden to Pontresina, 3½ M., in 55 min. — EXTRA-POST and pair from Coire to Samaden 103 fr. 80 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 124 fr. 20 c.; to St. Moritz or Pontresina 117 fr. 20 or 132 fr. 80 c. — Carr. and pair from Coire to Bergün 70, over the Albula Pass to Samaden 120, Pontresina or St. Moritz 110, Tarasp 170 fr. (viâ Schyn and Albula 80, 110, 120, or 180 fr.) and driver's fee of 10% of the fare (to Samaden 1½-2 days). — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From Coire either viâ *Churwalden* to *Lenz* in 3¼ hrs., or viâ *Thusis* and *Schyn* to *Tiefenkasten* in 5¼ hrs., see R. 100. The Albula road diverges at Lenz (or Tiefenkasten) to the left from the Julier road, passes (16½ M.) *Brienz* (p. 357; a direct path to *Surava* and Bad Alvaneu diverges to the right at the last house of Brienz, then turns twice to the left at intervals of 5 min.) and below the ruined château of *Belfort*, and winds down the *Crapanaira Ravine* to —

20 M. **Bad Alvaneu** (3116′) in the *Albulathal*, where the roads from Lenz and Tiefenkasten unite. The sulphur-springs are of repute for rheumatism, etc. **Kurhaus* (R., L., & A. 2½-5, D. 3½, pension 6½-11 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkasten 4½ fr.). On the opposite bank is a picturesque waterfall.

The **Piz Michêl** (10,375′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Bad Alvaneu through the *Schaftobel*. View of striking grandeur. — In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Bad Alvaneu or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (p. 382), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7020′), from which the Tinzenhorn (10,430′) may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the **Piz d'Aela** (10,960′) in 4½-5 hrs. (the latter difficult and both requiring experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenthor Pass* (p. 385) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 384).

Above Alvaneu (1 M.) the road crosses the *Landwasser*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1 M.) **Filisur** (3410′; **Hôt. Schönthal; Weisses Kreuz*, plain), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3985′). We then descend to the *Albula* and gradually ascend the thickly wooded valley on the right bank. To the right, on the left bank, stands (2¼ M.) *Ballalüna* (3615′), a disused iron-furnace, now a saw-mill (Inn, with a few beds). We ascend in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enter the (1¼ M.) ***Bergüner Stein** (*Il Crap*, 4280′), a profound gorge with perpendicular sides. For 800 paces the road, constructed in 1696, and

originally 4-6′ wide, is hewn through the solid rock, being protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,960′), and we enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.) —

27 M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4475′; pop. 435; **Hôt. Piz Aela* or *Post*, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz; Sonne*), a thriving village, with a handsome prison-tower, an old Romanesque church, and a mineral spring lately discovered (bath-house).

Excursions (guides, *P. Mettier* and *Albert Rauch*). Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of **Latsch** (5215′), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*, 7515′; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 355. — Over the **Fuorcla Pischa** (9193′) to *Madulein*, fatiguing, 9-10 hrs., with guide, through the *Val Tuors* and the *Val Plazbi*. From the pass, between Piz Kesch and Piz Blaisun, we may ascend the **Piz Kesch** (11,228′) in 2 hrs. (but better from the *Alp Chiaclavuot*, 1½ hr. from Bergün, over the *Porchabella Glacier* in 5 hrs.; comp. p. 356). — *Piz d'Aela* and *Tinzenhorn*, see p. 381. (The *Aela Club Hut* is reached from Bergün by the *Alp Uglix* in 3 hrs.). — Over the **Aela Pass** (9585′), between Piz d'Aela and Piz Val-Lung, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 384), viâ *Naz* (see below), 5 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms several small waterfalls and one of some size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725′). On the bold pinnacles to the right *(Piz d'Aela, Piz Val-Lung, Piz Salteras)* are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings, past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the (2¾ M.) **Inn* on the **Weissenstein,** Roman *Crap Alv* (6660′). It next describes a wide curve (footpath to the left much shorter) at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137′; short-cut to the left), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufelsthal* to the (2¼ M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; *Hospice*, plain), a marshy plateau, ¾ M. long, lying between the summits of the Albulastock, the *Crasta Mora* (9636′) on the right, consisting of granite, and the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulahorn* (10,738′), on the left, being limestone.

The road now proceeds straight on through a dreary valley. Before us rises the Piz Mezaun, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the Val Chamuera, are the Piz Lavirum and Piz Cotschen; farther to the right are the Piz Muraigl and Piz Languard. We then begin to descend past several chalets and finally by seven long bends commanding fine views of the Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogasc, with Madulein and Guardavall on the hill to the left. [The former bridle-path, first on the right, then on the left bank, is much shorter.] Traversing a larch-wood we reach (2½ hrs., or 1½ hr. by the bridle-path) —

41 M. *Ponte* (5548′). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 402; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 103.

100. From Coire to the Engadine over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 376, 394.

DILIGENCE to Samaden in summer daily by Churwalden in 13¼ hrs. (20 fr. 75, coupé 24 fr. 90 c.), by the Schyn in 14¼ hrs. (22 fr. 75, coupé 27 fr. 50 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Coire to St. Moritz 120 fr. 10 c., to Samaden 126 fr. 10 c. (or by the Schyn and Julier, 133 fr. 30 c. and 139 fr. 30 c.). — Carr. and pair from Coire to St. Moritz over the Julier 100, to Pontresina or Samaden 110 fr. (by the Schyn and Julier 110 or 120 fr.); driver's fee 10% of the fare.

Coire (1936′), p. 347. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), with fine views of the town, the Rhine Valley, and the Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfiggthal* (p. 357), watered by the Plessur in its deep channel. A fingerpost 1¼ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to *Bad Passugg* (p. 349), and another, ¾ M. farther, the way to the *Känzli* (p. 349). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiusa*, which falls into the Plessur far below, and pass *Malix* (3800′; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of *Strassberg*.

6 M. **Churwalden** (3976′; **Krone; *Hôt. Gengel*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Mettier & Schweizerhaus; Pens. Hemmi, *Rothhorn, *Kreuz*), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of *Aschera*, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly; a pleasant path through wood runs parallel with it, on the left bank of the stream, which it crosses immediately before —

8 M. **Parpān** (4938′; **Kurhaus & Post*, R., L., & A. 2½-3½ fr.; **Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, pension 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buol family, built at the end of the 16th cent., contains rooms in the mediæval style and old family-portraits.

Pleasant walk to the (1¾ hr.) Churer Joch (6686′), at the foot of the *Gürgaletsch:* view of Coire, the Rhine Valley as far as the Sentis, etc.

The **Stätzer Horn** (*Piz Raschil*, 8458′; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 370), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* straight on, avoiding the path to the right. Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the entire Rhætikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Piz Tambo, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim*). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend by *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 372).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4½ hrs., see p. 359.

We soon reach the top of the pass (5090′) and obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts., those above the Schyn Pass on the right, the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9548′) on the left, with the adjoining *Piz Michēl* (10,375′), and in the opposite direction the *Calanda* (p. 349). We descend to *Valbella* and *Canols*, pass several tarns and

the *Heidersee* (4898′), surrounded by forest (* Chalet-Restaurant on an island, pens. 4-5 fr.), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, a region justly dreaded during snow-storms, to *Lai* and the (2¾ M.) **Kurhaus Lenzer Heide* (4775′; pension 5-6 fr.).

Travellers bound for the *Schyn Road* take the road diverging to the right at *Lai* (½ M. to the N. of the Kurhaus), which leads over the *Heidbach* to (50 min.) *Obervatz* (4015′). We keep to the left before reaching Obervatz, so as to avoid the roads leading to *Lain*, which lies higher. Beyond Obervatz we descend abruptly viâ *Zorten* and *Nivaigl* to (40 min.) the Solis Bridge (p. 372).

14½ M. **Lenz,** Roman. *Lansch* (4285′; *Krone* or *Post*), an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. *Albula Road* to *Bad Alvaneu* and *Bergün*, see p. 381.

Our road descends in numerous windings (avoided by short-cuts) to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhalbstein and, to the W., the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 372); and far below is Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of *Vazerols*, to the right, below the road, is a small monument marking the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 346).

17½ M. **Tiefenkasten,** more correctly *Tiefencastel*, Roman. *Casti* (2790′; **Hôt. Julier*, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz*), almost entirely burnt down in May 1890, lies picturesquely in a deep valley, with its church on a height (2917′) above the confluence of the *Julia* and the Albula. (To *Surava* and *Bad Alvaneu*, see p. 381; **Schyn Road* to *Thusis*, see p. 372.)

The road again ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter (4½ M.) the broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of *Burvein*, (1¼ M.) *Conters* (Post), and (¾ M.) **Savognin** (4060′; **Hôt. Pianta*, new; **Hôt. Piz Michel*; **Rhätia*). On the W. slope lie *Salux*, *Präsäns*, *Reäms* (with a handsome castle, now a prison), and other villages.

Excursions. **Piz Curvèr** (9761′; 5 hrs.; guide), from Savognino by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 373; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — From Savognin to Ausser-Ferrera over the Fianell Pass, 5½ hrs., easy and pleasant. A narrow road leads through the smiling *Val Nandrò* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtins* (6398′); here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500′) and the (1 hr.) **Fianell** or **Schmorras Pass** (8350′), opposite the *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*, 10,000′); then descend by the *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 374).

We next reach (1¼ M.) **Tinzen,** Rom. *Tinizung* (4070′; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. In the background rise *Piz Val-Lung* and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 381).

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 4 hrs., see p. 381. To the N. a trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the **Tinzenthor Pass** (8465′), between the Piz Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to *Bad Alvaneu* (p. 381). — **Piz Michel** (10,375′; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alvaneu (p. 381). — To Samaden over the **Errjoch** (10,270′), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (see below); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 393).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine waterfalls. The road leads alternately through curious rounded basins, probably formed by erosion, and picturesque rocky ravines. We next reach (1½ M.) *Roffna* (4760′; Löwe, plain), and (2¾ M.) —

29 M. **Molins**, Ger. *Mühlen* (4793′; **Löwe*, R. 2½, D. incl. wine, 4 fr.), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the **Val da Faller**, which debouches here and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* ¾ hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the *Val Gronda Joch* (9193′), on the E. of the *Weissberg*, to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 374), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090′), past the *Flüh Lakes* to (5½ hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser Thal (p. 374). — The **Piz Platta** (11,110′), ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla* in 5½ hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — *Piz d'Err* (11,138′), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,512′), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,690′), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

The route from this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before (¾ M.) *Sur* is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260′; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, ¾ M. farther, appears the ruined castle of *Marmorera*, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are (1¼ M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5360′), at the mouth of the *Val Natons; Stalvedro* (5613′), and (3 M.) —

34 M. **Stalla** (5827′; **Post*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The SEPTIMER ROUTE, a bridle-path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, anciently traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, has recently regained its popularity with tourists. It diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfèr*, to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Setti*; 7582′), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, and by *Lunghino* to the *Maloja*, see p. 374.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna (10,355′), Monte dell' Oro (10,544′), etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo)* three times, to the valley of the *Mera*, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 414).

From Stalla to Andeer, over the *Stallerberg* and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 374. — To SILS over the **Fuorcla di Gravasalvas** (8806′; with guide), 5½ hrs., interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the small *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, on the W. side of the *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 389).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*, 7500′) in numerous windings (carriages ascend in 2 and descend in 1 hr.). Walkers reach the Pass in 1¾ hr. From Novem-

ber to the middle of May the mountain is usually crossed by sledges, but the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and the least exposed to avalanches. A little on this side of the summit are a few houses (7360′) including a rustic inn. On the (38½ M.) summit of the pass (7500′) are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5′ in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 377) to the Curia Raetorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque Sheep* are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The picturesque *pastori* in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. They wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists of maize pottage *(polenta)* and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, owing to their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is bought by the manufacturers of Bergamo. During the summer about 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the owners paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. from the top, lies the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Pulaschin*. In descending we soon obtain a superb view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 396). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina and Piz Corvatsch on the right, and Piz della Margna still more to the right. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into full view. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 5 M.

43½ M. *Silvaplana* (5958′), and thence to —

51 M. *Samaden* (5670′), see pp. 391-94.

ENGADINE.

The ***Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The *Upper Engadine*, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous picturesque lakes and the valley of Pontresina, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 103), below Samaden, is also very picturesque at places. The scenery of the Engadine is on the whole rather impressive than picturesque. The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine makes that region one of the most famous health-resorts in the world.

The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt changes in the temperature, and even white frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August, so that winter-wraps should not be forgotten by those who purpose to spend even a few weeks here.

At first sight the bottom of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where we observe a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 386), or to tenants who engage Italian reapers to collect the hay. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple.

The Engadiners, a sober, industrious, and frugal race, are with few exceptions, Protestants. The Romanic mother-tongue renders all the Romance languages comparatively easy to them, while they are taught German in the schools from the age of ten. They frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the comfortably furnished and neat white houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold.

The government of the valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; certain noble families, however, such as the Plantas (p. 394), have for centuries enjoyed considerable influence, which has hitherto been used beneficially.

101. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 394.

DILIGENCE twice daily, comp. p. 414. OMNIBUS from Maloja to Sils in 1 hr., on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6 p.m.; to St. Moritz daily in 1½ hr., at 6.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. (3 fr.; there and back 5 fr.). As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand. — Heavy luggage may be forwarded through *Messrs. Bavier, Kieni, & Co.*, of Coire and Silvaplana (Sonne inn).

The region known as the *Engadine* begins at the summit of the pass of the **Maloja,** or *Maloggia* (5960′), which descends steeply on the W. side to the *Val Bregaglia* (to Chiavenna, see p. 414). A little before the summit, on the S. side, is the **Hôtel Maloja-Kulm* (R. 2 fr.), opposite a projecting rock commanding a beautiful view of the Val Bregaglia, and and beyond it is the (¼ M.) **Hôt. Osteria Vecchia* (R. 2 fr.), in the Swiss style. To the left, higher up, is the unfinished *Château of Count Renesse* (6128′), commanding an extensive view over the Val Bregaglia; the 'Chemin des Artistes'

the finest of the numerous picturesque walks round the château, may be visited from the Kursaal there and back in 1 hr. Farther on are some private houses in the Swiss style, and the ***Hôtel Longhin*** (pens. 6 fr.). To the right of the road, at the upper end of the Lake of Sils, is the large ***Hôtel Kursaal-Maloja*** (R., L., & A. 5½-8, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15, music ½ fr.; open from June 1st to Sept. 30th), a first class establishment owned by a Belgian company. English Church Service.

EXCURSIONS. Below the pass, a little to the W., a footpath, and ½ M. farther a road (poor; driving not recommended) diverge to the left from the Maloja road, and cross the *Orlegna* (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of the hamlet of *Ordeno* and lead on the left bank through meadows and woods to the (50 min.) sequestered, dark-blue ***Cavloccio Lake** (6243'), surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,545'); to the left of it the snowy Muretto Pass (see below). The road ends at the large chalets on the S. bank, where, however, nothing is to be had in the height of summer, when the cattle are pastured on the higher alps. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see below). — On the other side of the Orlegna bridge (see above) a path (fingerpost) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110'), and thence to the (¾ hr.) **Motta Salecina** (7055'), at the foot of the *Pizzo Salecina*, with a fine view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine.

The **Orlegna Fall** is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) fingerpost, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall.

A pretty walk leads to the E. on the S. bank of the lake, diverging to the right (fingerpost, 'Pian Cunchetta') from the road to Isola, to (2 M.) *Aira della Palza* (6645') and thence to (1 M.) *L'Ala* (7090'), with fine view.

To the *Forno Glacier* (guide advisable; Jac. Uffer, Agost. Clolina), also interesting. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6520'); then ascend to the right for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the ***Forno Glacier**, which we cross to (1¼ hr.) the *Forno Club-Hut* of the S. A. C. (about 8200'), on a projecting rock on the W. side of the glacier, opposite the Mte. del Forno. Imposing amphitheatre of glaciers, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte del Forno. — The *Piz della Margna* (10,355'; 1½-2 hrs.), *Piz Bacone* (10,637'; 2½-3 hrs.), *Cima di Castello* (11,158'; 3½ hrs.), *Pizzo Torrone* (10,825'; 3-3½ hrs.), *Monte Sissone* (11,030'; 3-3½ hrs.), and *Cima di Rosso* (10,043'; 3 hrs.), which may be ascended hence, are all peaks which should be attempted only by experts, with able guides. — Over the **Forno Pass** (about 10,500'), between the *Pizzo Torrone Orientale* (10,825') and the *Monte Sissone* (11,030'), to the *Val di Mello* and the *Bagni del Masino*, 11 hrs. from the Maloja, for experts only, with good guides, see p. 413.

Piz Lunghino (9120'), 3 hrs., easy (with guide). From the Hôtel Longhin a bridle-path leads to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136'), from which the Inn emerges, and thence a footpath ascends over rocks and stones to the top. Splendid view. To the W. of the lake we may cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645') to the (1½ hr.) *Septimer* (see pp. 374, 385).

FROM THE MALOJA OVER THE MURETTO PASS TO CHIESA in the *Val Malenco*, 7 hrs., new and easy bridle-path, repaying (with guide). We ascend on the right bank of the Orlegna to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Piancanino* (6520'), which we leave on the right. Then a steep climb over débris and the *Muretto Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390'), between the *Mte. del Forno* (10,545') and the *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we get a fine survey of the grand *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,050'). Descent over a little snow, then over stony and grassy slopes on the left bank of the wild *Malero*, with admirable views of the Mte. della Disgrazia, the Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5473'; quarters), and by a road

passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (3297′) in the *Val Malenco* (p. 412).

From the Maloja to Promontogno over the Casnile and Cacciabella Passes (14 hrs., with guide), most interesting, traversing the grand Bregaglia Mts. (fatigning, but for experts not difficult; the night may be spent in the Forno Hut). To the (3½ hrs.) *Forno Hut* (about 8200′) see p. 388; thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Casnile** (9744′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a 'cheminée', and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier*, and then across two moraines to the (1½ hr.) *Albigna Glacier* (through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, see p. 414). We next ascend the stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('fine hunting'; a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444′), another fine point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6785′), grandly situated, and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 415) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Hôtel Bregaglia* (p. 415). — When this expedition is made from Promontogno (14-15 hrs. to the Maloja) it is advisable to spend the night at the (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* or, if that be empty, at the *Alp Naravedro*, 3 hrs. from Promontogno; comp. p. 415.

At the Kursaal we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in several falls from the *Piz Lunghino* (9120′) to the W., and at the chalets of *Capolago* reach the pale-green **Lake of Sils**, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5890′), 4½ M. long and 240′ deep, the N.W. bank of which we follow. Walkers should take the path leading from the Kursaal along the S.W. bank, passing the hamlet of *Isola*, which lies on a green plateau at the mouth of the *Fedoz* (to Sils-Maria, 1½ hr., road poor at places). Above Isola appears the beautiful Piz Corvatsch (p. 400), beyond the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of Chastè (see below), the rifted Fedoz Glacier, at the head of the Val Fedoz, between the Piz della Margna on the right and the Piz Led on the left, appears to the S., above Isola.

At the E. end of the lake lies (1½ hr.) —

4½ M. **Sils** (5895′), Rom. *Segl*, embracing the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* (with the diligence office), immediately to the right of the road, and overshadowed on the N. by the precipitous *Piz Lagrev* (10,400′), and *Sils-Maria*, ½ M. to the S., pleasantly situated among low larch-covered hills, through which the Fex flows. The wooded peninsula of *Chastè* (castle), which stretches into the lake between the hamlets, contains pleasant promenades, and bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle. Sils-Maria (**Alpenrose*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 11 fr.; **Hôt. Edelweiss*, similar charges) is well adapted, on acount of the numerous shady walks in the vicinity, for a residence of some time, especially for families.

Omnibus from Sils-Maria to St. Moritz daily at 7 a.m., returning at 10.30 a.m. (on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. also at 2 p.m., returning at 5.30 a.m.), in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 2 p.m., returning at 6 p.m., also in 1 hr. Fare for each route 1½, there and back 2½ fr. — Carriage with one horse from Sils to St. Moritz 10, to Pontresina 15 fr.

Walks, all provided with guide-posts. Immediately to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose is the *Muot Maria*, a small hill with view. The three chief points of View among the low larch-covered hills (behind and to the W. of the hotel), over which passes the narrow road to the valley of

Fex, beginning at the bridge over that stream, are the *Laret-Höhe* (15 min., in the direction of Silvaplana), the *Bellavista* (20 min., in the direction of the Maloja), and a bench on the above-mentioned road (20 min.; view of a fall on the Fex and over the wooded hills in the foreground to the snow and ice-covered mountains of the Fex valley beyond). — The ascent of the *Muot Marmorè* (about 7220′), the rounded spur of the rugged *Furtschellas* (9320′ and 9620′), forms an attractive and easy excursion (1¼ hr. from the Hôtel Edelweiss). The Piz Corvatsch adjoins the Furtschellas on the E. — Pleasant walks lead eastward from the Hotel Edelweiss along the wooded slopes to a saw-mill, and thence to (1¼ hr.) Surlej. — Another fine view may be enjoyed from the *Plaz* (6240′), a projection on the slope of the Piz Lagrev, to which a path, nearly opposite the bridge over the Inn at Sils-Baseglia, ascends in 20 min. The view towards the Maloja is best in the morning, towards the Fex Valley and the Piz Corvatsch in the evening.

The ***Fex Valley** *(Val Fex* or *Schafthal)* may be visited from Sils-Maria in 4-5 hrs. (there and back). The narrow carriage-road ascends the left bank of the Fex, while a shorter footpath follows the right bank. Beyond the bench mentioned above the road descends to the farm of *Vaüglia*, but reascends, leaving the houses of *Platta* on the left, to the little church of (50 min. from Sils) *Crasta*, shortly before which it is joined on the left by the above-mentioned foot-path (recommended as a return route). A **View-Bench*, about 3 min. beyond the church, affords on fine evenings perhaps the most satisfactory view of the mountain-amphitheatre forming the background of the valley. Those who are pressed for time may turn here. The road crosses the stream, and reaches (¼ hr.) the *Restaurant zur Edelweisshalde*, and ¼ M. farther on, beyond the hamlet of *Curtins* (6480′), the *Restaurant Philipp*. Beyond (10 min.) a ruined house, we recross the Fex, and in 20 min. (ground marshy at places) reach the top of the *Muot Selvas*, an old moraine-hill, projecting obliquely into the valley. The S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the beautiful *Fex Glacier*, surrounded by the Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, the Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led. Below us the Fex emerges from its broad stony bed. In the opposite direction is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of Piz Lagrev and Piz Pulaschin in the background.

A path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the right from the church of Crasta to an Alp, then leads to the left through larch-wood to the (1½ hr.) *Muot Ota* (8065′), which commands a view of the Fex and Fedoz Glaciers. The view is still better higher up, on the way to the *Plaun Grand* (8200′). — The path to the *Fedoz Valley* diverges to the S.E. from the carriage-road to the Fex Valley, at a point about 100 paces to the S. of Vaüglia; to the Fedoz Chalet, ¾ hr.

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Chr. Klucker* and *J. Eggenberger*). The *Piz Led* (10,135′; 4 hrs.), *Piz della Margna* (10,355′; 4½-5 hrs.), *Piz Chapütschin* (11,130′; 4½-5 hrs.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322′; 5-6 hrs.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome ascents are those of the *Piz Glüschaint* (11,800′; 5½-6 hrs.), *Piz Fora* (11,053′; 6-7 hrs.), and *Piz Corvatsch* (5 hrs.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina, see p. 400).

From Sils to Pontresina over the *Fuorcla Fex-Roseg*, the *Fuorcla Chapütschin*, or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint*, see p. 401. — To Malenco over the *Fex Glacier* and the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910′), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen (10,236′), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint, both suited only for mountaineers (9-10 hrs.; with guide); descent over the *Scerscen Glacier;* then steeply, to the W. of Mte. Nero, to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 412).

Beyond Sils-Baseglia the road (in shade in the afternoon), skirting the foot of the *Piz Pulaschin* (9900′), follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn and that of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5885′), 1⅞ M. long, to (2¾ M.) Silvaplana. Walkers may leave

Sils-Maria by the N., and follow the path over the meadows, then skirt the larch-clad slope, crossing several brooks, and finally passing a pretty *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, to (1¼ hr.) Surlej; thence they may proceed to St. Moritz, viâ Crestalta.

7¼ M. **Silvaplana** (5958′; **Hôt. Rivalta*, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Wilder Mann & Pens. Heinz*, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. incl. R. 7-9 fr.; **Hôt. Corvatsch*, to the W. of the village, with open view, pens. from 7 fr.; **Sonne*, plain), where we reach the Julier road (R. 100), lies pleasantly on a green pasture, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the Julier, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. Opposite, on the E. side of the valley, is the village of *Surlej* ('above the lake'), destroyed by a torrent in 1834. It possesses a chalybeate spring.

To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 7-8 hrs. (guide, not required by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), a bridle-path, very attractive. Beyond the church of Surlej (see above), we do not turn to the left (route to Crestalta, see below) but keep straight on, soon cross the brook to the right and ascend into the wood; 1 hr., *Alp Surlej* (6976′); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the Piz Corvatsch. Farther up, above a second chalet, the path turns to the left, and, near the *Corvatsch Glacier*, reaches the (2 hrs.) Fuorcla Surlej (9040′), between *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 400; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.) and *Mt. Arlas*. The magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 397) is now revealed. Descent over rock and grass to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Surovel* (7424′; milk) and the (¼ hr.) inn in the Roseg Valley, 1¾ hr. from Pontresina (p. 396).

Piz Julier (11,105′), 5 hrs. from Silvaplana (guide 20 fr.), trying. An interesting descent (for adepts only) may be made to the S.E. viâ the *Julier-Scharte* (between the Piz Julier and Piz d'Albana) to the Val Suvretta (to St. Moritz 4 hrs.). — Easier, but less interesting, is *Piz Pulaschin* (9900′; 3½ hrs., with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel 14 yds. broad with the small *Lake of Campfèr*, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of *Crestalta* (6250′; mediocre Restaurant), 1 M. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine. (Footpath to St. Moritz, ¾ hr.) Below the Campfèr Lake the Inn takes the name of *Sela* until it enters the Lake of St. Moritz.

8¾ M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Champfèr* (6000′; **Hôt. Julierhof*; **Hôt. d'Angleterre*; **Pens. Cazin*). The road divides here. The S. road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (post-stat.) to the (3 M.) village of *St. Moritz*, while the N. road, shorter by ½ M., runs high above the Inn, on its left bank, and below the Lower Alpina (p. 392), to the village.

10¼ M. **Baths of St. Moritz.** — *Kurhaus (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*), with upwards of 250 beds; R. for 1-2 pers. usually 10, pens. 8 fr. per day; visitors can go to the baths and the spring under cover in bad weather. *Hôtel Victoria, opposite, R., L., & A. 7-8 fr. and upwards. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn, *Hôtel du Lac, a large first-class house, R., L., & A. 10 fr. and upwards; *Hof St. Moritz; *Engadiner Hof. Nearer the village: Hôtel & Café Central (good Munich beer); Hôtel Bellevue, with the dépendance *Villa Monplaisir*, R., L., & A. 10-11 fr. — Pensions. Near the Kurhaus: *Villa Beausite*, *Villa Pidermann-Brugger*;

near the Hôtel Central: *Edelweiss*, *Flütsch*, *Zur Heimat*, etc. — *Band* several times daily.

Baths in the long wing of the Kurhaus (7-10 a.m. 2, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2½, 2-6 p.m. 1½ fr.); tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. — Physicians: *Dr. St. Clair Thomson* (English), *Drs. Christeller*, *Nolda*, and *Veraguth*. — Carriages. With one horse to the village of St. Moritz or to Campfèr 2-3 fr.; to Pontresina 8½-10½ fr. (see p. 393). — English Church.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5804′) owe their importance to a mineral spring rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking as well as bathing. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary; comp. p. 387.

The grounds in front of the Kurhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several fine shops, which leads past the Hôtel Victoria and the *Post-Office* to the lake and the village. On the lake lies the *Casino St. Moritz*, with concert, reading, and conversation rooms, café-restaurant, etc. Concerts take place here several times a week (adm. 1 fr. per day, subscription cheaper). To the right, across the Inn, rises a new *Roman Catholic Church;* to the left, on the road to the village, is the *English Church*, in the round-arch style. A new bath-house (steel-baths) is being erected by a joint-stock company.

Behind the S.W. wing of the Kurhaus promenades, passing the *French Protestant Church*, ascend the (20 min.) pine-clad *Quellenhügel*, and lead thence to the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg*. Thence a bridle-path proceeds to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 391), so that riding is now practicable from St. Moritz to the *Roseg Restaurant* (comp. p. 398). — Another walk leads on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz* (p. 393), or over the hill at the foot of Rosatsch, to the (½ hr.) *Acla d'im Lej* (dairy and Restaurant, an afternoon resort), one-third of the way to Pontresina. — To the (35 min.) *Lower Alpina* (Restaurant, dear) a path ascends to the right just beyond the upper Inn bridge, ¼ M. S.W. of the Kurhaus. Higher up is the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina*. — A guide-post above the Kurhaus, to the N., indicates the way to the 'Wald Promenade' or Forest Walk, which follows the slope above the road (see p. 391) between the Alpina and the village. — To the (¾ hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 391) a pleasant wood-walk ascends to the S.W. from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

11¾ M. **Village of St. Moritz.** — *Hôt.-Pens. Engadiner Kulm, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view and every convenience for both summer and winter, patronized by the English and Americans; high charges, pens. 10½, R. in summer 3-10, in winter 1-7 fr. The landlord possesses an old Italian copy of the Sistine Madonna, which may be inspected any day between 2 and 4. — At the end next the Baths, *Hôtel Belvedere, pens. 8, R. from 2½ fr.

In the village: HÔT.-PENS. CASPAR BADRUTT; STEFFANI; HÔTEL-PENS. SUISSE; VERAGUTH; HÔT.-PENS. NATIONAL; HÔT.-PENS. HELVETIA, with restaurant and confectioner's; HÔT.-PENS. WETTSTEIN; ZUR POST; HÔT. PETERSBURG, a little below the Engadiner Kulm Hotel, with good view; HÔT.-PENS. BEAURIVAGE, in an open situation, overlooking the lake. — PENSIONS, beginning from the lower end: *Rhaetia*, *Villa Berry*, *Joos*, *Flugi*, *Schmidt*, *Gartmann*, *Helvetia*, *Hartmann*, *Villa zum Grünen Berg*, *Pidermann*, *Villa Languard*, next the Kulm Hotel; *Tognoni-Badrutt*, finely situated above the lake. Outside the village, on the Samaden road, *Zum Bären*. — ENGLISH PHYSICIAN: *Dr. Holland* (in summer and winter).

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses 4 or 5 fr.; to *Campfèr* 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to *Samaden* in the forenoon 5-6 or 8-10 fr., in the afternoon 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Bernina Inn* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to *Poschiavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 60-70 or 120-130 fr.; fee for half-a-day 1-2 fr.; if the shorter excursions are begun in the forenoon, 2 fr. more in each case. OMNIBUS to Sils-Maria, in 1 hr., daily at 10.30 a.m., also at 2 p.m. on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun.; to Maloja daily in 1½ hr. at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.). Omnibus for patients in the forenoon between the village and the baths.

GUIDES' TARIFF given in the different excursions. *Wieland Wieland*, *H. Andreossi*, *Alex.* and *Abr. Wieland*, *Edward Busin*, etc. may be recommended as guides. — Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6090′; pop. 822), the highest village in the Engadine, 148′ higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard westwards to the Piz Julier. The majority of visitors are English or American; Italians are also numerous. Several hundred patients usually spend the winter here, which they enliven with skating and tobogganing.

EXCURSIONS. A guide-post at the W. end of the village indicates the way to the 'Wald-Promenade', which leads in 25 min. to the *Alpina* (p. 392). To the *Dairy* (Acla d' im Lej, p. 392) two paths also lead from the village in 25 min.: a footpath close to the lake, and a picturesque carriage-road, halfway up the slope, on the N. bank of the lake (on which a small steamboat was placed in 1890), and across the Inn which forms a fine waterfall 100 paces below the bridge (*Restaurant & Pens. Waldhaus*, on the right bank). From the Waldhaus a very attractive path leads through the *Charnadüra* (gorge of the Inn between St. Moritz and Celerina) to (½ hr.) *Celerina*. At the end of the gorge a new footpath diverges to the right to Pontresina. — The *Piz Rosatsch* (9825′) and the *Piz Surlej* (10,455′), both somewhat fatiguing, may be ascended from the Dairy, viâ the *Statz Alp* (comp. p. 400).

From the village of St. Moritz by the (¾ hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893′; good path thus far) to the (¾ hr.) **Sass da Muottas* (7766′), with fine view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent through the *Val Saluver* to (¾ hr.) Celerina.

To the *Alp Giop* (7168′), 1 hr.; thence by a path to the top of the **Piz Nair* (10,040′; guide advisable, 7 fr.) 2½-3 hrs.; superb view.

TO SAMADEN THROUGH THE VAL SUVRETTA, AND THE VAL BEVER, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide unnecessary). The route from the baths leads by the *Lower Alpina*, and that from the village by the *Alp Giop*. We then ascend past the *Alp Suvretta* to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) pass (8590′) which separates the S. *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz* from the N. *Val Suvretta da Samaden*. We descend the latter, to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7024′), where the Val Suvretta opens into the *Val Bever*, and reach the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Prasüratsch*, where a narrow road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz

by carriage previously ordered (one-horse 15 fr.), by *Bevers* and *Samaden* in 2 hrs.

An *Excursion on the Bernina Road as far as the *Hospice* (p. 410), including a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 397) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 410), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (p. 393). Omnibus every afternoon to Pontresina and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

The FOOTPATH TO PONTRESINA, 1 hr., is shorter than the carriage-road viâ Celerina. From the (1/2 hr.) *Acla d'im Lej* (p. 392), it passes the N. end of the *Statzer See* (where the road to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood, rounding the base of the *Rosatsch*. About 5 min. below Pontresina we cross the Flatzbach near the Hôtel Roseg. (Or, we may cross the Roseg, to the right, and the Punt Ota; comp. p. 397.)

The Samaden road ascends for a short distance, and then descends in a long bend through larch-wood (short-cut for walkers by the old disused road). On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly in a straight line to the *Munt Baseglia*, which appears to close the valley, with Zernetz (p. 403) lying at its base. Passing **Cresta,** Rom. *Crasta* (5690′; *Pens. Misani*, with restaurant), we cross the *Schlatteinbach*, descending from the Val Saluver (see above), to —

14 M. **Celerina,** Rom. *Schlarigna* (**Hôt.-Pens. Murail*, pens. from 8 fr.). The road divides here. The branch to the right, to (1 hr.) Pontresina (p. 395), crosses the Inn and passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, crosses the *Berninabach* and joins the Samaden road (see below). The left branch leads to Samaden.

Footpath through the *Charnadüra* to the *Acla*, see p. 393. It diverges to the right before the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses to the right bank, and ascends gradually through wood.

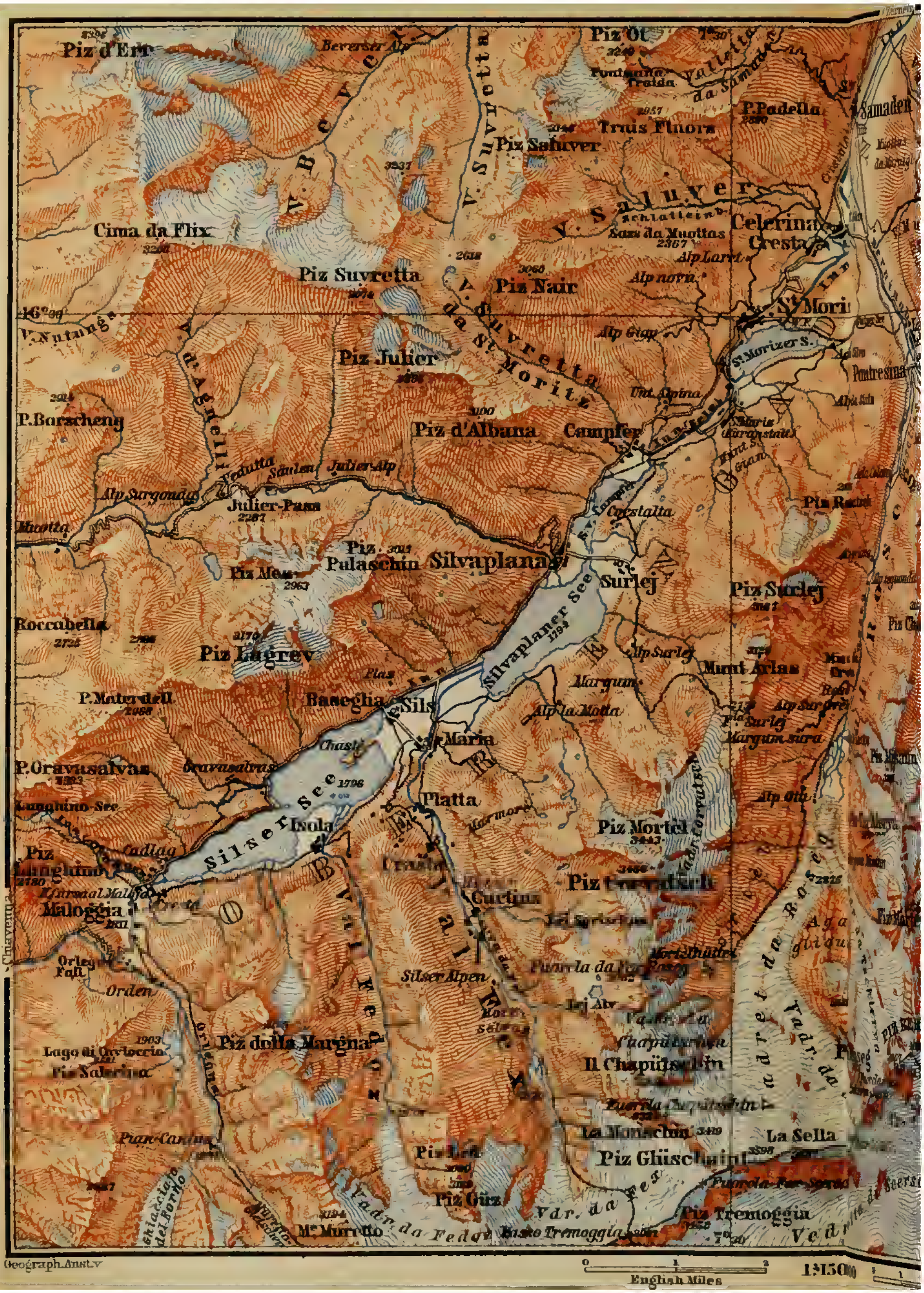
Near Samaden the *Flatzbach*, descending from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15 M. **Samāden.** — *HÔTEL BERNINA, R., L., & A. from 5½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *ENGADINER HOF, R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3¼, S. 2½ fr.; both at the lower end of the village; HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, moderate; HÔTEL ZUM INNTHAL; *KRONE, unpretending. — *Carriage* with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 8, Bernina Pass and back, 15, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. — *Omnibus* daily from the Hôtel Bernina to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, Rom. *Samēdan* (5670′; pop. 842), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church*, is another summer resort, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Inn Valley. The principal house is that of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families.

WALKS. To the N., past the English church, to the (1/2 hr.) *Munterütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Thence to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (1/2 hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever. — To the W. in 20 min. to the hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of St. Peter (see above), and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the (1/2 hr.) wooded hill of *Christolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

The *Muottas Muraigl (8270′; 2½ hrs.) is a very fine point. The bridle-path (steep and somewhat sunny; horse or mule 10 fr.) diverging to the left from the Pontresina road at the bridge over the Inn, descends along



Piz d'Err
Beverser Alp
Piz Ot
Piz Padella
Samaden
Trais Fluors
Piz Saluver
V. Bever
V. Suvretta
V. Saluver
Schlatteins
Celerina
Cresta
Alp Laret
Alp nova
Cima da Flix
Piz Suvretta
Piz Nair
V. Suvretta da St. Moritz
St. Moritz
St. Moritzer S.
Alp Giop
Piz Julier
Pontresina
Unt. Alpina
V. Nuttang
V. d'Agnelli
P. Borscheng
Piz d'Albana
Campfer
Veduta
Julier Alp
Alp Surgonda
Julier-Pass
2287
Muotta
Costalta
Piz Pulaschin
Silvaplana
Piz Rosatsch
Piz Mez
Surlej
Piz Surlej
Roccabella
Silvaplaner See
Piz Lagrev
Alp Surlej
Munt Arlas
Marguns
P. Materdell
Baseglia
Sils
Alp la Motta
Maria
P. Surlej
Margun sura
Chasté
P. Gravasalvas
Grevasalvas
Sils See
Platta
Alp Ota
Isola
Karmor
Piz Mortel
Cadlag
Piz Lunghino
Piz Corvatsch
Maloggia
Curtins
Orlegna Fall
Orden
Silser Alpen
Val Fex
Val Fedoz
Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg
Piz della Margna
Lago di Cavloccio
Il Chapütschin
Fuorcla Chapütschin
La Muongia
La Sella
Piz Glüschaint
Pian Canin
Piz Fora
Piz Güz
Vadret da Roseg
Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen
Vdr. da Fex
Piz Tremoggia
Mt. Muretto
Vadr. da Fedoz
Passo Tremoggia
Ghiacciaio del Forno
Geograph. Anst. v.
English Miles
1:150000

Samaden
Piz Uter
Piz Vadret
Piz Muraigl
Piz Languard
Pontresina
Piz Prünas
Piz Albris
Piz Chalchagn
Piz Misaun
Piz Tschierva
Piz Morteratsch
Munt Pers
Piz Lagalb
Piz Lavirum
Munt Cotschen
P. Prünella
Piz Chalchaders
Piz Stretta
Piz dels Lejs
P. Cambrena
Sassal Masone
P. Campascio
Pizzi di Palü
Piz Zupo
Crastaguzza
Piz Argient
Pizzo di Verona
Val Champagna
Val Prünas
Val Lavirum
Val Minor
Val del Fain
Val Roseg
Val Languard
Val Morteratsch
Vedretta di Scerscen
Vedretta di Palü
Vedra di Fellaria
Vedr. di Cambrena
Vedr. da Tschierva
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadr. da Pers
Bernina-Pass
Lago Bianco
Poschiavo
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

the right bank and after 25 min. turns to the right into the *Val Champagna*, through which it ascends, by a new path to the (2 hrs.) summit. From this point we survey the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being particularly striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Inn Valley from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. From the Muottas Muraigl to Pontresina, see p. 399; to the top of the *Schafberg*, 1½ hr., see p. 399.

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella*, a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, connected by a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700') with the massive *Piz Ot (10,660'; 'lofty peak'; guide 8 fr.). This granite peak, rising abruptly in a pyramidal form, and formerly accessible to experts only, is now ascended without danger in 4-4½ hrs. from Samaden. The path ascends in zigzags, iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places. Bridle-path to the (2½ hr.) *Fontauna Fraida* ('cold spring'; 8840'), where it is joined by the direct path from St. Moritz and Celerina through the *Val Saluver* and the *Fuorcla da Trais Fluors*. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 399). — The Piz Padella (9460') is ascended from Samaden by a good bridle-path in 3 hrs., diverging from the Piz Ot route at the point where a small valley begins at the back of the Padella. *View of the Inn Valley, from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora.

FROM SAMADEN TO PONTRESINA (3¼ M). The road (Bernina Road, R. 104) soon crosses the *Inn*, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the *Flatzbach* is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 394). It then crosses the *Muraigl*. Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the grand *Roseg Glacier* (p. 397); in the background rise *Piz Morteratsch*, *Piz Tschierva*, *La Sella*, and *Piz Glüschaint*.

102. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. also Map, p. 386.

Hotels (frequently so full from the middle of July to the middle of August as to render engagement of rooms in advance prudent). At *Unter-Pontresina:* *HÔTEL ROSEG, at the N. end of the village (largely patronized by English and Americans), R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, board 8 fr.; *HÔT. ENDERLIN, R., L., & A. 4-6, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. incl. R. from 11 fr.; *WEISSES KREUZ (*Enderlin senr.*), R. & A. 3-3½, B. 1 fr. 25 c., D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 9 fr.; *KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA, with fine view (patronized by English travellers), R., L., & A. 4½, D. 4½, lunch 3 fr.; *HÔT. SARATZ, R. & A. from 4½-5, board 9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. PONTRESINA, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 2, D. 4, pens. from 10½ fr.; *HÔT. LANGUARD, R., L., & A. from 4, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.; *HÔT. BERNINA, R., L., & A. from 2½, pens. incl. R. 8-11 fr. — At *Ober-Pontresina:* *STEINBOCK, R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 3½, board 6½ fr. — Private Apartments at *Villa Jenny*, at *Walther's*, *Caviezel's*, etc. — Beer at the *Hôt. Enderlin*, *Kronenhof* and the *Hôt. Pontresina;* and at the *Bierhalle* (with R., pens. 6 fr.), above the Hôtel Languard. — *Café Casino; Café 'A ma Campagne'*, above the Hôtel Pontresina, with pretty view; *Café Sanssouci* (p. 396).

Guides. *Martin Schocher*, *Hans Grass*, the Younger, *Joh. Gross*, *Andr. Rauch*, *Benedict Cadonau*, *L. Caflisch*, *Hermann Freimann*, *Chr. Mittner*, *Paul Müller*, *Chr. Schnitzler*, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case.

Photographs, etc., at *Fluri's*. — Alpine plants at *Caviezel's*.

Post & Telegraph Office, below the Hôtel Pontresina.

Carriages. The fares here given are the return-fares, and in each case include waiting for 1 hr., each additional hr. 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages. With one horse (1-2 pers.) to Samaden (and Celerina) 5,

with two horses (4 pers.) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths of St. Moritz 8 or 15, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils-Maria 14 or 27, Maloja 17 or 32, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 9, Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 25, Poschiavo and Le Prese 35 or 70, Tirano 50 or 90, Bormio 80 or 120, Ponte 8 or 15, Zntz 10 or 20, Zernetz 20 or 40, Süs 25 or 50, Schuls 40 or 70, Tiefenkasten 45 or 80, Thusis 65 or 110, Coire over the Albula or Julier Pass and Churwalden 70 or 120, viâ Thusis 75 or 130; Davos by the Flüela Pass 60 or 110; Nauders 60 or 105; circular tour by the Bernina and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Flüela to Davos and back by the Albula, 90 or 170 fr.; fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse.

Drives. To the *Bernina Hospice* (and walk to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm), see p. 410. — *Morteratsch Glacier* (falls of the Bernina), see p. 397. The two last excursions combined take a whole day. — *Roseg Glacier* (Alp Ota), see p. 397. — *Sils* (Muot Marmorè), see p. 389. — *Maloja* (and Cavloccio Lake), see p. 388. The two last excursions combined also take a whole day.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily.

English Church Service during the season.

Pontresina (5915′; pop. 500), a considerable village, extending along the right bank of the *Berninabach* or *Flatzbach* on both sides of the Bernina road for more than $^1/_2$ M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), about $^1/_4$ M. apart, between which lies a group of houses called *Bellavita*, including the *English Church*. Above Spiert are the houses of *Giarsun* and *Carlihof*, with the loftily situated little church of *S. Maria* (adjoined by the small churchyard), and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. It is surprising to find at this elevation such a variety of flowers as some of the little gardens contain; but their beauty is frequently destroyed by a single night's frost. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountaineering station to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Monte Rosa group. This lofty range, with its vast expanse of névé and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*), is now so favourite a goal of travellers that Pontresina is often crowded in summer. The majority of visitors used formerly to be English; now 50 % are German. Neither the Piz Bernina (p. 401), the highest peak, nor the other important peaks, are visible from Pontresina itself.

Excursions. ***Schlucht Promenade.** By the Hôtel Saratz a path descends to the right, crosses the *Berninabach* (here flowing in a narrow gorge) by the *Punt Ota* (p. 397), and leads to the left through wood along the edge of the gorge, into which we may descend at either of two points (the second the easier). At the ($^1/_4$ hr.) prettily situated *Café Sansscuci* it is joined by a higher path. We may either descend (to the left) to the bridge over the Flatzbach and reascend to the Hôtel Steinbock, or return by a path, to the right, leading through wood to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 409), whence we may return by the road. — **Tais** and **Ruselas Promenades.** The *Tais Promenade* diverges to the right from the

Schlucht Promenade, a little before the chalet Sanssouci and leads to (1/4 hr.) a bench in the Roseg Valley with a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. From this point the *Rusellas Promenade* ascends the Roseg Valley and then, just above the (3/4 hr.) Acla Colani, crosses the Roseg to the road leading to the Roseg Glacier (see below), or ascends for 25 min. more to the second bridge. — The **Muottas da Pontresina** (1 1/2 hr.) is reached from the Punt Ota in a straight direction by a path crossing the Tais Promenade, and ascending through wood to the 'Signal' (7690′). View inferior to that from the Schafberg. — The route to the (1 hr.) *Acla d'im Lej*, near the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 392), crosses a bridge near the Hôtel Roseg, and leads straight on from the top of the hill. The path to the right at the top of the hill leads to Celerina, that to the left to the Roseg Valley and the Punt Ota (see above).

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide unnecessary; one-horse carr. 5-6 fr.) is 4 1/2 M. to the S. of Pontresina. The best route to it for pedestrians is by the Schlucht-Promenade (or across the bridge at the Languard Fall), and then by a wood-walk on the left bank of the brook to the restaurant. The *Road* diverges to the right from the Bernina road about 1 1/2 M. beyond a saw-mill, and crosses (1 M. farther) the *Bernina*, which forms pretty falls above and below the bridge. Then across the *Morteratsch Brook* to the (1/4 M.) *Restaurant-Pens. Morteratsch* (6260′; pens. incl. R. 7 1/2 fr.), situated 10 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast'agüzza, and Piz Bernina). In the glacier is an artificial grotto (1/2 fr.); thence to the top of the glacier 10 min. (guide advisable). — To the right (on the left side of the glacier), by a reddish cross a path ascends from the inn, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the (25 min.) *Chünetta*, a point of view affording a complete survey of the glacier and its grand environment (from the Munt Pers towards the right: Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupo, Crast'agüzza, Bernina, part of the Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Tschierva).

A closer survey is obtained from the **Boval Hut** (8070′), 1 1/2 hr. higher up (2 hrs. from the inn), on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide convenient) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chünetta, finally through a 'cheminée', to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C., the starting-point for the Bernina, Morteratsch, Palü, etc. (p. 400). Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 400).

***Roseg Glacier** (road to the inn 6 M., thence to the glacier 1/2 hr.; one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 9 fr.). We cross the Bernina by the *Punt Ota*, and then the *Roseg Brook*, and ascend the left bank of the latter, between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* on the right. After 1 1/2 M. we pass the *Acla Colani* (6053′) and a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left, and 1 M. farther, by the *Alp Prima*, cross the brook. A little farther, there is a good spring on the right. After 1 1/2 M. more, beyond a

wooded hill *(Muot da Cresta)*, we again cross the brook, and soon reach the (1/3 M.) small *Restaurant du Glacier* (6560′; high charges), 40 min. from the *Roseg Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late. The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E. the *Vadret da Roseg*, and W. the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of *Aguaglious*, the northernmost spur of Piz Roseg (p. 401), where sheep graze in summer. A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385′): the path leads from the inn for 20 min. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.) two chalets on the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point (on the Mortel-path) in 40 min. more, where we survey a superb amphitheatre (from left to right: Piz Chalchagn, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Scerscen, Roseg, Sella, Glüschaint, Mongia, and Chapütschin; between the Morteratsch and Bernina the Fuorcla Prievlusa, between the Scerscen and Roseg the Porta Roseg, and between the Roseg and Sella the Sella Pass). — For the glacier itself a guide is necessary (to be had at the inn): a footpath on the right side of the Roseg brook leads by the *Alp Misaum* to the (1 hr.) *Margum Misaum* (7396′) and thence across the glacier to the rocky hill of *Aguaglious* (nearest point, 8780′), 1 1/2 hr.; view grander and more complete than from the Alp Ota.

An admirable survey of the glacier is also obtained from the **Alp Surovèl** (7424′; milk), 3/4 hr. from the Roseg Restaurant, on the way to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 391). — An attractive path, commanding splendid views, leads from the Alp Ota along the slope to the (1 hr.) **Mortèl Club Hut** (7840′), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguaglious* 1 1/4 hr.; back to the Roseg Rest. 2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide (10 fr.).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The most interesting short excursion is the ascent of the ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha*, 8965′; bridle-path in 2 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Good paths lead from the Hôtel Roseg, passing the picturesque chalet of Herr Nitzschner, and to the left of the large church of Lower Pontresina, to the (20 min.) hill *Crast' Ota* (fine views), where they unite. We then ascend through wood to a (50 min.) *Chalet Restaurant* (7320′; moderate charges), an admirable point of view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Monica or Mongia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagn on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains on the N. side of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — From this point a bridle-path ascends in 1 1/4 hr. to the top of the

saddle between *Las Sours* (see below) and the summit of the *Schafberg* (8965′), to the left, reached in 10 min. more. On the summit is a *Chalet-Restaurant* opened in 1891. The *View embraces the whole Bernina group (beside the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast'agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Piz Roseg; on the other side of the Roseg valley, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz Surlej), Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, to the right of the Albula, the valley of the Inn as far as Maloja (with the lakes of Campfèr and Sils), and immediately to the E. *Las Sours* (*'les sœurs'*; W. peak, 9780′, ascended from the Schafberg in 3/4 hr. by a new path; good view of the Bernina group and the Ortler). — A path descends the N. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Muraigl Valley*, affording a view of the *Piz Vadret* (10,400′), to the right. In 1/2 hr. we reach the bridge over the Muraigl, the right bank of which we follow, passing the chalets of Muraigl, to a second bridge, by which we regain the left bank. We skirt the N. slope of the Schafberg, through fine wood, and reach the Hôtel Roseg in Pontresina in 1/2 hr. more.

The *Muottas Muraigl (8270′; 2 hrs.; easy and attractive; guide unnecessary; horse 10 fr.) is also often ascended from Pontresina; comp. p. 394. We follow the path just described, indicated by a guide-post near the chalet above the Hôtel Roseg, and after 1 1/4 hr. cross the bridge to the *Lower Muraigl Alp* (7216′), where the path divides. The shorter but worse branch ascends very steeply to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Upper Alp* (7990′); the right branch goes straight on for some distance, then turns to the left beyond a ruined hut, and reaches the upper Alp in 3/4 hr. The best point of view is beside a stone figure, 10 min. farther on, where the new path from Samaden ends (p. 395). — From the Muottas back to the Val Muraigl and thence to the top of the *Schafberg* 1 1/2 hr.; over the Schafberg to Pontresina, 3 hrs., see above.

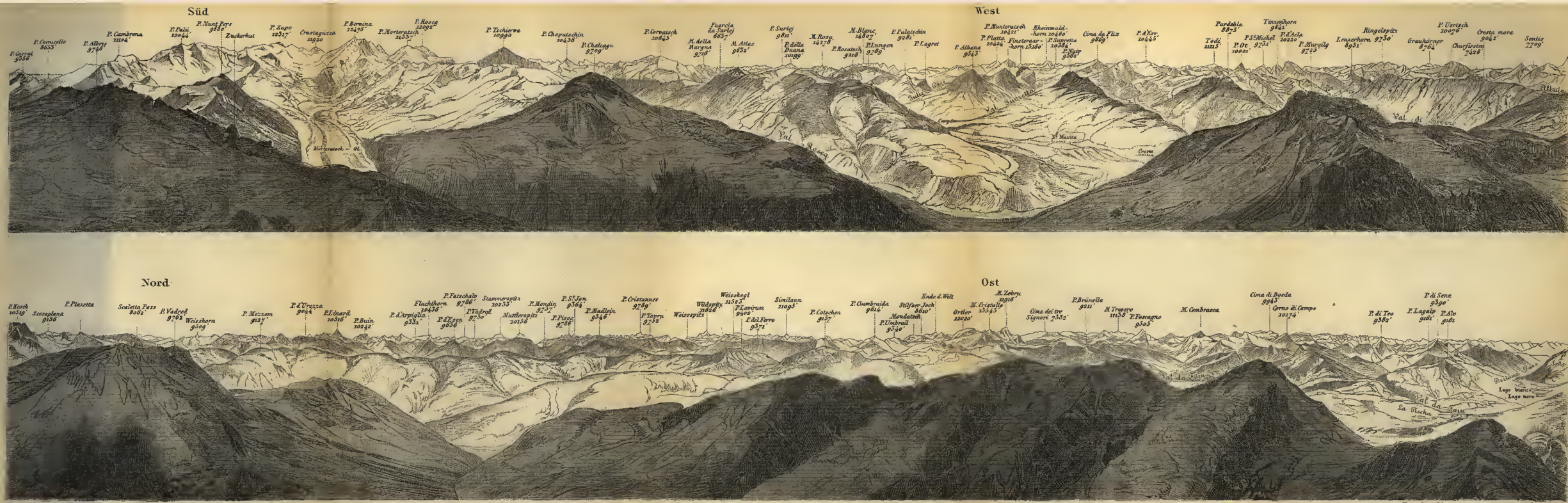
***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 4 hrs., way not to be mistaken; guide, advisable for novices and after snow, 8 fr. for 3 pers., each additional pers. 2 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), fatiguing, but in fine weather deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, in order to avoid the mists which often rise about 8 a.m.; and in this case the path is in shade as far as the foot of the peak. From Lower Pontresina the route is indicated by a guide-post near the Hôtel Languard; from Upper Pontresina we follow the principal path, to the left, passing the small burial-chapel, and ascend the stony slope in zigzags, to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7872′; refreshm., moderate). Beyond the Alp we ascend the bleak Languard Valley, to the (1 1/4 hr.) base (9090′) of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, on which is a trigonometrical signal (wine, coffee, etc., moderate). The view (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Mte. Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. Except St. Moritz with its green lake, Campfèr, and Celerina, no human abodes are visible.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier* and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over until late in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 409) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 11 fr.). In descending it is advisable to keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the **Paun da Zücher** *(pain de sucre;* 2½ hrs., guide 15 fr.), and **Piz Albris** (10,387′; 3 hrs., guide 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs., 3 of which may be ridden or driven; guide 12 fr. for 4 pers., each additional pers. 2 fr.) is one of the finest and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions, and is often made. To shorten the walk we drive from Pontresina to the *Bernina Houses* (6723′; 6 M.; one-horse carr. 6 fr.). If the night be spent here, a guide must be brought from Pontresina. The path (practicable for riding for 1 hr.) ascends pastures and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8463′), and then over loose stones and snow to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767′; small Inn), to the S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,533′). Superb *View of the neighbouring Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Crast'agüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent (for novices rope desirable) over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier;* then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* lastly across the medial moraine to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, and down the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Restaur. Morteratsch* (p. 397).

Piz Rosatsch (9825′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and **Piz Chalchagn** (10,348′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), without special interest. — ***Piz Surlej** (10,455′; 5-6 hrs.; 10 fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the *Acla d'im Lej* on the Lake of St. Moritz, over the *Statz Alp*, or from *Silvaplana* (4-4½ hrs.). — ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 14, back by Silvaplana 16, by Sils 25 fr.), somewhat laborious. From the (4½ M.) *Roseg Inn* (p. 398; spend night) we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Surovèl* and follow the Surlej route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (*Margum Sura*, 8000′); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Corvatsch* or *Alp Ota Glacier*. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually halt on the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′), but it is preferable to go on to the (¼ hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and, to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes immediately below us. Distant view very extensive, like that from Piz Languard; on the S.W. it extends to the Monte Viso. Descent by the *Fuorcla Surlej* to *Silvaplana* (comp. p. 391). The descent on the W. side by *Marmorè* to (3 hrs.) *Sils*, for experts only, is steep and trying.

The ***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315′; 4-5 hrs. from the **Boval Hut**; guide 30 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. — **Chapütschin** (11,133′), 8-9 hrs., or from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713′; 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770′; 8-9 hrs; from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,806′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 35 fr.) are not difficult, but require experience. — **Piz Palü** (12,835′), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Bernina houses 7-8, from Boval 7, or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 401) 5 hrs., trying, but with good guides (50 fr., for all three peaks 60 fr.) free from



Panorama vom Piz Languard.

Panorama du Piz Languard.

danger. From the first (E.) peak (12,755') a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second (12,835') and to the third peak (12,545'). The descent may be made by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Festung* to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (to the Hôtel Morteratsch 5-6 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — ***Piz Zupò** (*'Verborgne Horn'*, 13,120'), from the Boval Hut in 6-7, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the *Crast'agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — **Crast'agüzza** (12,705'), a ridge between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 14 hrs. from Boval, difficult, but most interesting (first ascended in 1865; guide 80 fr.).

The **Piz Bernina** (13,295'; 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is difficult, and should be attempted by none but thorough experts. The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central ice-fall of the Morteratsch Glacier (the *'Labyrinth'*), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called *Festung* or *Fortezza* to a basin of snow between Piz Bernina and Crast'agüzza, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The ascent is shorter from the S. side (from the *Capanna Marinelli*, see below, over the *Crast'agüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). A more difficult route ascends from the *Tschierva Glacier* and up the W. slope, and then on the N. side by the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (11,325'), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina Scharte* (accomplished for the first time in 1878 by Dr. Güssfeldt). — Still more difficult peaks are **Piz Roseg** (12,935'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015'; guide 150 fr.), ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel;* 11,573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872. Ascent in 9-12 hrs. from the Roseg Restaurant.

Passes. FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. The easiest (but rather trying; 9 hrs., guide 18 fr.) crosses the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,112'). From the Mortèl Hut (p. 398; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina) we ascend to the W. over débris and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep and toilsome descent to the *Lej Sgrischus*, well stocked with trout, and either into the *Fex Valley* and to *Curtins* (p. 390), or to the right by *Marmorè* to (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 389). — From Pontresina to Sils over the **Fuorcla Chapütschin** (10,590'), between the Chapütschin and **Mongia**, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (about 11,000'), between the **Mongia** and Piz Glüschaint, for experts only (guide 35 fr.).

OVER THE SELLA PASS TO THE VAL MALENCO, grand and interesting, but trying (from the Mortèl Hut to Fellaria 8-9, to Chiesa 12-13 hrs.; guide to Poschiavo or Chiesa, or back to Pontresina by the Cambrena or Bellavista Saddle, 50 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut we ascend behind the Aguaglious rock and over the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Sella Pass** (*Fuorcla Sella*, 10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,935'). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crast'agüzza, Zupò, and Mte. Nero and Disgrazia to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from Piz Zupò, to the left of which, on the rock higher up, is the *Capanna Marinelli* (see below), to the névé of the *Fellaria Glacier;* then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and débris to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) *Fellaria Chalets* in the *Val Campo Moro* (7336'; poor, occupied in the height of summer only). Thence down the *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 412). — Instead of going to Chiesa, the traveller may prefer to complete the CIRCUIT OF PIZ BERNINA and return to Pontresina. In this case we do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets. On the upper part of the Scerscen Glacier we keep to the left, again ascend, and reach (1½-2 hrs. from the Sella Pass) the *Capanna Marinelli*, a club-hut of the I. A. C., situated on the rocks running out from the Piz Zupò (about 9840'), between the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers, 3 hrs. above the Fellaria Chalets. This is the starting-point for the Piz Bernina, Palü, etc. (see above). The direct route hence BACK TO PONTRESINA, over the

Fuorcla Bellavista (12,078′), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 401) and the *Morteratsch Glacier*, 9-10 hrs., is laborious (guide 50 fr.). — To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé on the S. side of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′), and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,250′), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to the Lago Nero (p. 409) and the Bernina Hospice. During the ascent a view extending from Mte. della Disgrazia to the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal is gradually revealed. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina houses or the hospice. In this case, too, the place exposed to falls of ice is passed early in the morning. — Experts may, without difficulty, descend from the snow-saddle on the side of Piz Palü (p. 400) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the chasms in the névé by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassal Masone*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs. from the Capanna Marinelli, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo a route leads from Fellaria to the E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8590′), and through the *Val Orse*, in 3½ hrs.; another crosses the **Canciano Pass** (8360′; comp. p. 413), lying farther S. (also 3½ hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we descend a little over old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend to the left through the *Val Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) pass, where we have a fine survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers, of the Piz Zupò and Piz Roseg, and the *Canciano Glacier* to the S. Descent by the *Alp d'Ur* (6348′) and through the *Val di Gole* to (2 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 411).

From Pontresina to Malenco over the Chapütschin Pass and the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut (guide 50 fr.), a toilsome route, for experts only. Over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* to the *Fex Glacier* (difficult descent), see p. 401. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen* and then descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Malenco* (p. 412).

103. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 60, coupé 16 fr. 35 c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). (Diligence in connection to Landeck, p. 420.) *Extra-Post* and pair from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 80 c.; carr. with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.

Below Samaden (p. 394) we enjoy a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. broad, is enclosed by huge snow-clad mountains, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1½ M. **Bevers** (5610′; *Schmid's Inn*), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 382). *Hr. Krättli*, a botanist, sells dried plants here. Through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 393. The road passes the (¾ M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the artificial bed of the river Inn to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548′; **Hôtel Albula*, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1 fr.; **Krone*, beyond the bridge), at the beginning of the *Albula Route* (R. 99). On the opposite bank, at the base of Piz Mezaun, lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*. In March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6′ deep.

Munt Müsella (8632′), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. —

Galtür
Heidelberger Hᵉ
Ischgl
Finstermünz-P.
Reschen-Scheideck
Flüela-Pass, Davos-Dörfli
Fluchthorn
Hohe Rad
Gr. Litzner
Augstenbg.
Jamthaler Fr.
Dreiländersp.
Silvretta Gl.
Piz Buin
Piz Linard
Vernela
Val Lavinuoz
Val Tuoi
Val Tasna
Val Urschai
Val Sinestra
Val Spadla
Val Clozza
Muttler
Martinsbruck
Schleins
P. Arina
Remüs
Sent
Schuls
Vulpera
Tarasp
Fontana
Fetan (Ftan)
Ardez
Guarda
Lavin
Süs (Susch)
Zernez
Val Flüela
V. Sagliains
Munt della Baselgia
Val Plavna
Val da Scarl
Scarl
Val d'Uina
V. Sesvenna
Piz Sesvenna
Piz Lischanna
Piz St. Jon
Piz Madlain
P. Cornet
P. Pisoc
Mot Zuort
P. Nuna
Piz Nair
Piz Minschun
P. Champatsch
P. Chiaste
P. Tavrü
Schlinig
Schlinigthal
Schleisser Th.
Nauders
Piz Lat
Val d'Assa
Rojenthal
Inn
Unterengadin

Glurns
Trafoi
Ponte
Pontresina
Ceppina
Taufers
Münster
S.Maria
Livigno
BORMIO
Piz Doro
Piz Daint
Piz Lad
Scharlberg
P.Umbrail
Stilfser Joch
Cristallo
Dossa Reit
M.Braulio
Valle di Fraele
Cima di Plator
Valle di Livigno
Valle Federia
Trupchum
V. Casana
P.Casana
Val Mora
M.del Ferro
V. Muranza
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Piz Uertsch (*Albulahorn*, 10,738′) is ascended from the Albula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing climb, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.) — ***Piz Kesch** (11,228′), from Madulein through the *Val d'Eschia* in 6 hrs., without difficulty for steady climbers (guide 40 fr.); superb view (p. 382).

FROM PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634′), where the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Lavirum** (*Passo dell' Everone;* 9250′), between (r.) *Piz Lavirum* (*Piz dell' Everone;* 10,020′; ¾ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) *Piz Casanella* (9616′). Then a steep descent into the *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casana Pass (see below) on the left joins our route; 1 hr., **Livigno** (5935′; *Hôtel & Pens. Alpina*, plain, well spoken of), finely situated in the valley of that name, on the *Spöl*. Thence to *Bormio*, see p. 417.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515′), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873′; ascent ¼ hr.; auberge; *View), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then (1½ M.) —

6 M. **Zutz,** Rom. *Zuoz* (5548′; pop. 429; **Concordia*, R. 3½, pens. 7½-9½ fr.; *Schweizerbund* and *Weisses Kreuz*, plain; *Poult*, pens. 3½ fr.), a summer-resort, with an old tower ('Tuor'). The climate becomes milder, and corn-fields appear.

***Piz Griatschouls** (9755′; 4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — **Piz Mezaun** or *Mezzem* (9727′, 5 hrs.; guide), easy; very fine view.

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413′; *Scaletta; Stern*) the Inn is crossed by a handsome bridge, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the **Val Casana,** whence a bridle-path crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832′; splendid view) to *Livigno* (7 hrs.; without guide). The pass lies between *Punta Casana* (9870′) and *Punta Casanella* (9616′), both easily ascended, the former better from the *Val Trupchum*, on the N. side.

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (10,270′). Below (1½ M.) *Capella* the road crosses the *Sulsanna*. (Through the *Val Sulsanna* and over the *Scaletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 355.) We next traverse a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5302′), near *Brail* (Kreuz), the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over a brook emerging from the *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the handsome wooden bridge (4890′) which carries the road to the right bank. Through the opening of the valley we see the *Munt Baselgia* and the *Piz Nuna* (see below). Near (8½ M.) *Zernetz* the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which lies the scattered village with its slender spire. To the N. appears the snow-furrowed head of *Piz Linard* (p. 404).

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910′; pop. 570; **Bär*, R., L., & A. 4 fr.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn, with a handsome church of 1623 and the ancestral Planta-Wildenberg château, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Munt Baseglia (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 6 fr.), and **Piz Nuna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 8 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying). — **Piz Sursura** (10,420′; 6-7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through the *Val Sursura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The

road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barcli*, *Val Laschadura*) and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech* to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997'). Beyond the bridge the old bridle-path (recommended to good walkers) ascends in a straight direction over the hill of *Champ Lönga* and through the *Val Ftur* to the Ofen Inn. while the new road makes a long circuit to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610'), in its wild wooded ravine. (A bridle-path to the right leads hence through the wild *Spölthal* to *Livigno* in 3½ hrs., p. 403.) The road leads on the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, crosses it, and reaches (1¼ M.) the **Inn* on the **Ofenberg** (*Il Fuorn*, 5920'). It next passes the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, from which an easy route leads to *Tarasp* (p. 406) in 6 hrs. over the *Furcletta* (8786') and through the *Val Plafna*. Passing the *Val da Stavelchod* and *Val Nüglia*, we now ascend the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) **Ofen Pass** (*Sü Som*, 7070'), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the *Buffalora Pass* to the *Fraele Valley* and *Bormio*, p. 417.) We descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) *Cierfs* (5460'; *Alpenrose), in the **Münsterthal**, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rambach*. Then (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 408), (2 M.) *Valcava*, and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (Weisses Kreuz; Piz Umbrail). From St. Maria to (2 M.) *Münster* and (9½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 420. Over the *Wormser Joch* to Bormio, see p. 417; through the *Scarlthal* to *Schuls*, see p. 407.

From Zernetz to Livigno over the **Passo del Diavel** (9236') 9-10 hrs., a fatiguing route, little frequented (guide 20 fr.). We ascend the pathless *Val Cluozza* and the wild *Val del Diavel* to the ice-clad pass, to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260'). Descent through the *Val del Cantone* to *Livigno* (p. 403).

From Zernetz to Bormio viâ *Buffalora*, see p. 417. A shorter route (9½-10 hrs. to Bormio, guide necessary) diverges to the right from the Münsterthal road beyond the bridge over the *Fuorn*, and leads by the *La Schera Alp* and *S. Giacomo di Fraele* to the *Scale di Fraele* and Bormio.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quatervals*, 10,355'), and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4688'; **Hôt. Rhætia* or *Post*; *Schweizerhof*, *Hôt. Flüela*, both plain; brewery by the bridge). To the right rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. The ruins of a castle (*Fortezza*), perhaps of Roman origin, crown a hill rising from the valley to the E. (*Flüela Road* to *Davos*, see p. 354; *Vereina Pass* to Klosters, see p. 352.) Then over the *Sagliains* brook to (2 M.) —

22½ M. **Lavin** (4690'; **Piz Linard*, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; *Steinbock*; *Weisses Kreuz*), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sursura Glacier* (p. 403).

Excursions. (Guides *Jos. Wieser* and others.) *Sass Auta* (2 hrs.) and *Murtèra* (3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through the *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through the *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. Splendid view of the Engadine, the Silvretta, etc. The Val Zeznina ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — ***Piz Linard** (11,207'; 6-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Glims*, with a poor refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstanklathor*, see p. 353.

The right bank of the Inn, generally steep, affords few sites

for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many brooks descending from lateral valleys.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rocky gateway, and near (2 M.) *Giarsun* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 423).

A road to the left ascends to (1¼ M.) **Guarda** (5413'; **Sonne*, good wine; *Osteria Silvretta*), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The ascents of *Piz Cotschen* (9938'; 4 hrs., guide 10 fr.) and of **Piz Buin* (10,870'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), a magnificent point, are recommended. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 353; to the *Montafon* over the *Vermunt Pass*, see p. 423. — From Guarda the old road descends to *Boschia* and *Ardetz* in 1 hr. Walkers bound for Schuls will find it better to follow the old road by Fettan (keep up to the left, at a point ¼ hr. beyond Boschia), which bends into the Val Tasna at the ruined houses of *Canova*, and shortly afterwards joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fettan 2½ hrs.

The road ascends, skirts a bleak, stony slope high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

27½ M. **Ardetz**, Ger. *Steinsberg* (4826'; pop. 628; **Post*), picturesquely situated, and commanded by the ruin of *Steinsberg*, with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence every afternoon in 1 hr.) commanding fine views leads from Ardetz, across the *Val Tasna* (picturesque view at the bridge), and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (3¾ M.) **Fettan** (5404'; *Victoria*, plain), largely rebuilt since a fire in 1885, charmingly situated. [A path diverging to the right ¾ M. before the road reaches Fettan leads to the *Paradies*, a pasture with a splendid view, whence a path leads to Fettan in 10 min.] *Muotta Naluns* and *Piz Glüna*, see p. 407. — From Fettan to Schuls, 3 M., carriage-road (omnibus twice a day from the Hôtel Victoria to the springs at Tarasp). A direct footpath to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the stream.

The wild **Val Tasna**, with its woods and pastures, ascends, between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9938') and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,076') for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) the *Val d'Urezzas* and (r.) the *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult path crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9078'), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,142'), to the Tyrolese *Jamthal*, to the Jamthal Club Hut, and to (8-9 hrs.) *Galtür* in the *Patznaun*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Ardetz the road traverses stony slopes, and is hewn in the rock at places. From a bend we obtain a most picturesque view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plafna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then describes a wide curve, enters the deep *Val Tasna* (see above), and crosses it by a stone bridge. The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a fine view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plafna*, from which the Plafna emerges, with the Piz Plafna Dadaint (p. 407) in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, is Schloss Tarasp. The road then descends to the Inn, passes at the back of *Kurhaus Tarasp* (post-station), and ascends to (6½ M.) —

34 M. **Schuls.** — *Hôt. Belvedere, with the dépendance *Pension Belvedere* and a fine garden in Unter-Schuls, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Post, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, S. 2½ fr.; *Hot.-Pens. Schuls; *Hôt. Könz *'Zum Piz Chiampatsch'*, R. 2, D. 2 fr. 80, S. 2 fr. 20 c., B. 1, board 5 fr.; Krone, plain; all these at Ober-Schuls; at Unter-Schuls, Helvetia, moderate. — Omnibuses of the innkeepers from Schuls to Tarasp between 6 and 8 a.m. every 10 min., between 8 and 12 every hour; fare 20 c., there and back 30 c.

Schuls (3970′; pop. 946), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plafna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the high-road runs. On this road is the *Badehalle Schuls*, with chalybeate and ordinary baths. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs. The most important are the *Wyquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 10 min. to the N. of the Hôtel Könz, and the carbonic *Sotsass-Quelle*, a little to the E. of Schuls, on the road to Sent (p. 407). To the right of the old road to Fettan, 20 min. to the W. of the Hôtel Könz, are several small 'mofettes' or gaseous cavities.

On the high-road, 1 M. to the W. of Schuls, are the **Baths of Tarasp** (3890′), on the left bank of the Inn (**Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 2½, board 7½, visitors' tax 14, for those not staying in the hotel 17 fr.). The *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Carolaquelle. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias and Dr. Pernisch. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank (*Trinkhalle* and small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) health-resort of **Vulpera** (4183′), prettily situated on sunny pastures, and also frequented by patients (**Pens. Bellevue*, with dépendance, 9 fr.; **Tell & Alpenrose*, 7½-8½ fr.; **Conradin*, 7½ fr.; **Waldhaus*, with dépendances, 8-10 fr.). — The direct path from Schuls to (½ hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the junction of the *Clemgia* and then divides, the right branch skirting the Inn by the Kur-Promenade to (½ hr.) Tarasp, the left branch ascending through wood to (½ hr.) Vulpera.

Environs. The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4912′), 1 hr. from Vulpera, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. A good road leads round its N. base to the hamlets of *Florins* (Restaurant), and (1 hr.) *Fontana* (4596′; rfmts. at the former Hôtel Tarasp, now a nunnery; Inn, with balcony, behind the monastery) at the S.W. base, with a Capuchin monastery and a small lake. Pleasant walk thence to the (1½ hr.) **Alp Laisch* (5998′; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque Val Plafna. — Beautiful view from the **Kreuzberg*, especially by evening light (from Fontana past the castle of Tarasp and viâ *Spersils*, ¼ hr.; from Vulpera direct, 1 hr.). — Pretty walk from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (35 min.) *Avrona* (4760′), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See*, 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard.

Road from Schuls to (4½ M.) *Fettan*, see p. 405; a footpath leads past the Wyquelle, and along the edge of the wood in 1¼ hr. — On the hill

to the N.E. lies (2½ M.) Sent (4700′; *Rhætia;* diligence from Schuls twice daily in summer, 1 fr.), a large village with handsome houses. On a rock to the right, before we reach the village, are the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter*, commanding a fine view. A carriage-road descends hence to (4½ M.) *Crusch* (p. 408), opposite the entrance of the *Val d'Uina*. — A pleasant excursion leads through the Val d'Uina to (9 hrs.) *Mals*. A picturesque footpath follows the right bank of the Inn, passing *Pradella* to (4½ M.) *Sur En* (3650′; Bär, with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim), situated at the mouth of the valley, opposite Crusch (p. 408). Driving is also practicable to this point. A tolerable path ascends hence through the richly-wooded valley, passing several pretty waterfalls and through a romantic rocky gorge to the chalets of (4½ M.) *Ausser-Uina* (4980′) and (3 M.) *Inner-Uina*. An attractive pass (guide unnecessary for the expert) leads hence over (4½ M.) *Sursass* (7735′) and through the pleasant *Val Schlinga* to (9 M.) *Mals*, see p. 420.

Ascents (guides, *Joh. Rauch*, *Jak. Bischoff*, *Jak.* and *Ed. Truog*, and *Jak. Widal*). To the N. of Schuls rises the grassy **Muotta Naluns** (7030′; guide, not indispensable, 6-8 fr.), ascended in 3 hrs. (or from Fettan in 1½ hr.). View limited; better from the ***Piz Glüna** (9145′; from the Muotta Naluns in 2 hrs., from Fettan by the *Alp Laret* in 3½-4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9580′; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by the *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the summit, ascending finally on the E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is steep, stony, and tiring.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,180′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is perhaps the finest point of view near Schuls. From the Scarl road (see below), at the second bend, we diverge to the left by a steep forest-path to *St. Jon*, with the ruins of a house. Here we turn to the left and skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, then ascend through pastures and wood in the *Val Lischanna*, to (3 hrs.) the *Schafalp* (about 6500′; no accommodation). The path then ascends a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the *Lischanna Glacier* on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the (3 hrs.) iron vane on the top. The view is superb: immediately in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of the Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingebirge with the Zugspitze; to the E. the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (with guide, 25-30 fr.) descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Seesvenna* and *Scarl* (13 hrs. from Schuls; see below).

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz Plafna Dadaint* (10,413′; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Seesvenna* (10,565′; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.; night spent at Scarl), all difficult, are for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980′; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.), *Piz Cotschen* (p. 405), *Piz Minschun* (10,076′; from Fettan 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,150′; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From Schuls to St. Maria in the Münsterthal, through the **Scarl-Thal**, 8 hrs., interesting (guide 25 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the deep gorge of the *Clemgia*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (p. 406). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* on the right and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* on the left, and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the inundations of which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the left is the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we next reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948′; *Adler*, high charges; *Edelweiss*) a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Seesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951′), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′), and *Piz Seesvenna* (see above) may be ascended. To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (*Scarljöchl*, 7600′), and through the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3 hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 420). The

road ends here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* (*i.e.* outer), and *Dadaint* (*i.e.* inner), and, hearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803′) and (l.) *Piz Murtera* (9836′) to the **Costainas Pass** (7385′), 2 hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive dairy of *Champatsch* (7034′), in the parish of Valcava, rounds the rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293′), a sunny and sheltered hamlet; then by a narrow road to *Lüssai*, and across the *Rambach* to *Furom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the Costainas Pass), see p. 404.

Below Schuls we pass *Pradella*, on the right bank of the Inn. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left is the prettily situated village of *Sent* (p. 407). Opposite (3½ M.) *Crusch* (Kreuz) is *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 407). Before reaching (2 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022′), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschanuff*, lies above us on the left, the road crosses the *Wraunka-Tobel*, a deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*.

Ascent of **Piz Arina** (9452′; 4 hrs.; with guide) from Remüs, rather tiring, but well worth notice. — An easy and attractive route leads through the *Val Sinestra*, with chalybeate springs containing arsenic, and over the **Fimber Pass** (8694′) to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (8½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the *Sinestra* by *Manas*, past the mouth of the *Val Laver* on the left and the farm of *Suort*, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Griosch* (5948′), at the foot of the huge *Stammerspitze* (10,683′; highest peak first ascended in 1884 by Prof. Schulz of Leipzig). On the right opens the *Val Tiatscha*, with the *Muttler* (10,827′) in the background. Then through the *Val Chöglias* to the alp of that name, and to the left to the (2½ hrs.) pass, where we have a striking survey of the Fluchthorn. Descent through the *Fimberthal* to (4 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the *Patznaun*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of *Serviezel*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* on the right (fine waterfall at the entrance) is the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the *Muttler* (10,827′) and the indented *Stammerspitze* (see above); to the right *Piz Lat* (9190′).

The next village (4¼ M.) is *Strada*. Near (1¼ M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343′; **Hôt. Demoth*), the scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named *Serviezel*. (Path on the left bank of the Inn viâ the *Novellerhof* in 1½ hr. to *Old Finstermünz*, see p. 420, and on to *Pfunds*; guide advisable for novices.) The new road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable and shorter, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable retrospective view of the Engadine; opposite us, to the N., rises *Piz Mondin* (10,375′). Lastly a slight descent to (5½ M.) —

50 M. *Nauders* (4468′), see p. 420.

104. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 386, 394.

76 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to (23½ M.) Poschiavo twice daily in 5½ hrs. (9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.); thence to (17½ M) Tirano in 1¾ hr. (3 fr. 20, coupé 4 fr. 15 c.); from Tirano to (16 M.) Sondrio in 2¾ hrs. RAILWAY from Sondrio to (25½ M.) Colico in 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr.; CARRIAGE with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 35, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; one-horse carriage from Poschiavo to Tirano, 12, with two horses 22 frs., to Sondrio 30 and 45, to Bormio 40 and 65, to Pontresina 30 and 50, to St. Moritz 40 and 60 fr. This route will even repay walkers.

The **Bernina Pass,** the only carriage-road over the Bernina chain (p. 396), is the chief route between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is frequented even in winter. — The journey through the VALTELLINA has been much facilitated by the new railway from Sondrio to Colico, which also affords an excellent route to the North Italian lakes from the Engadine, not, however, to be preferred to the Bregaglia (p. 414).

From *Samaden* to (3¼ M.) **Pontresina,** see p. 395. Near a saw-mill, ½ M. from the last houses of Upper Pontresina, is the fine *Languard Fall*, 1½ M. beyond which the road to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 397) diverges to the right. The road begins to ascend. To the right a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, with its huge moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast'agüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. (From one of the windings of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) About 6 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6723′; *Inn), at the entrance to the *Val del Fain*.

The **Val del Fain**, or *Heuthal*, 5 M. long, is interesting to botanists (Edelweiss grows on the slopes at the head of the valley). A bridle-path (practicable for light vehicles for 2½ M.; guide needless) ascends the valley, and crosses the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Passo Fieno** (8143′), between the *Piz Stretta* (10,197′) and the *Piz dels Lejs* (10,013′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 403). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischa*, see p. 399.

Beyond the Bernina houses (¾ M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook over the *Alp Bregaglia* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 400.) The zone of trees is now quitted. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*) and the light green *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv;* 7316′). The narrow barrier between the Lago Nero and the Lago Bianco forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, and those of the latter to the Adda. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′) and *Piz Carale* (11,247′); to the left *Sassal Masone* (9970′). Before us rises *Piz*

Campascio (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo di Teo*, to the right the *Pizzo di Sena*.

The road turns to the left by the Lago Nero, crosses a brook descending from Piz Lagalb, and reaches (4¼ M. from the Bernina houses) the —

12½ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7575′; *Hotel*, R. 2-2½, lunch 2½, D. 4-4½ fr.), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. At the back of the hospice is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. The pavilion in front affords a fine view.

Excursions. (Guides and horses at the hospice.) **Piz Campascio** (8535′; guide 4 fr.), to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1½ hr., commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718′), to the N. (p. 409), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.).

From the hospice to the Alp Grüm or the Sassal Masone (1¼-1½, there and back 3-4 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.; chaise-à-porteurs, with 2 porters, 25 fr.), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of the Lago Bianco. It crosses (15 min.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, skirting the little *Lago della Scala*. A finger-post (15 min.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (see below). We go straight on; then, where the path divides, to the left, at the same level; and (½ hr.) reach the ***Alp Grüm** (7182′; *Restaurant*), where the superb **Palü Glacier*, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, with its lake and the villages of Le Prese, Prada, and S. Antonio, are suddenly revealed. To the S.E. in the distance rise the Adamello and Presanella. — The ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′; refreshments), two round huts at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′), reached in ½ hr. by a good path from the above finger-post, commands a grand view of the Palü Glacier, Pizzo di Verona, Piz Palü, the Poschiavo Valley, and the Val Viola Mts.

From the Alp Grüm to Poschiavo (2¾ hrs.). The path descends steeply to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony cart-track; ½ hr., *Alp la Dotta*; ¼ hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia* (5580′), in a wider part of the valley. We cross (¼ hr.) the *Cavagliasco*, descending from the Palü Glacier through a wild rocky gorge; then skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (1¾ hr.) *Poschiavo* (p. 411). Fine view of the valley and the opposite heights, on which runs the Bernina road. Travellers intending to visit the Alp Grüm from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should have the beginning of the route pointed out (boy from the hotel for a small fee).

Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Fellaria Chalets*, grand but toilsome, see p. 402.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7658′). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6510′), to (4 M.) —

16½ M. **La Rösa** (6162′; *Inn*, plain, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c.).

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads to the **Forcola di Livigno** (7638′) and (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 403).

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 417) 10 hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (p. 411) and ascends the *Val di Campo* by the chalets of *Salba*, *La Tonta*, and *Plan Sena* (6500′) to (2 hrs.) *Longacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,805′), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Colle di Campo* (8776′) to Livigno. From this point through the *Val Viola Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070′) the path

is ill-defined at places (guide desirable for the inexperienced; keep to the left before the summit), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine retrospective view of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the *Cima Saoseo*. Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (¾ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480'). It now leads high along the N. slope of the valley (beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760') and the *Cima Lago Spalmo* (10,820'), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490'; below which is a waterfall) and the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to (1½ hr.) *S. Carlo* (5185'), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280'), with the *Piazzi Glacier*, and the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 417), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria by the bridge) and *Pedenosso* to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We now cross the Adda, and reach *Bormio* in ½ hr. by the road to the right, or the *New Baths* (p. 417) in ¼ hr. by that to the left.

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain we obtain a passing view of the upper part of the narrow *Poschiavino Valley*, down to Poschiavo. Below (½ hr.) *Sfazzu* (where a direct, but bad and stony foot-path from La Rösa debouches) we cross the brook descending from the *Val di Campo*, pass *Pisciadello* (4910') on the right, below which another path to the Val Viola diverges to the left, and descend in a wide curve on the E. side of the valley. The road reaches the bottom of the valley at (4½ M.) *S. Carlo* (3592'), where it passes through a gateway. On the hill to the right appears a glacier descending from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,358').

24 M. **Poschiāvo**, Ger. *Puschlav* (3317'; pop. 2953; **Hôt. Albricci*, in the principal piazza, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; **Croce Bianca*), a busy little town, with several factories and handsome houses. The language is Italian, and one-third of the inhabitants are Protestant. The *Roman Catholic Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much older; good wood-carving in the interior. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones. The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The *Protestant Church* is modern.

***Sassalbo** (9377'; 5-6 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but very attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6312'; spend night), and mount by the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330') on the S. side to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Grand panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello. — To the *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see p. 402.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in 1½ hr. (1 fr.; carr. with one horse 4, two horses 7 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *S. Antonio*.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3156'; **Bath House*, R., L., & A. 5½, D. 4½, pens. 9-12 fr.), a watering-place at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, a basin of the Poschiavino, well stocked with trout, is suitable for some stay. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschīno*,

with a beautiful view of the lake with the snow-mountains in the background. We now descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by a series of waterfalls all the way to Madonna di Tirano (see below), and reach (30½ M.) **Brusio**, Ger. *Brüs* (2477′; *Post*, poor), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160; ⅓ Prot.), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, the latter built at the beginning of the 17th century.

The road descends through walnut and chestnut-plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

31½ M. **Campo Cologno** (1835′; *Albergo Rezia*, near the post-office, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala*.

34 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1500′; **Albergo S. Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church of the 16th century. We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 347). The road unites here with the Stelvio route (p. 416), on which lies —

35 M. **Tirano** (1475′; pop. 6000; **Albergo d'Italia*, with the post-office, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Posta* or *Angelo*; *Hôt. Stelvio*, by the lower bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

The road to Colico leads back to Madonna di Tirano, and crosses the *Poschiavino*. At *Tresenda* (1235′), 6 M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprīca* (4040′) to *Edŏlo* and *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*; a footpath to the Passo d'Aprica, ½ hr. shorter, leads to the left from Madonna, viâ the hamlet of *Staziona*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*.

17 M. **Sondrio** (1140′; pop. 6900; **Posta*, R., L., & A. 4½, D. 4 fr.; *Maddalena*; *Restaurant Briolini Marino*, in the Piazza Vittorio Eman., with beds, well spoken of), on the wild *Malero*, the capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine (Sassella, Grumello, Inferno, Montagna), much injured by the phylloxera in recent years. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A long building on the outskirts of the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old castle of the governors is used as a barrack.

The ***Corno Stella** (8665′; very attractive and not difficult) may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. from Sondrio viâ the *Val del Livrio*.

The ***Val Malenco**, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A good new carriage road on the right bank of the Malero leads by *Torre* to (10 M.) *Chiesa* (3297′; *Hôt. Olivo), the principal village in the valley, finely situated. (Guides, Mich. and Silvio Schenatti, G. Olivo.) Interesting asbestos-pits in the neighbourhood. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390′) to the

Maloja (8 hrs.), see p. 388; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), see p. 390; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambrena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), see p. 402; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), see p. 402. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 402) may be reached from Chiesa in 4½ hrs., through the *Val Lanlerna* (guide advisable, as there is no path; from Fellaria to the *Capanna Marinelli* 3 hrs.). Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the *Palü Lake* (6320′), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna;* to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890′), etc. — **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,050′), 14 hrs. from Chiesa, not difficult for adepts. We spend the night in the (7-8 hrs. from Chiesa) *Capanna della Disgrazia* of the I. A. C. on the *Cornarossa Pass* (9186′), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo; and thence ascend to the (7 hrs.) summit (small hut), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from the Val Masino (see below). From *Cataeggio* (1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino) we proceed through the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* viâ the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I. A. C. (8280′), 5 hrs. below the summit (gnide 30 fr.). The descent through the *Val di Mello* to the Bagni (abont 7 hrs.) is not difficult and highly picturesque.

The RAILWAY STATION lies about ½ M. to the S. of the town (omnibus 50 c.). As the train leaves it we have a passing glimpse into the *Val Malenco* (see above). We cross the *Malero*. To the right, on a rocky height and supported by galleries, rises the church of *Sassella*. 3½ M. *Castione;* the village lies on the slope to the right. 7 M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno;* 11 M. *Ardenno-Masino*, at the mouth of the *Val Masino*.

Val Masino. The road (carr. from the Kurhaus at the station, 7 fr. each pers., return 5 fr.) leads viâ *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (7 M.) *S. Martino* (3724′), where the valley divides: to the right the *Valle di Mello* (route over the *Passo di Zocca* or the *Forno Pass* to the Val Bregaglia, see pp. 414, 387), to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1¼ M.) **Bagni del Masino**, with a good **Kurhaus* (4330′). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,060′) is fatiguing, but without danger for mountaineers with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Capanna Badile*, whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,850′) is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). Easier and at the same time attractive ascents are those of the *Piz Porcellizzo* (10,090′; 5½ hrs. viâ the Baita di Porcellizzo), *Monte Spluga* (9335′; 7 hrs., viâ the *Alp* and the *Bocchelta di Merdarola*), *Cavalcorto* (9070′; 4 hrs., viâ *Alp Scione*), etc. — *Monte della Disgrazia*, see above. — Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200′) to the *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 415. — Guides, *Ant. Baroni*, *Giul.* and *Giov. Fiorelli*, and *Fed. Cotta*, of S. Martino.

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here precipitous; the high-road runs high above. To the right, in the Val Masino, appears the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (see above). 14 M. *Talamona*. 16 M. **Morbegno** (853′; *Ancora*), noted for its silk-culture, is situated at the mouth of the *Val del Bitto*, through which a bridle-path leads over the *Passo di S. Marco* (5996′) to *Piazza S. Martino* in the *Val Brembana* and to *Bergamo* (see *Baedeker's North. Italy*). 18 M. *Cosio-Traona*. Beyond (21 M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 448), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway unites with the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 378). On a crag to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes*.

25½ M. *Colico*, see p. 378.

105. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Map, p. 376.

19½ M. DILIGENCE from Samaden to (35 M.) Chiavenna over the Maloja, twice daily in 6¾ hrs. (from St. Moritz 5½, Silvaplana 5, Maloja Kursaal 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 65 c., coupé or banquette 16 fr. 40 c. — CARRIAGE with one horse from St. Moritz 45, with two horses 75-90 fr. — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c. — Railway from Chiavenna to Colico, see p. 377.

The *Maloja* (5960′; p. 387), the lowest of the Alpine passes, is remarkable for the gentle slope leading to it from the Engadine and the sudden descent on the Italian side. Nowhere else is the transition from the scanty vegetation of the upper Alps to the luxuriant flora of Italy so abrupt. The pass was known to the Romans (see below), but the present road was made in 1835-39. The latter descends the precipitous slope of Maloja in 12 curves, which may, however, be avoided by walkers. [From the sixth curve a footpath leads to the left to the Orlegna Waterfall, see p. 388.] The pines and other coniferous trees immediately below the summit of the pass are very luxuriant.

The ***Val Bregaglia** (perhaps '*Prægallia*', 'in front of' Cisalpine Gaul), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, which the road next descends, is watered by the *Mera* or *Maira*. For the first two-thirds of its extent it belongs to Switzerland. The inhabitants, however, speak Italian, though some of the communities are exclusively Protestant. — We pass the ruins of the church of *S. Gaudenzio* (on the right), where we have our last retrospect of the château of Count Renesse on the Maloja.

3 M. **Casaccia**, Rom. *Casätsch* (4790′; **Hôt.-Pens. Stampa*, the post-station), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. Bridle-path to Stalla over the *Septimer*, p. 385. — To the left we see the Cascata dell' Albigna (see below) and other pretty waterfalls.

The road now descends in windings (cut off by the old road, being the paved Roman road, following the telegraph-line) to *Lobbia* and *Asarina* (4435′). Then past the mouth of the Val Albigna and the *Grotta di Albigna* (a beer-cellar) we reach —

7½ M. **Vicosoprano**, Rom. *Vespran* (3566′; pop. 339; *Pension-Restaurant Prevosti; Café-Restaurant Maurizio*), the capital of the Val Bregaglia, with a handsome church, at the influx of the *Albigna* into the Mera. Curious rock-formations in the vicinity.

The **Val Albigna** deserves a visit. About ¾ M. above Vicosoprano we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall of the Albigna in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773′) is not always occupied. From this point over the *Cacciabella Pass* to *Bondo*, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 389. — A trying route, to the S., crosses the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di S. Martino (Passo di Zocca*, 9000′), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,158′; ascended from the pass without difficulty in 2 hrs.) and the *Mte. di Zocca* (10,390′), to the *Val di Mello* and *S. Martino* (p. 413).

The **Pizzo della Duana** (10,280′; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester *Giov. Stampa* at Stampa, etc.), a magnificent point of view, is not difficult for

adepts. The route leads from Vicosoprano to the N., by the *Alp Zocchetta* and *Pianlò*, to the small *Lago di Val Campo*, and ascends the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by the *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*.

The next villages are *Borgonuovo*, Rom. *Bornöv* (3470′) and **Stampa** (**Albergo Piz Duan*, moderate). Picturesquely situated on the hill to the right lies *Coltura*, with the modern red château of Baron Castelmur and the white church of *S. Pietro*. The tower of Castelmur and the church of Promontogno are visible in front of us. Walnut trees and chestnuts now begin to appear in considerable numbers; but we do not find ourselves amidst the full luxuriance of the S. Alpine Italian flora until after we have passed *La Porta*, a rocky defile which, like the Platifer in the Val Leventina (p. 108), distinctly marks the boundary betwixt two zones of vegetation. Immediately beyond La Porta the road reaches —

11 M. **Promontogno** (2685′), commanded by the handsome church of Our Lady and the ruined castle of *Castelmur*, from which two lofty and massive walls stretch down into the valley. — In an open situation below the village, to the left, is the **Hôtel Bregaglia* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4½, lunch 3½, pens. 9 fr.). Behind the latter, at the entrance of the *Val Bondasca*, of which we obtain an attractive glimpse, lies the large village of *Bondo*, with a château of the Salis family. For three months in the year this village never sees the sun. Chestnuts and rhododendrons flourish here side by side.

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable; *Andrea Picenoni* of Bondo) to the **Val Bondasca**, and over the *Lombardoi*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro Alps* to the (4 hrs.) highest *Alp di Sciora* (6785′), grandly situated. To the E. rise the Piz Cacciabella (9745′) and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (p. 413). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Forcella di Bondo* (10,200′) a hazardous route leads to the *Val Porcellizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 413; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, or over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja* (15 hrs. from Promontogno) see p. 389.

The road now crosses the Mera, here swollen by the wild *Bondasca*, and passes the houses of *Spino* (2630′). A carriage-road diverges to the right to Soglio (see below). Mulberries, figs, and vines flourish here in luxuriant abundance.

13½ M. **Castasegna** (2235′; **Schumacher; Alb. Svizzero*), a closely-built but pleasant village, is the last Swiss place.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) **Soglio**, Ger. *Sils* (3570′; **Hôt.-Pens. Giovanoli*, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see above; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser Thal, see p. 374. — The **Piz Gallegione** (10,285′), 5 hrs. from Soglio, is not difficult (guide necessary). From Soglio in 3½ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella*, 8924′), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavio*; then to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Immediately below Castasegna, on the other side of the *Lovere*, which descends from the right, is the Italian Dogana or custom-house.

15 M. **Villa**, called *Villa di Chiavenna* to distinguish it from

other places of the same name, is a large and picturesquely-situated village, with a conspicuous pilgrimage-church. 1¼ M. farther down we pass the village of *S. Croce.*

Near S. Croce (to the left), but on the opposite bank of the *Mera*, formerly stood the prosperous little town of *Plurs*, with 2430 inhab., which was entirely destroyed by a landslip from Mte. Conto in 1618. The mass of earth and rock which buried the town is 60′ thick, and is now richly clothed with chestnuts. In 1861 one of the town-bells was found. — Near *Curtinaccio*, ¾ M. from the road and 4½ M. from Chiavenna, is the old baronial *Villa Roncalia*, with a fine panelled hall.

A little to the right of *S. Abbondio* is the fine double waterfall of the *Acqua Fraggia.* The road now leads through *Campedello* and a suburb of Chiavenna, the name of which, *Borgo Nuovo Piuro*, recalls the buried town of Plurs, to —

19½ M. *Chiavenna*, see p. 377. The railway-station is on the opposite side of the town.

106. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 402.

79 M. Messagerie from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.). Diligence daily (from middle of June to end of Sept.) from the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6.30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 10.30, Franzenshöhe at 1, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4.30, and Eyrs at 5.26 p.m.; from Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 421) in 10½ hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 50 fr. — Return-carriages to Tirano and Bormio are frequently met with at Poschiavo (p. 410). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr., a night being spent at Le Prese (to Le Prese 5¾ hrs.; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Extra-post and pair from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi in 6½ hrs., 60 fr.

The **Stelvio Road**, the highest in Europe, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, traverses splendid scenery, from the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina to the huge glaciers and dazzling snow of the Ortler. On the S. side of the pass the engineering of the road itself is an object of interest.

Walking. The scenery will reward walkers. From the Baths of Bormio to (25½ M.) Prad; so also from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal in 3, Münster ¾, Taufers ½, and Mals in 2½ hrs.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 412) through vineyards to the *Sernio* (2080′) region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous *Mte. Masuccio* (9240′), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the bed of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (5 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the Adda, and at the large village of *Grosotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina.* On the left are the conspicuous ruins of the fortress of *Venosta.* We cross the Adda again beyond *Grosio.*

12 M. **Bolladore** (2820′; **Posta* or *Angelo*; *Hôt. des Alpes*). On the hillside to the N. stands the pretty church of *Sondalo.* The valley contracts; the vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. At *Le Prese*, about 1½ M. beyond (½ M.) *Mondadizza* we again cross the Adda. The defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, 3¾ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the

region of Bormio; at the entrance to it, on the right, are remains of old fortifications. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between the Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale *(Valle di Sotto)*; the church stands on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*, with its brick-works.

Beyond the village (3¾ M.) of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are partly covered with snow. The road crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the Adda below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to (3¼ M.) —

25½ M. **Bormio,** Ger. *Worms* (4020′; **Posta* or *Leone d'Oro*; **Torre* or *Cola*, in the Piazza Cavour), at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little Italian town, with dilapidated towers.

In the *Val Furva*, 7½ M. to the E., lie the baths of **S. Caterina** (5726′; **Bath Hotel; Piz Tresero*, well spoken of), with a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carr. from the New Baths of Bormio, there and back, 12 fr. or more; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.) S. Caterina, beautifully situated, is a good starting-point for excursions on the S. side of the Ortler; but the baths are closed in the middle of September. **Monte Confinale* (11,090′; 5 hrs.; with guide), affording an admirable survey of the Ortler chain, is very interesting and not difficult.

From Bormio to Livigno a bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction). At *Premadio* it crosses the Adda and ascends the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 411). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso*, above which, on the saddle of the *Monte delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended that pass (*Scale di Fraele;* 6370′). [Over the Scale di Fraele to *S. Giacomo di Fraele* (6390′) and over the *Val Mora Pass* and the *Giufplan* (7723′) to the *Buffalora Alp* near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 404), and *Zernetz*, 12 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., *Semogo* (4673′; Martinelli, dear); above us, opposite, at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, is the church of *S. Carlo*. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 410.) From the (2½ hrs.) **Foscagno Pass** (7556′), with its two little green lakes, we have a pleasing retrospect of the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850′); then to the W., over the hill, to (1½ hr.) *Livigno* (p. 403). From Livigno to the Bernina road over the Passo Fieno or the Forcola, see pp. 409, 410; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, see p. 403; to Scanfs by the Casana Pass, see p. 403; to Ofen through the Spölthal, see p. 404.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio in the morning, if ordered previously.)

27½ M. **Baths of Bormio.** The **New Baths* (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4370′; with post-office; R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, ¾ M. higher, at the *Old Baths* (p. 418), which may be reached by a footpath as well as by the road.

The Stelvio road ascends from the New Baths in a long curve, with beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915′), *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), and *Cima Redasco* (10,300′), to the S.E. the *Mte. Valaccetta* (10,425′) and the icy pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820′),

at the upper end of the *Val Furva;* to the W. the *Val Viola* (p. 411). Near the Old Baths we cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel *(Galleria dei Bagni)*, beyond which the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi;* 4757′) lie below the road on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 417).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A copious brook, which flows from the cliffs below the mouth of the Val Fraele, is sometimes erroneously described as the source of the Adda. A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, for protection against avalanches, carry the road through a defile *(Il Diroccamento)* to the *I^a Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585′), a hospice for travellers, and the *II^a Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga* (6495′), which was destroyed by Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9777′). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottĕri di Spondalonga* (7510′) and the *III^a Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7875′; Inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

34 M. **S. Maria** (8150′; *Gobbi's Inn*), the *IV^a Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the **Wormser Joch**, or *Giogo di S. Maria* (8240′), and descends through the *Muranza Valley* to (2½-3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 420); thence by *Taufers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 420) in the Etschthal.

Piz Umbrail (9950′), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point (1¾ hr.; guide, for novices, 5-6 fr.). Turning to the left by the dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the summit. Superb view (see Panorama by Faller). Travellers from Bormio may ascend this peak by diverging to the left from the road ¼ hr. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see above) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the Fourth Cantoniera.

Beyond S. Maria, the road affords glimpses of the Münsterthal to the left. On the right rises the huge *Eben Glacier*. The pass is never free from snow except in warm summers; in June heaps of snow, 6-8′ deep, are often seen on the road-side. On the (1½ M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9055′) stands a road-menders' house (refreshm. and beds at the *Dreisprachenhütte*). A column to the right marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About ½ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends to the left in 10 min. to the so-called **Dreisprachenspitze* (about 9180′), a rocky height affording an admirable view, particularly of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare, reddish *Monte Pressura (Röthelspitze;* 9941′), towards the N.W., intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings (to Trafoi 33 in all). To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,355′) and *Tuckettspitze* (11,400′). As the road affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

40½ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Inn*, R. 70 kr.), formerly a post-station. To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* extends far into the valley. About 2 M. farther, just beyond the 18th kilomètre-stone, is the spot where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband, a Walloon, in 1876. The **Weisse Knott*, a small platform a little farther on, is an excellent point of view: before us rises the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right the Madatsch Glacier, with its splendid ice-fall; to the left the Trafoier Ferner, and above it the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines, is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the background to the N. rises the snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel.

45 M. **Trafoi** (5080′; **Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small hamlet, finely situated (one-horse carr. to Prad 3½ fl.). Austrian custom house.

Pleasant walk (¾ hr.) to the **Three Holy Springs** (5263′), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Post, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and abrupt Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive.

The ascent of the **Ortler** (12,800′) from this side is now facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (see below), reached from Trafoi in 4 hrs. (thence to the top 4 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

We now follow the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the inundations of which are sometimes very destructive, and pass (3½ M.) *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4265′; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860.

To the right lies the **Suldenthal*, 7½ M. long, a great resort of mountaineers. Bridle-path (road in progress) to (2½ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6064′; *Hôtel Eller; *Znm Ortler), with the church of the valley, splendidly situated. The *Gampenhöfe*, ½ hr. above St. Gertrud, command an imposing view of the Ortler chain. — The **Ortler** (12,800′), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden, but is difficult and fatiguing, and fit for adepts only (guide 10 fl.). The night is passed in the (3½ hrs.) *Payerhütte* on the *Tabaretta-Kamm* (9910′; Inn); thence to the top, chiefly over snow, 4 hrs. more. (Further details in *Baedeker's E. Alps.*)

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. **Prad** (2940′; **Neue Post; Alte Post*), or *Brad*, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crosses a marsh and the river by a long viaduct, and reaches (2 M.) *Spondinig* (2855′; Hirsch), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 1½ M. to the W. of *Eyrs*.

Walkers may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by diverging to the left at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige, and following the foot of the mountains, to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (*Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, with a ruined castle (see p. 420), *Glurns* (3260′; Krone), a small fortified town with an old church, and (2½ hrs.) *Mals* (p. 420).

To the Münsterthal a narrow road leads from Glurns to the W., on

the right bank of the *Rambach*, which here falls into the Adige. After 2½ M. it crosses the brook. (Route on the right bank by *Riffair* not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers* (4042'), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 407.) A broad road leads hence to the (½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) **Münster**, Rom. *Mustair* (3765'; **Hôt.-Pens. Münsterhof; Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch*), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* (4553'; Piz Umbrail; Weisses Kreuz), a large village at the mouth of the *Val Muranza*. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio, see p. 417; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, see p. 404; through the Val da Scarl to Schuls, see p. 407.

The road to Nauders skirts the hillside at some distance from the Adige. The valley is called the *Upper Vintschgau*, after the *Venosti*, its ancient inhabitants. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*. On the right is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. We next pass *Schluderns*, *Tartsch*, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

61½ M. **Mals** (3428'; **Post* or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*) is a village of Roman origin. On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, are the village of *Burgeis* and the castle of *Fürstenburg*. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, and beyond it —

69 M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Heide* (4695'; *Post*). Magnificent retrospective *VIEW (most striking when approached from Nauders) of the ice-clad Ortler range, which forms the entire background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to (3½ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtauferer Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Adige. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4888'; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and then descend by the *Stille Bach* to (4½ M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4468'; *Post; Löwe; Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

From Nauders to the *Lower Engadine* (diligence to *Schuls* daily), see p. 409.

107. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 52.

103 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck (26½ M.) daily in 5¼ hrs. (also an omnibus). RAILWAY from Landeck to Bregenz, 76½ M., in 4¼-6 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 50, 3 fl., 1 fl. 50 kr. (express 5 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60 kr.).

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the perpendicular slate-rock (three tunnels, two avalanche-galleries). At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point on the route is **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730'), a group of houses with a **Hotel*. Far below, on the Inn, is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3203'), with its

tower. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near —

8 M. **Pfunds** (3185′), consisting of two villages, separated by the Inn: on the right bank *Pfunds* (*Post), on the left bank *Stuben* (*Traube; Post), through which the road runs. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375′), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. the *Glockthurm* (10,995′) and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4 M.) *Tösens*.

17½ M. **Ried** (2850′; *Post; Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which lies *Kaltenbrunn*, a resort of pilgrims. On a precipice to the left is the ruined castle of *Laudegg;* near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3880′), with sulphur-baths (moderate), 1 hr. from Prutz; ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4530′), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and finely situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2770′), 6 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right *Flies*, with *Schloss Bideneck*. To the left, on the opposite bank, a fall of the *Urgbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn dashes through a narrow gorge and forms several series of cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2668′; **Post; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by an ancient castle, now tenanted by poor families. The *Railway Station* (*Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.) lies 1¼ M. to the E.

The *Arlberg Railway, opened in 1884, crosses the Inn. Looking back, we get a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck to the left, and of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9954′) to the right. The train ascends on the right bank of the deep *Sannathal* to (30½ M. from Nauders) Stat. *Pians* (2990′), opposite the beautifully situated village of that name (Alte and Neue Post), above which lies *Grins*. After crossing several viaducts we reach (32 M.) Stat. *Wiesberg*, near the ruined castle of that name, and immediately beyond it we cross the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Patznaunthal* and unites with the *Rosanna* to form the Sanna, by means of a bold bridge, 286 yds. long and 282′ high. Then a tunnel, 221 yds. long.

34 M. *Strengen* (3215′) lies at the N. base of the *Petziner Spitze* (8353′). To the W. rises the *Riffler* (9880′), with its steep glacier. We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (36 M.) **Flirsch** (3680′; **Post*), at the foot of the *Eisenkopf* (9252′), prettily situated. Near the village of *Schnann*, ½ M. to the W., is the *Schnanner Klamm*, a narrow rocky gorge of the Schnannerbach.

The valley expands. The train ascends more gradually and crosses the Rosanna three times. 40 M. *Pettneu*. Crossing the

stream twice more, we next reach (44 M.) **St. Anton** (4206′; **Post Adler*), the highest village in the Rosanna Valley or *Stanzer Thal* at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

Immediately beyond St. Anton the train enters the great ***Arlberg Tunnel,*** nearly 6 1/3 M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 9 1/4 M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4300′ above the sea-level; 1600′ below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends rapidly to the *Klosterthal*, watered by the *Alfenz*. 50 1/2 M. *Langen* (3993′; Buffet), on the right bank of the stream. At first running high up on the N. side of the valley, the train descends to (54 M.) *Danöfen* and —

58 M. **Dalaas** (3054′); the prettily situated village lies far below in the valley (2750′; *Post*). Several more viaducts and tunnels. 59 1/2 M. *Hintergasse* (2703′). At (62 M.) *Bratz* (2326′; *Löwe) the train reaches the bottom of the valley. To the right a considerable fall of the *Fallbach*. The train then traverses the broad valley of the *Ill* to —

66 1/2 M. **Bludenz** (1906′; **Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, *Arlberger Hof*, at the station; in the town, **Post; *Kreuz*, *Krone*), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner Thal*, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

Excursion to the Lünersee and Ascent of the Scesaplana, very interesting. (To the lake 6-6 1/2 hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the Ill to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3376′; *Beck; *Kegele). The path mounts on the right bank of the *Alvierbach* the *Alp Lagant*, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. To the right rises the *Seekopf*, with its huge stony slopes; over the rocks to the left falls a fine cascade of the brook issning from the Lünersee. We next reach the depression on the N.W. side of the beantifnl, dark-green *Lünersee (6312′), the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) *Douglas Hut* (Inn).

The ascent of the *Scesaplana (9738′), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9 1/2, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake for a little way and then ascend to the right, at first on turf, and then over loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn *Todte Alp*. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête and to the top without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps to the N.E.; the Oetzthal, Stnbai, and Zillerthal Alps to the E.; the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese Mts., and the Rhine Valley, Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance to the S. and W. — Descent to the *Schamella Club Hut* and by the *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, see p. 350. From the Douglas Hut to (7 hrs.) Schruns (see below) an attractive route leads past the grand *Schweizer-Thor* (pass to the Prätigau, p. 351) to the *Oefen Pass*, and descends to the finely situated *Sporeralp* and through the *Gauerthal* (see below; adepts may dispense with a guide).

The **Montafon** (comp. Map, p. 346), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and popnlons valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prätigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* (for a fuller description, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 80 kr.), leads by *St. Peter* to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet on a mound of débris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn*; then, following the right bank of the Ill, to (3 1/2 M.) **Schruns** (2250′; pop. 1710; **Löwe; *Taube*), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the base of the *Bartholomäberg* (4880′; a fine point of view). On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the

entrance to the *Gauerthal*, from which a path crosses the *Drusenthor* (7710'), between the *Drusenfluh* (9298') and the *Sulzfluh* (9265'), to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 351) in the Prätigau. (To the Lünersee, see above.) Over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass*, or over the *Plasseggen Pass* to (7-8 hrs.) *Küblis* see p. 351. — The **Sulzfluh* (9265'; 8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana, and not difficult: to the *Tilisuna Hut* (Inn) 4½ hrs., thence to the top 3½ hrs. more.

Above Schruns the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) *Gallenkirch* (2730'; Inn) the *Gargellen-Thal* opens to the S., through which tolerable routes cross the *Antönier* or *Gargeller Joch* (7664') to (8 hrs.) *Küblis* (p. 351), and the *Schlapiner Joch* (7100') to (8 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau (p. 352). Passing *Gurtepohl*, we next reach (2 hrs.) *Gaschurn* (Rössl), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gannerathal*, and (1 hr.) *Patenen* (3435'; Sonne), the last village in the Montafon. (Passes into the *Patznaun*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*)

From Patenen over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; with guide), trying, but attractive. We ascend the *Gross-Vermunthal* to the right, passing the grand *Stüber-Fall* or *Höllen-Fall* to the (3½ hrs.) *Madlenerhaus* (about 6560'; Inn), on the *Gross-Vermunt-Alp*, on the W. side of the *Bieler Höhe*. We next ascend to the S. to the source of the Ill (7140') at the foot of the great *Vermunt Glacier*, and toil up the moraine and the glacier to the **Vermunt Pass** (9205'), between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,495') on the E. and *Piz Buin* (10,870'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts., on the W. (ascended by adepts without difficulty from the Madlenerhaus in 6 hrs.). Steep descent to the *Val Tuoi* and *Guarda* (p. 405).

The line crosses the Ill beyond (70 M.) *Strassenhaus*, and the *Mangbach*, descending from the *Gamperton-Thal* on the left, near (73 M.) *Nenzing*. 77½ M. *Frastanz*, at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal, below Bludenz called the *Wallgau*, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces a deep passage (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*) through the limestone rocks before emptying itself into the broad Rhine Valley. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper Klamm, and passes through a short tunnel.

80 M. **Feldkirch** (1482'; pop. 3600; *Englischer Hof* or *Post; Bär; Löwe; Schäfle*, well spoken of; beer at the *Rössl*), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol, is a pleasant little town, above which rises the ruined *Schattenburg*. A large Jesuit school here is called the *Stella Matutina*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good painting of the same subject. By the Gymnasium are tasteful Alpine grounds.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley, from the Falknis to Lake Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, from the ***Margarethenkapf** (1830'), a hill 20 min. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavoll (tickets at the hotels; visiting-card also sufficient).

From Feldkirch to Buchs (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 60, 40, 20 kr.). It sweeps round the *Ardetzenberg*, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan*. (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., p. 342.) Near *Buchs* (p. 342) it crosses the Rhine.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*. 83 M. *Rankweil*, at the mouth of the *Laternser Thal*, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2186'), to the left. Near (88 M.) *Götzis*, with its modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. **Hohenems** (1407′; **Post; Krone*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of *Neu-Ems* and *Alt-Ems*. The half-ruined château in the village belonged to the once powerful Counts of Hohenems. Crossing the *Dornbirner Ach*, we next reach —

95 M. **Dornbirn** (1417′; pop. 9000; **Hôt. Weiss*, at the station; **Dornbirner Hof*; **Hirsch*; **Mohr*), a thriving little town, upwards of 2 M. in length. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten.

98 M. *Schwarzach*; 100½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line to the left to *St. Margrethen*, p. 341.) The train then crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

103 M. **Bregenz.** — **Hotels.** *Oesterreich. Hof, on the quay; *Hôt. Europa, *Montfort, both at the station; *Weisses Kreuz, Schweizerhof, Römer-Str.; *Krone; Löwe, unpretending. — Wine at *F. Kinz's*, on the road to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at *Forster's Brewery* and at the *Hirsch*, on the same road.

Bregenz (1312′; pop. 7000), the capital of the *Vorarlberg*, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on a height, occupies the site of the *Roman Camp*, and formerly had two gates, the southern of which has been removed. Fine survey from the *Pier*.

The **Gebhardsberg* (1945′; ascent ½ hr., the last half through wood), with the ruined castle of *Hohenbregenz*, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus. Picturesque foreground, formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The **Pfänder* (3464′), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a far more extensive prospect. The path (1½ hr.) ascends to the right by the old barracks at the N. end of Bregenz, traverses wood, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation-Pfänder' auberge, and follows the telegraph-wires to the large **Hotel* (pens. 3½ fr.), 5 min. from the top. The longer carriage-road (2-2½ hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (rifle-range), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of *Fluh* (Krone) and thence to the hotel.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 51) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 27.

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108. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como *(Milan)*.

Comp. Map, p. 446.

RAILWAY (comp. p. 100) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 19 M., in 50-68 min. (4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 35 c.); from Lugano to *Como*, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to *Milan*, 48½ M., in 3-3¾ hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

Bellinzona (760′), see p. 109. A tunnel of 313 yds. carries the train under the *Castello di Svitto* (p. 109). At (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* (765′) the line to the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 435) diverges to the right.

Trending to the left, the Lugano line approaches the foot of the mountains near *Camorino*, and begins to ascend the *Monte Cenere*, through walnut and chestnut-trees. *S. Antonio* lies below on the right; then *Cadenazzo* (p. 431). Two tunnels (the *Precassino*,

435 yds.; and the *Meggiagra*, 111 yds.). View of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into the Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts., improving as we ascend. We pass under **Monte Cenere**, the top of which is 370′ above, by means of a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437′ above the sea-level; shut the windows), to —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′), in the bleak valley of the *Leguana*. We follow the Leguana, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from the *Mte. Camoghè* (p. 429), to form the *Agno*. Beyond the short *Molincero Tunnel* is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1105′; **Inn* at *Taverne Inferiori*). At *Lamone* (1033′) the train leaves the Agno and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long), describes a long curve (with a fine view of the lake to the left), and reaches the station of —

19 M. **Lugano.** — The **Railway Station** (1110′; Pl. C, 2; **Restaurant*) lies on the hill above the town, of which it commands a fine view as well as of the lake. Besides the road there is a shorter footpath and a CABLE TRAMWAY (*Funicolare;* comp. Pl. C, 2, 3), to the left of the exit from the station (fares up 30 or 20 c., down 20 or 10 c.). — The STEAMBOAT (p. 447) has three piers: *Lugano-Città*, at the Piazza Bandoria; *Lugano-Parco*, near the Hôtel du Parc; and *Lugano-Paradiso*, for Paradiso and the Mte. Salvatore.

Hotels (the chief of which send omnibuses to meet the trains and steamers). *On the lake:* *HÔTEL DU PARC (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in an old monastery at the S. end of the town, with garden (band thrice a day) and the dépendances of *Belvedere*, *Villa Ceresio*, and *Villa Beau-Séjour* (Pl. b; B, 4; the last, with fine garden, alone open in winter), R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1½, D. 5, omnibus 1½, pens. 9-11 fr.; *HÔT. SPLENDIDE (Pl. c; B, 5), 5 min. farther W., on the Paradiso road (p. 427), R., L., & A. 5½, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — HÔT.-PENS. LUGANO (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, well spoken of; HÔT.-RESTAUR. AMERICANA (Pl. f; D, 3), Piazza Bandoria, pens. 6 fr. — *In the town:* HÔT. SUISSE (Pl. g; D, 3), near the Piazza Bandoria, R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2, D. 3½ fr.; PENSION ZWEIFEL, moderate; PENS. BORELLA, Molino Nuova, pens. incl. wine 4½ fr. — *Near the station:* *HÔT.-PENS. BEAUREGARD (Pl. i; B, 3), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½, B. 1¼ fr., *HÔT. ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. k; C, 3), both to the S. of the station; HÔT. DE LA VILLE; HÔT. WASHINGTON (Pl. d; C, 1), in an elevated and open situation, to the N. of the station; *HÔT.-PENS. ERICA (Pl. l; C, 2); *PENS. BON-AIR (Pl. o; C, 2); *PENS. INDUNI, near the station, moderate; these three a little below the station. — At *Paradiso*, ½ M. to the S., *HÔT.-PENS. REICHMANN (Pl. n; B, 6), with garden on the lake, 7-9 fr.; *BELLEVUE (Pl. A, 6), pens. 6-8 fr. — At *Cassarate*, 1 M. to the E., in a sheltered position, with a S. aspect: *PENS. VILLA CASTAGNOLA (Pl. G, 3), with pretty garden, 6-8 fr.; *PENS. VILLA DU MIDI (Pl. G. 5), ¼ M. farther on, 4½-5 fr.; *PENS. VILLA MORITZ.

Restaurants. At the Hotels; **Trattoria Biaggi* (also R. and pens.), to the W. of the Piazza Grande, on the way to the cable-tramway, thoroughly Italian. — Beer at the *Brasserie Bâle*, at the N.E. corner of the Piazza Bandoria; *Walter*, *Straub*, both on the quay, near the Hôtel Lugano. — **Café Jacchini*, *Centrale*, Piazza Grande. — Confectioner: *Meister*.

Lake Baths on the Paradiso road (50 c. with towels); WARM BATHS at *Anastasi's*, near the Hôtel du Parc.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near the Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, *Dr. Cornils*, *Dr. Zbinden*, *Dr. Reali*. Dentists: *Drossel*, Via Massagno 8; *Winzeler*, near the Hôt. du Parc. — Bookseller, *Dalp*, Piazza Pandoria.

Carriage to or from the St. Gotthard Railway station and the town, with one horse, 1 pers. ½, 2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1½ fr., two horses, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-5 pers. 3 fr.; same fares from the station to Paradiso, and from the town to Cassarate. To Castagnola 1½, 1½, 2½, 3, or 4 fr., return 2¼,

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

2¼, 3¾, 4½, or 6 fr.; to Paradiso Funicolare 80 c., 1, 1½, 2, or 3 fr.; to Luino, one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 20 fr.; to Capolago 6 or 10; to Varese 15 or 30 fr.; driver's fee 10% of the fare.

Boats, with 1 rower 2, 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour; each additional hour 1½ or 2 fr.

English Church Service in a chapel beside the Hôtel du Parc.

Lugano (932′; pop. 8000), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, with quite an Italian climate, is a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the dolomitic *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 428), wooded to its summit; to the E., beyond the lake, is the *Monte Caprino*, to the left the *Monte Brè* and the beautiful *Monte Boglia*. On the N. opens the broad valley of the *Cassarate*, backed by a group of mountains among which the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 429) is conspicuous.

A broad *Quay*, planted with trees, and frequented as an evening promenade, stretches along the bank of the lake. Opposite the steamboat pier is the imposing *Palazzo Civico* (Pl. d; C, 3), with a beautiful colonnaded court. To the E. is the spacious *Piazza Bandória*, at the harbour, with gardens. The *Piazza della Riforma* lies farther back. At the S. end of the quay rises a Fountain Statue of Tell, by Vela. — The church of *S. Maria degli Angioli* (opposite, adjoining the Hôtel du Parc) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by *Luini*, the *Passion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, and in the 1st Chapel on the right a fine Madonna, both on panel by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its character. *S. Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on a height below the station, probably erected by *Tommaso Rodari* at the close of the 15th cent., has a tasteful marble façade. — The terrace in front of the station commands an extensive *View.

Pleasant Walk to the S., on the high-road past the Hôtel du Parc and Hôtel Splendide, through the suburb of *Paradiso* (Pl. A, B, 6) and along the foot of Mte. Salvatore to the (1¼ M.) headland of *S. Martino*, a charming point of view. — To the W. by the winding road to Ponte Tresa (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), which diverges to the S. at the Villa Beauséjour (short-cuts for walkers), to the (1¾ M.) hill on which lies the frequented *Restaurant du Jardin*. The village of *Sorengo* is situated on a hill to the right (fine view from the church); to the W. is the Lake of Muzzano. A carriage-road leads from the Restaurant du Jardin, to the left, viâ *Gentilino*, to (1½ M.) the conspicuous church of *S. Abbondio*, in the graveyard of which are several monuments by Vela. — To the E., from the Piazza

Castello, we may follow the Via al Campo Marzio, which crosses the (1/4 M.) *Cassarate*, to (3/4 M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3), and thence proceed by the sunny high-road skirting the foot of the Mte. Brè to (1 M.) *Castagnola*, where we obtain a fine view of the Mte. Salvatore. Thence we skirt the lake to (1-1 1/4 hr.) *Gandria* (p. 446). — If time permit some of the villas near Lugano may be visited; most of them are shewn on application to the gardener. To the N., on a hill, are the *Villa Maraini* (Pl. C, 1) and the *Villa Luvini* (Pl. D, 1); at *Canobbio* (1275′), 1 M. to the N. (comp. Pl. E, 1), is the *Villa Trevano*, the property of the Russian general Von Heins, on a hill commanding the Val Cassarate, with fine grounds; etc.

The most interesting excursion is the ASCENT OF THE MONTE S. SALVATORE, by cable-railway from Paradiso in 1/2 hr. (return-fare 2 fr.). The station (1245′; Restaurant) lies 1/4 M. from the steamboat pier *Lugano-Paradiso* (steamboat from Lugano-Città in 10 min.), and 3/4 M. from the Hôtel du Parc (one-horse carr., 1 pers. 80 c., 2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1 1/2 fr., two-horse, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-5 pers. 3 fr.). The railway, built by Messrs. Bucher and Durrer of Kägiswyl, is about 1 M. in length and has an average gradient of 38 : 100 (maximum near the top 60 : 100). The two carriages, each seated for 32, are drawn up by a wire-rope 1 1/5 inch thick, while between the rails, which are 3 ft. 3 in. (1 mètre) apart, runs also a double toothed rail, on Abt's system. — The line, with an initial gradient of 17 : 100, crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, with charming views of Lugano and its lake, to the hamlet of *Pazzallo*, and traversing a viaduct (110 yds. long; 38 : 100) supported by iron pillars, reaches the halfway station of *Pazzallo* (1605′), where carriages are changed. Here are the machine-house for the electric motor and the steam engine. The line now ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (finally 60 : 100), to the terminus (2900′; two Restaurants). Thence we ascend on foot to the (5 min.) summit of the **Monte S. Salvatore** (2980′), on which there is a pilgrimage chapel. The *VIEW embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano. To the E. above Porlezza is Monte Legnone (p. 448); to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; towards the W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Morning light most favourable.) — The beautiful and fragrant Daphne Cneorum and the Helleborus niger, or 'Christmas Rose', both adapted for transplantation to gardens, are found on this mountain.

The *__Monte Brè__ (3050′; ascent 2 1/2-3, descent 1 3/4 hrs. from Lugano; guide needless; mule 10 fr.) affords another beautiful walk. From the Piazza Castello to the iron bridge over the *Cassarate*, see above. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, then after about 130 paces to the right, and ascend the winding road between low walls to the large mill, *Molinazzo* (Pl. G, 2), where mules may be hired. Thence by the same road to (1 M.) *Viganello*, and below the hill crowned by the church of *Pazzolino* turn to the right to (1 1/4 M.) *Bonago*. Thence the road again ascends, partly between walls, and among chestnuts, figs, and vines, to (3/4 hr.) *Desago*, on the mountain-slope, the highest village visible from Lugano. Desago may also be reached in 3/4-1 hr. from *Castagnola* (see above), via *Ruvigliano*. Above Desago the path divides: both branches lead round to the (1/2-3/4 hr.) village of *Brè* (2631′; 2 hrs. from Lugano; Restaurant & Pension Forni), at the back of the hill. From the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill. This path also divides, both branches being attractive: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to a spur in the direction of Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of the different bays of the Lake of Lugano, especially towards Porlezza, and of the surrounding mountains. Lugano is visible from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the top.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is a favonrite holiday resort of the townspeople, who have wine-cellars *(cantine)* in the cool grottoes by which the hillside is honeycombed. The huts guarding these cellars look like a village from a distance. At some of them good 'Asti' and other wines of icy coolness are sold. These cellars are closed in the evening. Also a brewery here. Rowing boat there and back in 2½ hrs. incl. stay; also steamboat on Sun. and holidays.

To S. Bernardo and Bigorio (to the station of Taverne, 3½-4 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*, *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1½ hr.) church of **S. Bernardo** (2310'), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of *Canobbio* and the château of *Trevano*; see p. 428.) Thence (at first following the top of the hill to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of **Bigorio** (2360'; refreshmts.), charmingly situated on the wooded hill of that name. (The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by (1 M.) *Ponte Capriasca* (1425'; with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper; best light 11-1) to the (1½ M.) railway-station of *Taverne* (p. 426).

***Monte Boglia** (4960'; 4-4½ hrs.), a hill visible from Lugano to the left of Mte. Brè (guide desirable). Ascent by *Soragno* and the *Alp Bolla* or from *Brè* (p. 428; steep). View little inferior to that from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the grassy *Val Solda* to *Castello* and *S. Mamette* (a steamboat-station; p. 446) or *Oria* (p. 446).

Monte Camoghè (7303'; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla), a famous point of view, is fatiguing. Road viâ *Canobbio* (p. 436) and *Tesserete;* then to the right into the *Val Colla*, to (12 M.; carr. in 2½ hrs.) *Scareglia* or *Lower Colla* (3205'; *Osteria Garzirola). We then (with guide) ascend on foot by *Colla* and the *Alp Pietrarossa*, leaving the *Mte. Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sertena* (5922') and the (1½ hr.) top, where we enjoy a striking panorama of the Alps from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler. — The descent may be made to the N., by the *Rivolte* and *Leveno* Alps, to the *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 109; ascent of the Camoghè from Bellinzona, 7-8 hrs.). — *Monte Garzirola* (6942'), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the Val Colla an interesting walk over the pass of *S. Lucio* (5961') to Porlezza, or over the *Cima dell' Arabione* (5928'; fine view) to the *Val Soldo* (p. 446), or to the Val Solda by a path passing the curious dolomite pinnacles of the *Denti di Vecchia.*

Monte Tamaro (6433'; 4 hrs.; guide) from *Taverne* (p. 426) or *Bironico* (p. 426), not difficult. Splendid view of Lago Maggiore, etc.

Val Magliasina. Beautiful drive by *Agno* (p. 445), *Vernate*, and *Cademario* to (8 M.) *Breno* (2106'; Ost. Ferrajo); back by *Novaggio* and *Magliaso* (p. 445). Pleasant walk from Breno over *Mte. Lemo* (5312'; splendid view) to (5-6 hrs.) *Luino* (p. 436); or back to Lugano viâ *S. Bernardo* (see above).

Circuit of Monte Salvatore (a drive of 2½ hrs.; carr. with one horse 7, two horses 14 fr.). Road by (1½ M.) *Pambio*, where there is a monument by Vela to Capt. Carloni, and through the pretty *Val Scairolo* to (3 M.) *Figino*, where we reach the W. arm of the lake. We then follow the lake, rounding the *Mte. Arbostora* (p. 445), to (2 M.) *Morcote* and (3 M.) *Melide* (p. 430). Thence to *Lugano* 4 M. more.

From Lugano to Capolago (*Generoso Railway*), steamboat 4 times daily in ¾ hr., touching at *Lugano-Città*, *Lugano-Parco*, *Lugano-Paradiso*, *Campione*, *Bissone*, *Melide*, *Maroggia*, *Melano*, and *Capolago* (Ristor. Svizzero, at the pier). Comp. p. 430.

To the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 446.

From Lugano to Como (Milan). The train crosses the *Tassino Valley*, by means of a viaduct, 120' high (charming view to the left), and passes through the *Paradiso Tunnel* (833 yds.) under the N.E. spur of *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 428). It then skirts the lake, with views (to the left) of the wooded slopes of the E. bank and

the villages upon it. Beyond (23 M.) *Melide* (905′; Micheli's Inn, good wine), the train and the road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone viaduct 1/2 M. long, which sadly mars the sceuery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches into two bays (p. 445). Two tunnels. Then (25 M.) *Maroggia* (Elvezia), at the W. base of the *Mte. Generoso;* continuous view of the lake on the right. 27 1/2 M. *Capolago* (Rail. Rest.), at the top of the S.E. arm of the lake, the station for the *Generoso Railway* (steamboat from Lugano, see p. 429).

The ***Monte Generoso** (5560′), owing to its isolated situation, opposite the principal chain of the Swiss Alps, and to its elevation above the Italian lakes and the plains of Lombardy, commands perhaps the most magnificent view to the S. of the Alps, and may justly be compared with the Rigi. In 1890 a RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY was opened from Capolago to the summit. The line, on Abt's system (with a central toothed rail into which toothed wheels work on both sides), is 5 1/2 M. long and has a maximum gradient of 22 : 100 (Rigi Railway 25 : 100). Four trains, each with seats for 60 passengers, in connection with the steamboats (p. 429) and railway-trains, ascend daily to the summit (Vetta) in 1 1/4 hr., to Bellavista (Hôtel Generoso) in 56 min.; fare to Bellavista 5 fr. 85, to Vetta 7 fr. 50 c., from Vetta to Capolago 5 fr.; return-fare to the top 10 fr. — The trains start from the steamboat pier at Capolago and halt at (2 min.) the St. Gotthard Railway station, where the toothed rail begins. The train crosses the road and the St. Gotthard Railway and ascends the slope of the Generoso (gradient 20 : 100, afterwards 22 : 100), with a continuous open view, on the right, of the fertile Val di Laveggio, girt with wooded hills, the little town of Mendrisio, and behind, of the Lake of Lugano with S. Vitale on the W. bank, and N. to the Mte. Salvatore. Then we skirt abrupt cliffs and enter a curved tunnel (150 yds. long), immediately before which the summit of Monte Rosa is visible. — 1 3/4 M. **S. Nicolao** (2820′; *Restaurant*), a station in the finely wooded *Val Cereda.* The line next describes a wide curve, enters the *Val della Giazza* by a tunnel 50 yds. long, and proceeds high up on the mountain-slope, with fine views of the plain of Lombardy as far as Milan and Varese, and of the wooded valleys of the Generoso (to the right appears Monte Bisbino, with its pilgrimage-church). — 3 1/2 M. **Bellavista** (4010′; *Restaurant*). A promenade leads from the station along the mountain-slope (fine views; benches) to the (5 min.) **Bellavista*, a mountain-spur (railings) immediately above Capolago, with a beautiful view (best in the morning) of the Lake of Lugano and the surrounding heights, backed by the line of snow-peaks stretching from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. About 1/2 M. to the E. of the station (hotel porter meets the trains) is the ***Hôtel du Generoso** (3965′; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2,

Monte Rosa
Mischabel
Fletschhorn
M.Viso
Rognosa
Roche Melon
Levanna
Gr.Pierre
Tersiva
M.Rucrone
M.Marcio
Gr.Paradiso
Grivola
M.Rosso
Corno Bianco
Grauhaupt
Taglia ferro
Bufourspitze
Signalkuppe
Vincentpyram.
Zumst.
Sp.
Strahlh.
Matterhorn
Nordende
Weisshorn
M.Moro
Rimpfh.
Alphubel
Allalinhorn
Stellh.
Täschhorn
Dom
Portyengrat
Pottarello
Weissmies
Laquinh.
Rossbodenh.
Rauthorn
M.Leone
Bietschhorn
Wasenhorn
Aletschhorn
Jungfrau
Gr.Wannenh.
Gr.Grunh.
Finsteraarh.
Schreckhorn
Wetterh.
Nesthorn
Helsenhorn
Distelh.
Basodino
Galenstock
Dammastock
Campo Tencia
M.Gradiciolo
M.Tamaro
M.Zucchero
P.Orgnano
Cima di Redorta
P.Forno
M.Bigorio
M.Ghiridone
M.Lemo
M.Breno
M.Caprino
Puntone d'Arzo
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Lugano
Mte S.Giorgio
Morcote
Melide
Mte S.Salvatore
S.Martino
Lugano
Cima Settentrionale del Generoso
Porlezza
S.Fedele
Bellagio
M.Rado
PANORAMA DEL MONTE GENEROSO.

D. 5, pens. 12 fr.; Eng. Church Service), the property of Dr. Pasta, situated on a mountain-terrace commanding a view towards the plain of Lombardy. A bridle-path leads hence to the summit in 1¼ hr. — Beyond Bellavista the railway ascends through another tunnel (90 yds. long), and closely skirts the barren ridge, affording occasional views to the left of the lake and town of Lugano, and to the right, below, of the villages of Muggio and Cabbio. Beyond two short tunnels we reach the station of (5½ M.) **Vetta** (5355′; *Rail. Restaurant*, with view terraces; new hotel under construction). A new path provided with railings leads hence in 10 min. to the summit. The **View, no less striking than picturesque (comp. the panorama), embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the entire Alpine chain from the Monte Viso to the Pizzo dei Tre Signori, and to the S. the plain of Lombardy, watered by the Po and backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. — From the station of Vetta the descent on foot to the Hôtel du Generoso or to Bellavista station may be made in ¾ hr.

Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (p. 430) by *Rovio* (Hôt.-Pens. Mte. Generoso, 4½-6 fr.), or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* in 4-4½ hrs. (roads to Rovio and Muggio, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, 5½ hrs.), see p. 447.

29½ M. **Mendrisio** (1190′; **Hôt. Mendrisio*, with garden, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; **Alb. dell' Angelo*, Italian, R. & A. 2½ fr.), with 2872 inhab., ½ M. from the station, lies at the beginning of the bridle-path to the Mte. Generoso (to the Hôt. du Generoso 3 hrs., mule 6 fr.). The short *Coldrerio Tunnel* carries us through the watershed between the Laveggio and the *Breggia*. 33 M. *Balerna*.

35 M. **Chiasso** (764′; **Rail. Restaur.*; **Alb. S. Michele*, by the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; usually a long halt). The line pierces the *Monte Olimpino* by means of a tunnel 3190 yds. long (view of the Lago di Como to the left), and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of Como, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 453); thence to (30 M.) *Milan*, see R. 114.

109. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

Railway to Locarno, 14 M., in ¾ hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — The **Val Maggia**, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, its rich vegetation, and its pretty villages and grand waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. A good starting-point for excursions is *Bignasco* (reached by diligence from Locarno twice daily in 3½ hrs., coupé 4 fr. 60 c.; diligence from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs.). Carriage with one horse from Locarno to Bignasco 19, with two horses 30 fr., back 16 and 25 fr.; from Bignasco to Fusio and back 18 or 35 fr.

To (5½ M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 425. The Locarno line diverges to the right and below (r.) *Cugnasco* crosses the *Ticino*. 10 M. *Gordola*, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of the *Val Verzasca*.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence from Locarno to Sonogno daily in 4½ hrs.) ascends the deep and picturesque valley, watered by the beautiful *Verzasca* with its countless falls. This stream and its tributaries abound in fish and are often of an exquisite transparent green. The lover of nature should descend into the ravine and explore some of the delicious rocky pools. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (8 M.) *Lavertezzo* (Inn) and (4 M.) **Brione** (2497′; *Inn*), the chief village in the valley, at the mouth of the *Val d'Osola*, through which a route (with guide) leads to the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010′), the *Val Cocco* and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 433). Ascending to the N. through the main valley, we next come to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (4½ M.) **Sonogno** (2982′; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140′), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to the *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 434), interesting. Another attractive route leads to the N. by *Cabione* and the *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Passo di Laghetto* (6920′), to the W. of the Cima Bianca; it then descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6046′), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 108). — Expert walkers desiring to return from Brione to Locarno may cross the Verzasca 2 M. to the S. of Lavertezzo and ascend on the right bank by *Corippo* to (1¼ hr.) *Mergoscia*, from which a road skirting a deep ravine and commanding fine views leads by *Contra* to (1½ hr.) *Locarno*.

The train crosses the brawling *Verzasca* and runs on the bank of the *Lago Maggiore* to —

14 M. **Locarno.** — *Grand Hôtel Locarno, with garden, view of the lake, and English Chapel, R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Reber, with garden on the lake, moderate, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Corona, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, in the chief piazza, moderate; Pens. Villa Righetti, on the way to the Madonna; Albergo S. Gottardo; furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghetti's*. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Locarno (680′; pop. 3353, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town of thoroughly Italian character, is beautifully situated on the Lago Maggiore at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. In the 15th cent. the town is said to have contained 5000 inhab.; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 several of the most industrious Protestant families were banished for refusing to conform to the Rom. Cath. ritual. A number of these (the *Orelli*, *Muralto*, and others) repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-manufactories which still flourish. Fine view from the **Madonna del Sasso* (1168′), a pilgrimage-church with its attendant oratories on a wooded rock above the town (½ hr.; steep paved path, with the 'stations'). The church contains an *Entombment by Ciseri. The view from *Mte. della Trinità*, 10 min. higher up, is still more picturesque. The chapel contains a marble group of the Resurrection by Rossi. — At the market held at Locarno on alternate Thursdays the picturesque costumes of the neighbouring peasantry are seen to advantage. The greatest gala-day is 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Steamboats on the *Lago Maggiore*, see R. 110.

Walks. Pleasant walks may be taken to the W. viâ *Solduno* to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (p. 433); to the S.W. across the bridge over the Maggia to (2 M.) *Losone*, with cool wine cellars (wine good and cheap), or to (2½ M.) *Ascona* (p. 436), and thence along the bank of the Lago Maggiore to *Ronco* and (6 M.) *Brissago* (p. 436); to the E. to (1½ M.) *Minusio* and into the (¾ M.) romantic *Navegna Gorge*, with a chalybeate spring; to the N.

to the mountain villages of *Orsolina* and *Brione* (each 3 M.), with charming views; or to (6 M.) *Mergoscia* in the *Val Verzasca* (p. 431), etc.

From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola, 11 hrs., a beautifnl route, but rough and fatiguing at places, through the **Val Centovalli** and the **Val di Vigezzo.** Road to *Losone* and (4 M.) *Intragna* (1300'; Inn), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Meleza* and the *Onsernone.* Then a bad path on the left bank of the Meleza by (2½ hrs.) *Borgnone* (2316'; Inn) to (¼ hr.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village, and across the Italian frontier to (1½ hr.) *Rè* (Inn), a resort of pilgrims. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (Leon d'Oro), where the new road from the Val Cannobbina joins ours on the left (p. 436), to *S. Maria Maggiore* (2713'; *Croce di Malta), the capital of the Val Vigezzo, and (10 M.) *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 302).

Val Onsernone. Road (diligences from Locarno to Comologno and Vergeletto daily in 3½ hrs.) across the *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (1½ M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend to the N.W., through the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in numerous windings to *Loco* (Inn) and (6½ M.) *Russo* (2638'), where the valley divides. The road bends into the W. branch of the valley and at the picturesque *Ponte Oscuro*, where the road to Vergeletto diverges to the right, it turns and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (1½ hr.) *Comologno* (3503'; no tolerable inn). From (¼ hr.) *Spruga*, where the road stops, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (1¼ M.) rustic *Bagni di Craveggia*, with a sulphur-spring, whence an easy route crosses the *Bocchetta di S. Antonio* to (5 hrs.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (see above). — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2990'; *Osteria Domenigone). Thence to Cimalmotto (see below) over the *Passo di Porcareccio*, or to Cevio by the *Lago di Alzasca*, interesting (with guide).

Val Maggia. The road leads on the left bank of the *Maggia*, with its numerous falls, past the picturesque (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (820'; route to the Val Onsernone, see above), to *Avegno*, where the snow-covered summit of the Basodino is visible for a short time, and (4½ M.) **Maggia** (1138'), a considerable village. To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia.* Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Someo* (Osteria al Ponte; Ristor. del Soladino), with its handsome houses, and *Riveo* (passing the beautiful **Soladino Fall*, 330' high, on the left) to *Visletto*, at the foot of massive cliffs, and over the Maggia to (7½ M.) **Cevio** (1380'; *Ristor. del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Ristor. della Posta*), the capital of the valley (514 inhab.), with fine groups of trees and an interesting church, at the mouth of the *Val Rovana.*

The steep **Val Rovana** divides at (3½ M.) *Collognasca* (2640') into (l.) the *Val di Campo* and (r.) the *Val di Bosco.* In the former lie (3½ M.) *Campo* (4430'; Inn) and (1¼ M.) *Cimalmotto* (Inn), the church of which has a porch with interesting frescoes. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7405') and through the *Val Isorno* to (6 hrs.) *Crevola*, easy; over the *Passo di Craverola* (*Scatta del Forno*, 8290') to *Premia*, or over the *Passo della Scatta* (8420') and the *Passo di Comella* to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 310), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies *Bosco* (4930'; Inn), called also *Crin* or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to the *Val Formazza*, see p. 310.

1¼ M. (18 M. from Locarno) **Bignasco** (1424'; **Hôt. du Glacier*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 4, B. 1¼, pens. 7-9 fr.; pop. 202), is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, and is well adapted for a stay. About ½ M. to the S.E. is the pretty *Waterfall of Bignasco*, known as the 'Piccolo Niagara'.

Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) *Madonna di Monte* (2360′), a fine point of view (ascend to the left after crossing the Maggia below the hotel). Beyond the chapel we proceed still farther into the valley, passing several chalets and ascending on the other side of the brook to (20 min.) the *Incino Alp*, whence we descend again by a fine waterfall *(Bagni di Nerone)* to (40 min.) Bignasco. — We may also follow the Fusio road (guide-post) to the (¾ M.) *Pontelotto*, and return on the left bank of the Maggia. — Other walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380′; fine view); to *Cevio* and the (3 M.) *Cascata di Soladino* (p. 433); to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, (3½ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

Through the Val Bavona to the (10 hrs.) Tosa Falls, or to (11 hrs.) Airolo. Through the picturesque **Val Bavona**, which opens to the N.W. of Bignasco, a road shaded by walnut and chestnut trees, leads by *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a fine waterfall), *Fontanella*, and *Sonlerto* to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo* (3150′; *Albergo Basodino, unpretending), whence the *Mte. Basodine* (10,748′) may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani) in 5-6 hrs. (trying, but not dangerous; descent to Auf der Frut, see p. 309). From S. Carlo we ascend rapidly viâ *Campo*, with guide, to the (2½ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566′; accommodation) and to the W. through the *Val Fiorina* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Bocchetta di Valmaggia* (8707′) and (2½ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 309). — Travellers bound for Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge leading to the Alp Robiei, follow the left bank of the stream (with guide) and ascend by the *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) *Cristallina Furca* (8474′), to the W. of *Piz Cristallina* (9547′); then descend over snow into the *Val Torta* and through the *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 304) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 106).

The road in the Val Maggia, called *Val Broglio* above this point, next leads to *Broglio* and (4½ M.) **Prato** (2460′; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of the *Val Prato*, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*. (Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see p. 432.)

The **Campo Tencia** (10,124′; 8-9 hrs. from Prato; with guide), a magnificent point of view, is trying. Through the Val Prato to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250′) 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Experts may descend across the glacier to the E. to the *Alp Crozlina* and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 107).

At (1¼ M.) *Peccia* (2785′; Inn, rustic) the *Val Peccia* opens to the left, with the pyramidal *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) in the background. The highest portion of the Val Maggia is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' stone found there. The road ascends in many windings (short-cuts for walkers) to the flat upper part of the valley, crosses (4 M.) the wild gorge of the Maggia, and leads past (right), *Mogno*, still ascending in windings (shorter footpath to the right) to (2 M.) **Fusio** (4202′; **Hôt. Dazio*), the last village in the Val Maggia, most picturesquely situated.

A picturesque walk may be taken, among wood, from Fusio to (1½ M.) the pretty hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485′), with a fine waterfall. — Easy passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by *Sambucco*, *Corte*, and the **Sassello Pass** (7697′) to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo;* to the W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′) and past the small lake of the same name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco* in the *Val Bedretto;* to the N.E. by *Colla* and the *Alp Pianascio* to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; fine view); descent either to the right by the *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 107), or to the left past the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) to the (2 hrs.) station of *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 107).

Crusinallo
Omegna
Gignese
Agrano
Belgirate
Lesa
Meina
Arona
Stresa
Baveno
Pallanza
Luvino
Cannero
Cannobio
Ghiffa
Oggebbio
Intra
Verbania
Suna
Isole
Borromee
Pescatori
Madre
Bella
Superiore
Mezzano
Pisoni
Castello
Cadio
Cavandone
Cireglio
Cossila
Ramate
Ispra
Cadrezzate
Varese
Gallarate
Somma
Angera
Ranco
Corrido
Ternate
Biandrono
Bregano
Travedona
Monate
Comabbio
Mercallo
Casalzuigno
Cittiglio
Laveno
Leggiuno
Sangiano
Reno
Arolo
Gemonio
Caravate
Cocquio
Gavirate
Biandronno
Bardello
Calcinate
Casciago
Luino
Germignaga
Brezzo
Cugliate
Fabiasco
Curiglia
Monteviasco
Marchirolo
Cuvio
Cabiaglio
Casalzuigno
Vedano
Azzate
Morazzone
Castronno
Caronno
Venegono
Gornate
Olona
Malnate
Cavaria
Jerago
Besnate
Buguggiate
Sangiano
Ferrera
Varano
Monvalle
Bedero
Valtravaglia
Porto Valtravaglia
Lago Maggiore
Lago di Varese
Geograph. Anstalt von
1:250,000
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

LAGO MAGGIORE (Verbano)
LOCARNO
Ascona
Ronco
Brissago
Cannobio
Cannero
Luvino
Oggebbio
Germignaga
Porto Valtravaglia
Magadino
Vira
Ticino
Losone
Soldino
Minusio
Piazzogna
Gera
S. Abbondio
Ranzo
Zenna
Pino
Tronzano
Maccagno
Caraglio
Intra
Ghiffa
Premeno
Cossogno
Mergozzo
Ornavasso
Cuasso
Agno
Ponte Tresa
Lavena
Centovalli
Lensuoli
Gridone
M. Tamaro
Indemini
Eng. Miles

110. Lago Maggiore.

Railways. — From Bellinzona to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.); see p. 431. Through-tickets including the steamboat on Lago Maggiore are issued for Pallanza (5 fr. 90, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.), etc.

From Bellinzona to Novara viâ Luino, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.); to Luino in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.). — Intermediate stations: 2 1/2 M. *Giubiasco;* 5 1/2 M. *Cadenazzo;* 10 1/2 M. *Magadino;* 12 1/2 M. *S. Nazzaro;* 14 1/2 M. *Ranzo-Gera;* 17 M. *Pino*, the first Italian station; 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. Luino, with both the Italian and the Swiss custom-houses; 29 M. *Porto Valtravaglia;* 34 M. *Laveno;* 36 1/2 M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle;* 40 1/2 M. *Ispra;* 43 1/2 M. *Taino-Angera;* 47 M. *Sesto-Calende* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

From *Luino to Lugano*, see pp. 445, 446; from *Laveno to Varese*, see p. 454.

Steamboat twice daily in summer from Locarno to Laveno, and seven or eight times daily from Laveno to Intra, Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Stresa, and Arona. From Locarno to Arona 5 1/2 hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 3/4 (from Laveno 1 1/4) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona 1 1/4 hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 fr. 15 or 1 fr. 30 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 c. or 1 fr., *landing and embarking included*). The steamboat is the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella. Strict punctuality is not always observed. Some of the boats are saloon-steamers, with restaurants on board. — Stations (those in *Italics* not always touched at): Locarno, *Magadino*, *Ascona* (small boat stat.), *Gera*, Brissago, Cannobbio, *Maccagno*, Luino, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa* (small boat stat.), *Porto Valtravaglia*, Laveno, Intra, Pallanza, *Suna* (small boat stat.), *Feriolo* (small boat stat.), Baveno, *Isola Superiore*, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, Meina, *Angera*, Arona. — Travellers who are not pressed for time should go to *Locarno* only by railway, and take the steamer thence to Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Baveno, Stresa, and Arona. (Custom-house examination on board.)

Boat (*barca*). For 2 hrs., 2 1/2 fr. for each rower; for 1-3 pers. 2 rowers are required; 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers. More favourable terms may sometimes be obtained, and in every case a bargain should be struck before the boat is entered. A small fee is usually expected in addition to the stipulated fare (comp. p. 447).

The ***Lago Maggiore** (646′, greatest depth 2800′), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is about 37 M. long, and averages 1 1/2-3 M. in width. The N. end for a distance of 9 M., sometimes called the *Lake of Locarno*, belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the *Ticino* and the *Maggia*, and on the W. the *Tosa*. The river emerging from the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the N. end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded. The W. bank presents a series of charming landscapes, while the E. bank towards the lower end slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

The names of the stations are printed below in bolder type, but all of them are not always touched at by the steamers (see above).

Locarno, see p. 432. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (railway-station; *Hôt. Bellevue*, on the lake), consisting of two villages, *Magadino Inferiore* and *Superiore*.

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the *Maggia* have

formed a large delta, the Val Maggia (p. 433) opens, with its numerous villages. Farther on the W. bank is covered with villages, country-houses, and campanili. The road from Locarno to Intra runs close to the lake. In an angle lies **Ascona,** with a ruined castle and several attractive villas; then *Ronco*, higher up the bank. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago* the steamer reaches **Gera** (railway-station) on the E. bank; and then, on the W. bank, **Brissago** *(Hôt. Suisse)*, a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses, and a fine group of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes above are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Brissago is the last Swiss station. The Italian custom-house examination is made on board the steamer.

Opposite Brissago, on the E. bank, lies the Italian village of *Pino* (railway-station).

The next Italian villages are *S. Agăta* and **Cannobbio** (**Hôt. Cannobbio*, on the lake, R. 2½-3, pens. 6 fr.; *Albergo delle Alpi*, moderate; **Pens. Villa Badia*, 1¼ M. to the S., 260′ above the lake, quiet, pens. 6-7 fr.). The latter (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the entrance of the *Val Cannobbina*, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, the dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up the pictnresque **Val Cannobbina** to (1¼ M.) *La Salute* (Hydropathic), and to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a wild rocky scene, where there is a waterfall in spring (best viewed from a boat, 1 fr.). — A new road ascends the beautiful valley, frequently crossing the river, and passing the villages of *Spoccia* (Osteria Americana on the road-side), *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro* on the heights on each side. It then crosses a low pass to *Finero* (Inn) and *Malesco* in the *Val Vigezzo* and descends to (19 M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (p. 433). One-horse carriage from Cannobbio to S. Maria in 5 hrs., 15 fr., two-horse carr. 25 fr.

The steamer now steers to the E. bank, and stops at **Maccagno** (railway-station; *Alb. della Torre*), with a picturesque church and an ancient tower, whence we may visit the (2 hrs.) loftily situated *Lago d'Eglio* (2950′; *Hotel; fine view). The viaducts and tunnels of the St. Gotthard Railway are now seen skirting the lake. Passing *Casneda* in a wooded ravine, we next reach —

Luino (railway-station). — The Steamboat Pier adjoins the waiting room (Déj. incl. W. 2½, D. 4 fr.) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (Lugano; see p. 445). By passing to the left of this station and the statue of Garibaldi and following the new 'Via Principe di Napoli' we reach the (10 min.) Stazione Internazionale, the station of the Bellinzona and Genoa line where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place (Restaurant, lunch 3 fr.). Omnibus from the steamboat-pier 40 c., small trunk 25, large 50 c.

Hotels. Grand Hôtel du Simplon et Terminus, on the lake, to the S. of the town, with a garden; Hôtel Poste & Suisse, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; Vittoria, well spoken of, these two near the steamboat-pier. — Near the Stazione Internazionale: Milano, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; Ancora.

Luino or *Lucino*, a busy little town with 2800 inhab., is situated at the base and on the slopes of the mountain, a little to the N.

of the mouth of the *Tresa*. It affords good headquarters for a stay on account of its ample railway and steamer facilities. The *Statue of Garibaldi*, near the pier, commemorates his brave but futile attempt to continue the contest here with his devoted guerilla band after the conclusion of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria on Aug. 15th, 1848. The principal *Church* is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (c. 1470-1530). At the mouth of the *Margorabbia*, 1/2 M. to the S., lies *Germignaga*, with the large silk-spinning *(filanda)* and winding *(filatoja)* factories of E. Stehli-Hirt of Zurich. (Admission by application to Mr. Bodmer, the manager.)

Near the W. bank, on rocks rising from the lake, are the two grotesque-looking *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** *(Albergo Nizza; Cannero)* is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass **Oggebbio** and **Ghiffa** *(Hôt. Ghiffa)* on the W. bank, and **Porto Valtravaglia** (railway-station; *Osteria Antica*) on the E. bank, villages at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay lies *Caldè*, with the old tower of *Castello di Caldè* on a hill. Between Ghiffa and Laveno, Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible to the W.

Laveno (railway-station; **Posta; Moro*), a large village, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once a fortified Austrian harbour. Superb view of the lake and the mountains from the ruinous fort on a headland 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. — *St. Gotthard Railway*, see p. 435.

At the back of Laveno rises the green **Sasso del Ferro** (3485'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, easily ascended in 2 1/2 hrs., and affording a magnificent view of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laveno the five-peaked Monte Rosa is visible beyond the hills of the opposite bank. — Interesting excursion to the monastery of *S. Caterina del Sasso*, 1 1/4 hr. to the S. of Laveno, high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the last century and has remained there ever since.

Railway from Laveno by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 454. — From Laveno to the *Borromean Islands* and *Pallanza* (p. 438), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1 1/2 hr., thence to Isola Madre 20 min., Pallanza 20 min).

From Laveno to Milan, 45 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.). — 2 1/2 M. *S. Giano.* The line diverges to the left from the line to Sesto (to the right is Monvalle, p. 435), and passes through a tunnel, to (5 M.) *Besozzo.* 10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely Lago di Comabbio. Beyond a long tunnel (13 1/2 M.) *Crugnola-Cimbro*, and (16 1/2 M.) *Besnate.* — 20 M. *Gallarate.* Thence to (45 M.) Milan, see p. 441.

As we approach Intra a valley opening to the W. discloses a most striking survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischābelhörner and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamer rounds the point between Intra and Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach Isola

Bella. To the left appears the blunt cone of Mte. Motterone, with the hotel near the top and the quarries at Baveno.

Intra (**Hôt. de la Ville & Poste*, and the *Vitello & Leon d'Oro*, united, R. & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello)*, a town of 5700 inhab., with several factories, chiefly belonging to Swiss firms. It lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of two torrents, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino* (see below). On the quay is a marble statue of Capt. Simonetta. — On the lake, ½ M. to the N., is the **Villa Franzosini* (now *Barbò*), with beautiful gardens containing magnificent camellias and magnolias, and ¾ M. beyond it is the **Villa Ada* of Sign. Ceriani, also noteworthy for its wealth of vegetation (numerous palms, huge eucalypti, etc.). On the promontory of Castagnola (see below), 1½ M. to the S., is the *Villa S. Remigio* (visitors admitted; *View from the balcony).

Pleasant walk from Intra to the N. by the new road (shaded short-cuts for walkers), viâ *Arizzano* to (3¾ M.) **Bee** (1935′; **Alb. Bee*), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and to (3 M.) **Premeno** (2600′; **Hôt.-Pens. Premeno*, finely situated). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring and a beautiful view of the Alps. About ¼ hr. higher is the *Bellavista*, an admirable point of view, commanding the lake to the E. and the beautiful and fertile Val Intragna to the W., with its numerous villages.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta della Castagnola*, with its wealth of luxuriant vegetation, stretches far into the lake. The *Hôtel Eden* (see below), finely situated on the Punta, lies 1½ M. from Intra, and ½ M. from Pallanza. At the foot of the hill is the Birreria della Castagnola. The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza. — *Grand Hôtel Eden (formerly *Garoni*), ½ M. to the S.E., splendidly situated above the lake (see above), R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12, omnibus 1 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Pallanza, a large house, finely situated, with several dépendances and the Villa Montebello, R., L., & A. 3½-12, B. 1½, D. 5, warm bath 2½, lake-bath 1½, pens. in summer 7½-12½, in winter 7-10½ fr. — *Posta, on the lake (Engl. landlady), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. Milan, R. 2, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; Italia; S. Gottardo; *Pens. Villa Maggiore, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr. — **Café Bolongaro*, at the landing-place.

Diligence to Gravellona, 4 times daily, see pp. 294, 303; the Hôtel Pallanza also sends a private omnibus (1½ fr.).

Boats. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 2½, with two 4½ fr.; to Isola Bella and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back 3½ or 7 fr., etc.; boat without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. The hirer should ascertain the charge before embarking. The hotels have boats of their own at similar charges.

Pallanza, a busy little town with 3200 inhab., is beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands and commands a fine view. The quay, planted with trees, affords a pleasant walk. Some of the nursery-gardens here *(Rovelli, Cerutti,* etc.) are worthy of a visit.

Interesting walk by the shady avenue of chestnut-trees leading to the *Madonna di Campagna;* by the church to the right round the *Monte Rosso* (7220′), and by the high-road or up the left bank of the *S. Bernardino*, to the picturesque bridge of *Suntino* and the ancient Roman bridge between *Cossogno* (Inn, good wine) and *Rovegro* (2 hrs.), whence we may return to Pallanza viâ *Santino*, *Bieno*, *Cavandone*, and *Suna*.

The lake here forms a large bay, towards the W., into which falls the impetuous *Tosa* or *Toce*. On the N.E. bank lies **Suna** (**Pens. Camenisch; Alb. Pesce*), and on the S.W. bank **Feriolo.** — Farther on is —

Baveno. — *Grand Hôtel Bellevue, with fine garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Baveno, below the Villa Clara; *Beaurivage, with garden; *Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, R. from 1½, B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — Diligence to *Gravellona*, twice daily, see p. 303. Boats to the Borromean Islands, same charges as from Stresa (p. 440). Halfway between Baveno and Stresa is a ferry, where the charge for the short crossing (10 min.) is 1-2 fr.

Baveno is a little town of 2000 inhab., known for its large granite quarries which furnished the material for some of the columns in Milan cathedral, the church of S. Paolo Fuori le Mura at Rome, and other buildings. It is well adapted for a stay of some time. Mr. Henfrey's handsome *Villa Clara* was occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879, and for a month by the invalid Crown Prince of Germany in Oct.-Nov. 1887 (visitors admitted to the beautiful garden and the church on showing their visiting-cards).

The steamer now approaches the —

***Borromean Islands,** and touches (on some trips only) at the westernmost, the *Isola Superiore* or *dei Pescatori*, and then (always) at the *Isola Bella*, the southernmost, which, with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. — Farther N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, already mentioned (p. 438). The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Visitors are admitted to Isola Bella and Isola Madre after 9 a.m.; during the presence of the family not after 5 p.m.

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., *Count Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a large château on ***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100′ above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent camellias and oleanders, etc. (evening light best for the beautiful view). The grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. Travellers from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable dwellings, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives), and of the deep-blue lake, enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. The uninteresting *Château*, which is much too large for the island, contains a large *Collection of Pictures* of little value. The N. wing is unfinished. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is curious. A servant attends visitors in the château (fee 50 c., 1 fr. for a party; no adm. on Monday), and the well-informed gardener shows the grounds for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the **Hôt. du Dauphin* or

Delfino (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), and the *Ristor. del Vapore*. Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** is on its S. side similar to the Isola Bella, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation. — The **Isola dei Pescatori** or **Superiore** *(Osteria Verbano)* is also worth visiting for the sake of the picturesque views it commands. The island is entirely occupied by a fishing-village, a place for drying the nets, a small avenue, and the churchyard being the only open spaces.

Opposite Isola Bella, on the W. bank lies —

Stresa. — *Hôtel des Iles Borromées, 1/2 M. from the landing-place, comfortable, with fine garden, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, board 7 1/2 fr. (R. extra); Hôtel Milan, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R., L., & A. 4-5 1/2, D. 5, pens. 6-7 fr. (R. extra); Albergo Reale Bolongaro, on the lake, well spoken of; Italia & Pension Suisse, R., L., & A. from 2 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; Albergo S. Gottardo, R. from 1 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; these three second-class, but very fair.

Boat *(barca)* with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional half-hour (comp. p. 435).

Diligence to Gravellona, twice daily, see pp. 294, 303.

The handsome *Rosminian Monastery* (875′), halfway up the hill to the S. of the town, is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with an admirable statue by Vela. Beautiful cypresses in the churchyard. Among the villas in the environs are the *Duchess of Genoa's Villa*, by the church, the *Villas Landriani*, *Lomellini*, *Amalia*, *Baisini*, and *Imperatori*. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S., are the beautifully situated *Villa Pallavicino*, and 1/4 M. farther the *Villa Vignolo*, with fine gardens (visitors admitted). — Ascent of **Monte Motterone*, see p. 441.

As the steamer proceeds we obtain a good view of the skilfully constructed high-road, supported at places by walls of masonry. The banks become flatter; to the W. appears Monte Rosa. The next place on the W. bank is **Belgirate** (**Gr. Hôt. Belgirate;* 700 inhab.), with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then **Lesa** and **Meina** *(Alb. Zanetta)* on the W., and **Angera** on the E. bank, with a handsome château of Count Borromeo.

Arona (738′; pop. 3700; **Albergo Reale d'Italia & Posta;* **Alb. S. Gottardo*, moderate, both on the quay; *Ancora*, behind the S. Gottardo; *Caffè della Stazione; Café* next the Alb. Reale; *Café du Lac*, at the harbour), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, about 3 M. from its S. end, extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, *S. Maria*, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, containing an *Altar-piece, the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Vinci* (or *Gaud. Ferrari?*) of 1511.

On a commanding height 1/2 hr. to the N., is a colossal *Statue of S. Carlo*, 70′ high, resting on a pedestal 43′ high, erected in

1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610).

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not without artistic merit, though the ears are too large. The various parts are held together by iron cramps attached to a pillar of masonry in the interior. Ascent in the interior disagreeable; an iron stairway leads to the entrance (50 c.). Room in the head for three persons.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*, near which is a large *Seminary for Priests*.

The RAILWAY FROM ARONA TO MILAN (42 M., in 2¼-2½ hrs.; 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.) runs ronnd the S. end of the lake and crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), to *Sesto-Calende*; then *Vergiate*, *Somma*, and (17 M.) **Gallarate** (where the lines to Varese and Laveno diverge, pp. 454, 437), a town of 5200 inhab. at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the great fertile plain of Lombardy, where maize, mulberries, and vines flourish luxuriantly. Stations *Busto-Arsizio*, *Legnano*, *Parabiago*, *Rhò*, *Musocco*. — 42 M. *Milan*, see p. 455.

111. From Stresa to Orta and Varallo.

Comp. Map, p. 434.

1½ Days. 1st Day: From *Stresa* over the Mte. Motterone to *Orta*, 7-8 hrs. — 2nd Day: From Orta to *Varallo* 4½ hrs. — From Varallo good walkers may cross one of the passes (p. 444) to the *Val Anzasca* or ascend the Val Sesia to *Alagna* and there begin the magnificent expedition described in R. 86. — *Carriage* and pair from Stresa by Gravellona to Orta, with stay, 30 fr.

The Lago Maggiore is separated from the Lake of Orta by a long hill, the *Mte. Margozzolo* or *Mergozzolo*, which may be crossed by a pleasant route from Stresa to Orta in 5-6 hrs.: road to (6 M.) *Gignese* (2525′; Albergo Alpino, fine view), whence the Mte. Motterone may be ascended in 2 hrs.; thence with a guide (2-3 fr.) to *Coiro* in 2 hrs.; descent from Coiro by a path, easily found, to *Armeno* in ¾ hr.; road thence to (4½ M.) Orta (p. 442). Farther to the N., this hill culminates in the ***Monte Motterone** or *Mottarone* (4892′), a magnificent point of view, easily ascended from Stresa or Baveno in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 3 fr., unnecessary; donkey with attendant 5 fr.). The route from Baveno leads by *Romanico*, *Loita*, and *Campino*, mostly through wood to *Someraro*, where it joins the route from Stresa. The latter diverges to the left opposite Isola Bella, beyond a bridge over the broad channel of the *Roddo*, and ascends through wood to the villages of (¾ hr.) *Someraro* (1500′) and (25 min.) *Levo* (1915′; *Hot. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). We emerge from the wood ½ hr. farther on, and ascend over pastures (with the hotel in sight in front of us) past the *Alpe Giardino* to the (1 hr.) chapel of *S. Eurosia* (3685′), without a tower, where we turn to the right. 20 min. *Alpe del Mottarone* (milk), 30 min, **Albergo Mottarone*, kept by the brothers *Guglielmina* (4675′; R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, déj. 3½, pens., incl. wine, 9 fr.), 10 min. below the summit.

The **View from the top, the 'Rigi of Northern Italy', embraces the Alps from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W., to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. (Panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel). The most conspicuous feature is the Mte. Rosa group; to the right of it appear the Cima di Jazzi, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel (Täschhorn, Dom, Nadelhorn), Pizzo Bottarello, Portjengrat, Bietschhorn, Mte. Leone, Jungfrau, Helsenhorn, Fiescherhörner; then more distant, to the E. of the peaks of Mte. Zeda, the mountains of the Rhine valley, Bernina, Disgrazia, Mte. Legnone, Mte. Generoso, Mte. Grigna. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; farther to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its lofty cathedral in the centre. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion seem to traverse a lofty table-land. The Motterone consists of a number of bare peaks, studded with a few chalets among tall trees; its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and the surrounding plain is also well wooded.

On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (Alb. Manin, well spoken of), at the N. end of the Lago d'Orta (rail. stat., see p. 303). Travellers bound for Orta soon reach on the S. side of the hill a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary) descending by *Cheggino* (2120′) to (2½ hrs.) *Armeno* (1720′; Alb. dell' Unione) on the high-road, which they follow to the S. From (12 min.) the point where the road forks, the left branch leads to *Miasino*, the right by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (the station of Orta-Miasino lying on the left), to (4 M.) —

Orta (950′; **Hôtel Belvedere*, on the Sacro Monte, see below, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Alb. Orta*, on the lake, well spoken of; *Hôtel S. Giulio*, in the market-place on the lake, R. & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.; *Leon d'Oro*, on the lake, unpretending. — Beer at the *Café d'Orta*, in the market), a little town, with marble-paved streets and a *Villa of the Marchese Natta* at the foot of the *Sacro Monte* (see below), picturesquely situated on a headland extending into the ***Lake of Orta** (7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad), which is now called *Lago Cusio*, after its supposed ancient name. In the middle of the lake lies the rocky *Isola S. Giulio* (boat there and back 1½ fr.). The church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, and frequently restored, contains several good reliefs, old frescoes, a fine Romanesque pulpit, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On the hill is a seminary for priests, with a garden affording charming views of the lake.

Above Orta rises the **Sacro Monte** or *Santuario* (1315′; ascent in ¼ hr. from the market-place or through the garden of the Villa Natta: fee for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded hill, laid out as a park. In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected here in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted life-size figures of terracotta, with a background 'al fresco'. Though of little artistic value, these groups are on the whole spirited and effective. The best are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint, with the assembly of cardinals. One of the 'Custodi del Monte' will open the chapels if required (½-1 fr.), but a sufficiently good view is obtained through the openings in the doors. Various points on the hill command charming surveys of the lake; to the W., above the lower hills,

peeps the snowy Monte Rosa. On the W. side of the plateau are the **Hôtel Belvedere* and a small *Café-Restaurant*.

Picturesque excursions may be made from Orta, to the (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565'), situated on the hill above the station; to the S. to the (1¼ hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (1500'; an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa) at the S. end of the lake (1¼ hr.; boat to Buccione 1½ fr.), both points commanding good views. By *Pella* (see below) to (½ hr.) *Alzo*, with extensive granite-quarries (branch-railway from Gozzano, see p. 303) and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna del Sasso* (2090'), the pretty church of the hamlet of *Boletto*, on a lofty cliff, commanding a fine survey of the entire lake. — Porter to the top of the Motterone (5 hrs.) 6, donkey 10 fr.; over the Motterone to Baveno or Stresa, 10 and 15 fr.

Railway from Orta to Novara and Domo d'Ossola, see p. 303.

From Orta over the Colma to Varallo, 4½ hrs., a beautiful walk (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). On the W. bank of the lake, opposite Orta, peep the white houses of **Pella** (*Pesce d'Oro*, unpretending) from amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta 1½ fr.) The path to the Colma crosses the *Pellino* at the upper end of the village, beside a paper-factory, and ascends steeply. At (12 min.) the fork we take the level path to the left to (20 min.) a mill, above which we cross a brook descending on the right. A paved path now ascends steeply to (40 min.) *Arola* (2020'), which commands a lovely view in the direction of the lake of Orta. We turn to the left 5 min. beyond the village, descend a little, and then keep on for ½ hr. on the same level, skirting the gorge of the Pellino, which here forms a pretty waterfall. We next ascend through wood, between crumbling blocks of granite, to the (¾ hr.) wooded **Col di Colma** (3090'). The height to the left commands a splendid view, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending (to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (¾ hr.) *Civiasco* (2350'; several Cantine), whence a fine new road (shortcut by the old path descending to the left), the first part of which affords a magnificent view of Mte. Rosa, leads to (¾ hr.) —

Varallo (1480'; pop. 3200; **Croce Bianca*, good cuisine; **Italia*, R. & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Posta; Parigi; Falcone Nero*), the capital of the *Val Sesia*, at the mouth of the *Mastallone*, here crossed by a stone bridge. The Sesia is crossed by a suspension bridge near the railway station. The Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, is embellished by a monument to Victor Emmanuel. Over the high-altar of the collegiate church is a Marriage of St. Catharine by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1484-1549), a native of the neighbouring Val Duggia. The churches of S. Maria delle Grazie (choir), S. Maria di Loreto, and S. Marco contain frescoes by the same master, those in the last belonging to his earlier period. His *Statue in marble, by Della Vedova, stands at the beginning of the ascent to the Sacro Monte.

The **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo;* 1995'), a great resort of pilgrims and sight-seers, rising close to the town, is ascended in 20 min. by

a paved path shaded by beautiful trees, and commands a delightful view. On the top of the hill and on its slopes are a church and 46 CHAPELS, or oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour in painted life-size figures of terracotta, beginning with the Fall in the 1st chapel, and ending with the Entombment of the Virgin in the 46th. This '*Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo*' was founded in 1486 by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII.; but as a resort of pilgrims it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 441) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date. The hill now belongs to the town (*Café-Restaurant* at the top).

Varallo is a capital starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

FROM VARALLO VIÂ FOBELLO TO PONTEGRANDE (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly necessary. A road ascends the pretty * *Val Mastallone*, passing the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Gula*, to (10½ M.) **Fobello** (2887'; *Posta; Italia*); thence by *Boco*, *Piana*, *S. Maria*, and *Giavino* to the (3 hrs.) **Col di Baranca** (5970'; refreshmts. at the chalets), with a chapel. Steep descent, with pretty views of the Val Anzasca, through the *Vall' Ollocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 329).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (23 M.). Omnibus daily at 1 p.m. in 5 hrs. The road ascends the fertile valley, on the left bank of the Sesia, by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to (5 M.) *Balmuccia* (1900'), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[A road ascends the picturesque **Val Sermenza** (*Valle Piccola*) by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188'; *Pens.-Rest. della Fenice) and *Ferrera*, to (½ hr.) *Fervento* (Restaur. Valle Sermenza), and thence a bridle-path leads to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970'; two inns; the upper is the better), where the valley divides: in the branch to the right (E.; *Val d'Egua*) lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280'; Monte Moro, plain), and in the *Val Piccola* to the left (W.) is (2 hrs.) *Rima* (4650'; **Albergo Tagliaferro*'). FROM CARCOFORO TO PONTEGRANDE over the **Col d'Egua** (7336') and *Col di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; TO PESTARENA over the **Passo della Moriana** (about 8180'), 6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; TO MACUGNAGA over the **Col della Bottiglia** (8765'), 7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing (descent through the *Val Quarazza*, p. 334). — FROM RIMA (see above) TO MACUGNAGA over the **Col del Piccolo Altare** (8630'), 6-7 hrs., toilsome and unattractive; to Alagna over the *Colle Moud* or the *Bocchetta Moanda*, see p. 334.]

The road, following the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by *Scopa* (Albergo Topini), *Scopello* (Alb. Deblasi; Valsesia), *Pila*, *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (10 M.) **Mollia** (2887'; **Alb. Valsesiano*). Thence through the narrowing valley to (5½ M.) *Riva* (3628'; *Hôt. delle Alpi), with an elaborately decorated church, beautifully situated, where several peaks of Monte Rosa become visible to the N., and (2½ M.) *Alagna* (p. 334).

FROM VARALLO TO NOVARA, 34 M., railway in 2 hrs. 8 min. (6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the fertile Val Sesia. Stations: *Roccapietra*, *Quarona*, *Isolella-Vanzone*. Beyond (8 M.) *Borgosesia* (omn. daily at 10.30 a.m. to Gozzano viâ *Valduggia* in 2½ hrs.; p. 303), a large village on the Sesia, here resembling a lake, the line crosses a long viaduct over the *Strona*, to *Grignasco*, *Prato-Sesia*, and (16 M.) **Romagnano** (*Posta*), an industrial village in a fertile district in which maize and vines flourish. The mountains recede altogether. Stations: *Ghemme*, *Sizzano*, *Fara*, *Briona*, *S. Bernardino*, and *Bivio Vianale* (junction for Orta, p. 303). Then over the *Agogna* to *Novara* (comp. p. 303); see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

112. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Maps, pp. 434, 446.

Railway (Steam-Tramway) from Luino to *Ponte Tresa* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Steamer from Ponte Tresa to *Lugano* in 1¾, to *Porlezza* in 2¾ hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Railway from Porlezza to *Menaggio* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at a reduced rate (to be had on board any of the steamers). — Swiss custom-house examination on board the steamers in the Lake of Lugano, Italian custom-house at Porlezza or Ponte Tresa.

Luino, see p. 436. The station of the steam-tramway is near the landing-place. The train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station, and at stat. *Creva*, a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the river descending from the Lake of Lugano, which falls into the Lago Maggiore at *Germignaga* (p. 437). After winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, the train crosses the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, passes through two tunnels, and stops at *Cremenaga* (833′). It then follows the left bank to stat. **Ponte Tresa,** on the Italian side of the river. The village of that name, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the Lake of Lugano which is so enclosed by mountains that it looks like a complete little lake in itself.

The Lugano Road (6 M.), which may also be recommended to pedestrians, crosses the *Vallesina* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, and, skirting the lake at places, with the Monte S. Salvatore on the right, leads to (1½ M.) **Agno** (968′). Crossing the stream of that name, and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to the Restaurant du Jardin in Sorengo (p. 427), and descend to (2½ M.) *Lugano* (p. 426).

Steamboat Journey. The vessel steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Mte. Caslano*, 1710′, on the left), and enters the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (890′; Ital. *Lago Ceresio*), where the wooded banks are somewhat monotonous. To the N. we soon obtain a fine view of the bay of *Agno* (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing *Figino* on the left (with Mte. S. Salvatore and its chapel in the distance, p. 428), and touches at *Brusimpiano* on the right. Farther on we skirt the wooded slopes of the *Mte. Arbostora* (2750′) on the left, at the foot of which runs a road to Lugano (p. 429). In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto** or *Porto-Ceresio*. (Diligence to *Varese* twice daily in 1¼ hr., p. 454.)

The steamer turns to the N., to **Morcōte** *(Hotel)*, with a picturesque church, prettily situated on the S. angle of Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right, and the long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 430). The vessel touches at *Melide* on the W. and at *Bissone* on the E. bank, and passes through the railway viaduct (picturesque view through the arch). Then *Campione*, on the E. bank (interesting old frescoes in the church of the Madonna dell'Annunziata). To the left rises *Mte. S. Salvatore* (p. 428), to the right *Mte. Caprino* (p. 429).

Lugano, see p. 426 (the station of the St. Gotthard Railway lies high above the town, 1 M. from the steamboat pier).

Between Lugano and S. Mamette is the finest part of the lake. Near Lugano the banks are beautifully studded with villas and villages, and planted with vines, figs, olives, and walnuts. On the N. bank is *Castagnola*, most picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte. Brè* (p. 428); then **Gandria,** perhaps the most beautiful village on the lake, with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder and lonelier character. The next villages are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier); **Oria** with the *Villa Bianci; Albogasio;* and **S. Mamette** *(Stella d'Italia)*, beautifully situated at the mouth of the picturesque *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 429). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left *Loggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Ósteno** *(Hôtel du Bateau; Rest. della Grotta)*, much frequented on account of its gorge (return-tickets 2 fr. 35 c.; tickets for the grotto are sold on board the steamer at 75 c. each).

The ***Grotto of Osteno** *(Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the landing-place. We pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there is a small waterfall, is near a projecting rock (Restaurant). Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which we thread our way is curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge is terminated by a waterfall. — The **Tufa Grottoes of Rescia,** though much less interesting, may also be visited before the steamer returns from Porlezza. Boat (with two rowers, there and back 2 fr. each) round the promontory to the E. of Osteno in 1/4 hr. to the hamlet of *Rescia;* thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (adm. and torches 1/2 fr.). The dome-shaped grottoes, encrusted with calcareous sinter and stalactites, are connected by a low passage (caution necessary). From the second is seen a small waterfall in a gorge. In the vicinity are tufa quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A new road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (6 M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (3117'; *Caffè Centrale*, moderate, déj. 2 fr.); 1 1/4 M. above is situated the **Hôt. Belvedere* (pens. 8-10 fr.), a pleasant spot for some stay, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps with Mte. Rosa (English Church Service in summer; English physician). [Those whose destination is the Hôtel Belvedere take the footpath to the right, about 3/4 M. before reaching Lanzo, which soon joins the road ascending to the hotel.] A road also leads to Lanzo from *Maroggia* (9 M.; see p. 430), and another from *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (8 1/2 M.; see p. 451). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Bridle-path to *Mte. Generoso* (p. 431), 5 1/2 hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** (*Alb. del Lago*, indifferent), with the Italian custom-house. Boat to Lugano 10-12 fr.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The station of the tramway (comp. p. 445) is close to the landing-place. The train runs through the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *Tavordo*, *S. Pietro*, and *Piano*, and past the little *Lago del Piano*, and then ascends more rapidly (4 : 100) by *Grona & Bene* to stat. *Grandola* (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It now descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig. 1:250.000

Airolo
Claro
San Vittore
Roveredo
Gnosca
Lumino
Arbedo
Carasso
BELLINZONA
Sementina
Gudo
Ravecchia
Giubiasco
Ticino
Pianezzo
Camorino
Cadenazzo
S. Antonino
Cantone
Robasacco
M. Ceneri
M. Medeglia
Medeglia
Rivera
Camignolo
M. Bigorio
Tesserete
Villa
Porlezza
Cima
Castello
Valsolda
Dasio
Drano
Porza
Cadro
Davesco
M. Boglia
Bogno
Colla
Cavargna
S. Nazzaro
Bartolomeo
Cusino
Carlazzo
Gottro
Piano
Tavordo
L. del Piano
Bene
Lario
Grandola
Naggio
Plesio
Breglia
S. Abbondio
Bellano
Gittana
Regoledo
Vendrogno
Margno
Taceno
Dervio
Corenno
Plinio
Cremia
Pianello
Musso
Dongo
Garzeno
Germasino
Stazzona
Gravedona
Domaso
Colico
Piona
Olgiasca
Dorio
Sueglio
Vestreno
Introzzo
Tremenico
Adda
Livo
Peglio
Vercana
Trezzone
Gera
Montemezzo
M. Trobbio
M. di Livo
Bugiallo
Sorico
Gordona
M. Berlinghera
P. d'Agnone
V. Leggia
Grono
M. Cucco
M. Cardinello
V. Morobbia
Costa del Albera
Carena
Melirolo
M. Marmontana
M. Cortafo
Costone di Bedolina
Seboli
Marnotto
M. Bellarone
M. Bregagno
Rezzonico
Masenna
M. Pidaggia
Carlazzo
M. Stabiello
Camoghè
Engl. Miles

curves, the line being hewn in the rock in many places and supported by buttresses of masonry. Beyond a tunnel 110 yds. long the line takes a long bend towards the S., affording a delightful view of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriantly fertile banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running towards the S. for about $^1/_2$M., the train turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5 : 100) to *Menaggio* (p. 449), where the terminus is close to the steamboat-pier and the Hôtel Menaggio. (The village of Menaggio has a pier of its own, see below.)

113. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat thrice daily from Colico to Como in $3^1/_2$-5 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como, and 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco ($3^3/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs.), and thrice between Como and Lecco ($3^1/_2$ hrs.). Stations: *Colico* (pier), *Domaso*, *Gravedona* (pier), *Dongo* (pier), *Musso*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Acquaseria*, *Bellano* (pier), *Varenna* (pier), *Menaggio-Bridge* (pier), *Menaggio-Station* (pier), *Bellagio* (pier), *Cadenabbia* (pier), *S. Giovanni & Tremezzo* (pier), *Azzano*, *Lenno*, *Lezzeno & Campo*, *Sala*, *Argegno* (pier), *Nesso*, *Torriggia*, *Pognana*, *Palanzo*, *Carate* (pier), *Urio*, *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Blevio*, *Cernobbio* (pier), *Como* (pier). Embarkation and landing free (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Those who embark at intermediate stations must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. Some of these stations are often passed without stopping, and the advertised hours are not rigidly adhered to. Some of the boats are handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board.

Boats. First hour $1^1/_2$ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, each rower $2^1/_2$ fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also $2^1/_2$ fr. each rower. — One rower generally suffices, unless time is limited. If a second proffers his services, he may be dismissed with: '*basta uno*' (one is enough). The boatmen reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. The following phrases may be useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a *buonamano* of $^1/_2$-1 fr. in addition to the fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is by many considered the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length; between Menaggio and Varenna, its broadest part, it is nearly $2^1/_2$ M. in breadth; and its greatest depth is 1930′. At Bellagio (p. 449) the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda* falls into the lake at the N. end and emerges from it again at Lecco. The bay of Como has no outlet.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these extend groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000′. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a

vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are chiefly engaged in the production and manufacture of silk. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, the elder of whom made scientific researches in this district. — The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little '*Agoni*', and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured.

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Colico, see p. 378.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*; the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio lies at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Monte Legnone* and its spur, the *Monte Legnoncino* (5680′).

Monte Legnone (8566′), the highest mountain of Lombardy, may be ascended hence in 7 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing but interesting). In the afternoon we mount to (2 hrs.) *Sueglio*, on the slope of Mte. Legnoncino, where tolerable quarters for the night are found; thence by *Introzzo* and *Aveno* to the (3 hrs.) *Club Hut* at the *Porta dei Merli*, and the (1 hr.) summit, with magnificent view. The ascent on the N. side, from *Delebio* (p. 413), is easier. A bridle-path leads thence through the *Val della Lesina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello*, and across the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3 hrs. to the summit.

Bellāno *(Roma; Bellano)* with 3000 inh. and important manufactories and ironworks, lies at the mouth of the industrious *Val Sassina*, through which a bridle-path leads to *Taceno* (road thence viâ *Introbbio* to Lecco). A little above its influx into the lake the *Pioverna* forms a waterfall 200′ high (**Orrido di Bellano*, 1/2 fr.). By the pier is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (d. 1853).

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, beautifully situated 500′ above the lake. Cable-railway from the pier to the hotel.

Varenna *(*Hôtel Royal Marcioni)*, with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promon-

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Domāso, charmingly situated, with the *Villas Venini*, *Miani*, and others.

Gravedōna *(Alb. Gravedona; Alb. del Lauro)*, with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected by Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio. Adjoining the old church of *S. Vincenzo* is the *Baptisterium S. Maria del Tiglio* of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century. — To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a bridle-path leads to (9 hrs.) Bellinzona, crossing the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6415′).

Dongo *(Alb. Dongo)*, a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth of the valley of the same name.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the three ruined castles of *Rocca di Musso*, where the condottiere Giov. Giac. de' Medici resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with the handsome church of S. Michele (altar-piece, *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico, with the *Villa Litta*; on the castle-hill a restored fortress of the 13th century. Then *S. Abbondio*. A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'),

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tory at the mouth of the *Val Esino*. A little to the N. are five imposing galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 452). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town (1/2 hr.).

About 1/2 M. to the S. of the town the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000′ (copious between March and May and in autumn; dry in summer).

The ***Monte Grigna** (7907′; 8 hrs.) is a very fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Esino* (*Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide desirable; 9 fr.) to the *Alp Camallo* 1 1/2 hr., *Alp Prada* 1 1/2 hr., *Club Hut* of the I.A.C. (*Capanna di Moncodine*; 6151′) 1/2 hr., and to the top of the *Grigna Settentrionale* or *Moncodine* in 2 hrs. more (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the whole Alpine chain from the Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. We may descend to the W. (steep) to the club-hut *Capanna di Releccio* (5840′) in the *Val Neria* and to *Mandello*, or to the E. to *Pasturo* in the *Val Sassina* (p. 448).

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traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

Menaggio (**Gr. Hôt. Victoria* finely situated, R., L., & A. 4 1/2 fr.; **Hôtel Menaggio*, at the station, Italian, both with gardens on the lake; **Corona*, moderate) has two steamboat-piers, one for the place itself near the Victoria Hôtel, the other, near the Hôtel Menaggio, for the railway to *Porlezza* (p. 447). A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Olivetta*. — To the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Loveno* (*Inn), is the (1 1/4 M.) **Villa Vigoni**, with a superb view of Bellagio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake (finest from the Chalet Suisse 1/4 hr. farther up). A summer-house contains two admirable reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* (Nemesis) and a marble group by *Argenti*. Adjacent are the *Villa Massimo d'Azeglio*, containing paintings by the late owner (d. 1866), and the *Villa Garoviglio*, containing archæological collections.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the BAY OF COMO to the S.W., and the BAY OF LECCO to the S.E.

Bay of Como.

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Bellagio. — *GRANDE BRETAGNE, *GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO, two large first-class hotels, beautifully situated on the lake, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 5 fr.; HÔTEL & PENSION VILLA SERBELLONI, a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne (pens. 12-14 fr), with less comfortable rooms, in the fine park mentioned below. — GENAZZINI, also well situated on the lake, R., L., & A.

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Cadenabbia. — *BELLEVUE, next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake; *BELLE-ILE; *BRITANNIA, formerly *Beauséjour*, pens. from 7 fr.; PENS. & REST. CADENABBIA, 7-8 fr.; *Café Lavezari*.

Cadenabbia lies about halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W., in a garden sloping

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from 4, B. 1½, lunch 2, D. 4½, pens. from 8 fr. — Plainer: Hôt.-Pens. Florence, R., L., & A. 3, pens. 7½ fr., Pens. Suisse and Alb. del Vapore, on the lake. — Beer at the *Café des Etrangers*, on the quay (also R.), and in the *Restaurant* of the Hôtel de Florence. — *Boats*, see p. 447. — Objects in olive-wood in numerous shops.

Bellagio (708′; pop. 3000), situated at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. To the S. of the village is the (½ M.) ***Villa Melzi,** belonging to the Duchessa di Melzi, with a fine garden and a collection of art-treasures (adm. on Thurs. and Sat.; 1 fr.).

On the height above Bellagio, reached from Genazzini's Hotel in 25 min., stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (now a *Hotel and Pension*, see p. 449). The park extends to the end of the wooded promontory, and affords charming views of Varenna, the Villa Arcomati, the Villa Carlotta, etc. (each pers. not staying in the hotel or the Hôt. Grande Bretagne 1 fr.; guide useless).

The *Villa Belmonte* (adm. 50 c.), belonging to an Englishman, also commands a charming view.

About 1 M. to the S. of the lower entrance to the Villa Serbelloni, beyond the cemetery, we reach a small blue gate on the left, leading to the ***Villa Giulia,** the property of Count Blome of Vienna, with beautiful *Gardens (open on Sun.; fee ½-1 fr.).

To **Civenna* (p. 451) a delightful excursion (carr. with one horse 8 fr.; there and back in 3 hrs.), with

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down to the lake, stands the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*, after the count to whom it once belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps (adm. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; fee to steward and gardener, about ½ fr. each for each pers.).

The Marble Saloon has a frieze adorned with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,286*l.* sterling); it also contains several sculptures: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by *Canova;* Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti;* Cupid offering water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The Billiard Room contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of *Thorvaldsen's* early works. In the Garden Saloon are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by *Hayez;* Atala by *Lordon;* also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by *Lazzarini.*

The *Garden, extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hôtel Bellevne, displays the most luxuriant vegetation. (Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1½ ft. in diameter.) Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden. The mortuary chapel of the Sommariva family, at the end of the garden wall, contains numerous works in marble.

Halfway up the *Sasso S. Martino*, a rock behind Cadenabbia, is the little church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, with a beautiful view (1½ hr.; rough path).

The **Monte Crocione** or **Galbiga** (5600′), a higher hill to the W., commands a striking view of the Mte. Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc, with the lakes at our feet.

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which a visit to the *Villa Giulia* is easily combined. — *Monte S. Primo* (4½ hrs.) see p. 454.

The *Villa Trivulzio*, formerly *Poldi* (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, a round Romanesque tower (beautiful garden and charming view).

S. Giovanni and *Villa Trotti* (also with a fine garden).

Villa Besana.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the *Piano del Tivano* (3800′), with a high waterfall in a narrow gorge, often dry in summer.

Monte S. Primo (5555′), ascended by a steep path viâ *Zelbio* in 4 hrs., commands a fine view; the descent may be made to Bellagio (p. 449) or to Canzo (p. 454).

Careno and *Quarsano*; then *Pognana* and *Riva di Palanzo.*

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trotti. It derives its

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(Fatiguing, 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.)

Tremezzo (**Alb. Bazzoni*) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Interesting excursion (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. Brentani) to ***S. Maria del Soccorso**, a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (refreshm. at the sacristan's); back by *Mezzegra.*

At the end of the long peninsula of *Lavedo* is the handsome *Villa Arcomati*, formerly *Balbianello*, with its colonnade (splendid view). In the bay lie *Azzano* and *Lenno.* To the S. of the promontory is *Campo*, charmingly situated, and beyond it *Sala;* between these lies the islet of *Comacīna*, with the little church of *S. Giovanni.* Then *Colonno.*

Argegno (*Alb. & Ristor. Telo; Alb. Barchetta*), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi.* (Road by *Castiglione* to *Lanzo*, 8½ M., p. 446.)

Brienno, embosomed in laurels.

Torrigia (*Ristor. Casarico*); on the promontory the *Villa Elisa.* To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid*, inscribed '*Joseph Frank*', with a medallion. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), left money for this monument.

Germanello and *Laglio*, with the *Villa Vitali.*

Carate (Alb. Lario). Then *Urio*, wih numerous villas.

Moltrasio (Alb. Caramazza), in a beautiful situation, with the factory-like *Palazzo Passalacqua*, rising above its terraced garden, and the *Villa Cavattini.*

EASTERN BANK.

name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of **Torno** *(Bella Venezia)* both banks are dotted with villas.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Tanzi*, with beautiful gardens; *Villa Ferranti* or *Pasta*, formerly the property of the celebrated singer (d. 1865); *Villa Taglioni*, once the property of the famous danseuse.

Blevio, with numerous villas *(Mylius, Ricordi)*; then, beyond the promontory (with the *Villa Cornaggia*), *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como.

WESTERN BANK.

Villa Volpi, formerly *Pizzo*, on a promontory extending far into the lake. High above it is the church of *Rovenna*.

Cernobbio (**Gr.-Hôtel Villa d'Este & Reine d'Angleterre*, with fine park, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôtel Reine Olga & Cernobbio*, pens. from 8 fr.; *Alb. Milano*, well spoken of), with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Steam tramway to Como.

The **Monte Bisbino** (4385′), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), may easily be ascended from Cernobbio or Brienno (see above) in 3 hrs.

Farther on are the *Villa Cima*, with fine grounds, the *Villa Gonzalez*, and the *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

**Villa dell' Olmo*, formerly *Raimondi*, the largest on the lake, now the property of Duke Visconti-Modrone, with gorgeous rooms and fine park, is at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 453. Omnibus to the station 30 c.

Lake of Lecco.

FROM COMO TO LECCO, by Bellagio, steamer twice daily. FROM COLICO TO LECCO twice daily, see p. 447.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como, 12 M. long, is scarcely so charming as the S.W. arm, but offers some fine mountain-scenery. Lecco is charmingly situated. The E. bank is traversed by a high-road, constructed in 1832 and forming a continuation of the Stelvio road (p. 416); it is supported at places by embankments, and passes through a number of tunnels or galleries. Steamers ply twice daily from Bellagio (Como) to Lecco, and thrice daily from Colico to Lecco (comp. p. 447).

The steamer rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 449); on the height above are the grounds of the Villa Serbelloni, and farther on the Villa Giulia. Then (l.) *Lierna*, at the foot of the steep *Cima Pelaggia*, with a fine retrospect to the N.; (r.) *Limonta*, *Vassena*, *Onno*, opposite the rocky *Mte. Grigna* (p. 449). Farther on (l.) *Tonzanico* and *Mandello* (Corona), at the foot of the *Mte. Campione;* then *Ab-*

badia, on a promontory stretching far into the lake, at the mouth of the *Val Gerona*. On the W. bank we see a row of cementkilns, with large stores of fuel, at the foot of the *Corni di Canzo* (4510′). Opposite Lecco lies (r.) *Parè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. Malgrate lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which a road leads to Como viâ Erba (p. 454). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, flowing out of it, which is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1335, and by the handsome new *Railway Bridge* of the Lecco and Como line (p. 455).

Lecco (*Due Torri*, well spoken of; *Alb. Mazzoleni*, at the steamboat-pier; *Croce di Malta; Italia; Corona;* all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton factories and iron-works (8000 inhab.), finely situated at the foot of *Monte Resegone*, is admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. In the Piazza is a statue of Garibaldi by Confalonieri (1884). Pleasant walks to the hill of *S. Gerolamo* and the pilgrimage-church on *Mte. Baro* (3150′; *View of the Brianza).

From Lecco *to Milan* (31½ M.), railway viâ *Monza* in 2-2½ hrs., and to *Bergamo* (20½ M.) in 1¼ hr., see *Bædeker's Northern Italy.*

Como. — Hôtel Volta, with café-restaurant, R., L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D 5 fr.; Italia, Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, both indifferent; Albergo del Cappello, next door to the Volta, good Italian cuisine; all four on the quay. — Restaurant: **Trattoria Frasconi*, in a recess of the piazza on the quay, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — *Baths* in the lake, near the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier). — *Station* of the St. Gotthard Railway (Milan and Lugano), to the right from the steamboat-pier and across the piazza past the hotels; station for Varese and Laveno, 3-4 min. to the left from the pier. — Books, photographs, etc. at *Meyer & Zeller's*, in the Hôtel Volta.

Como (705′; pop. 25,600), the birthplace of the younger Pliny and of Volta, the physicist (whose *Statue* by P. Marchesi is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), lies at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, amidst an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso and Jacopo Rodari after 1486, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. Good modern stained-glass windows at the entrance, and in the interior excellent paintings by G. Ferrari and B. Luini. Adjoining the cathedral is the *Town Hall (Broletto)*, completed in 1215, the walls of which are curiously built of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storied structure, is also noteworthy. In the Piazza Vittoria a bronze **Statue of Garibaldi*, by Vela, was erected in 1889. Large silk-manufactories. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the church *del Crocefisso*, of the 17th cent., richly decorated with marble and gold, and ½ M. beyond it, on the slope to the left, is the handsome *Basilica S. Abbondio*, of the 8th and 11th centuries.

EXCURSIONS. ON THE E. BANK a beautiful new road leads along the hillside, high above the lake, affording a variety of charming views, to (5 M.) *Torno* (p. 452). — High above Como, to the N.E., lies the village of *Brunate* (2405'), the home of itinerant barometer-vendors, enjoying a beautiful view towards the W., as far as Mte. Rosa. It is reached in 1½ hr. by a zigzag road to the N. of the suburb of Borgo S. Agostino.

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLAGIO (about 28 M.), a very pleasant drive or walk, especially for those who have not left the steamboat on their route to Como (one-horse carr. in 5-6 hrs.; fare 25 fr., and gratuity of 3 fr.). We follow the Lecco road from the Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the finely wooded *Monte S. Maurizio;* to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the **Brianza,** an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is the 'Garden of Lombardy', and a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerons villas here. The church of the village of *Camnago*, to the N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (p. 453). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* we observe a curious leaning tower. Beyond *Albesio* the view embraces the valley of Erba *(Pian d'Erba)* and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4510') and the indented *Resegone di Lecco* (6160').

Near (9 M.) **Erba** (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a splendid view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, ¼ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Licinifórum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como. — Railway from Erba to *Milan*, by *S. Pietro*, in 1½ hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the *Lambro*, which is here artificially conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is (6 M.) **Canzo** *(Croce di Malta)*, which extends almost to (1 M.) *Asso* (joint population 3200). At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory *(Casa Versa)*.

The road now gradually ascends the pretty VALL' ASSINA, the valley of the *Lambro*, with wooded slopes. It passes through several villages, (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) *Chapel*. A charming Survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and beyond it, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) **Civenna,** with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which extends into the lake as far as Bellagio. Beyond the chapel we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 450), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road on the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 448), the promontory itself, and far below us the hill with the Serbelloni park (p. 450).

The road winds downwards for nearly 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 450) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 449) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing circuit (path very stony at places) may be made by ascending the **Monte S. Primo** (p. 451; 5555'; 4-5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (2½ hrs.) Nesso or (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

FROM COMO TO LAVENO VIÂ VARESE, 31½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. The station lies 3-4 min. to the left of the pier (p. 453). At (1¾ M.) *Camerlata*, the junction of the Milan line (p. 455), our line turns to the right and traverses a fertile district with numerous villas. 4½ M. *Grandate;* 5 M. *Civello;* 6 M. *Lurate-Caccivio.* 7½ M. *Olgiate* is the highest point on the line, 787' above the Lake of Como. — 10½ M. *Solbiate.* At (14 M.) *Malnate* the line between Milan and Varese intersects our line. We then cross the *Olona* to (17½ M.) **Varese** (1250'; **Gr. Hôtel Varese*, R., L., & A. 5½, D. 5 fr.; *Europa; Angelo*, etc.), a thriving town (pop. with environs 13,500) with numerous villas, near the lake of that name, charmingly situated.

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of *Madonna del Monte* (2½ hrs. N.W.). Railway in 2 hrs. to *Milan*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. — Beyond Varese the line passes *Casbeno*, *Barasso*, *Gavirate*, *Cocquio*, *Gemonio*, and *Cittiglio*, and traverses the *Val Cuvio*, at the S. base of the *Sasso del Ferro* (p. 437), to (14 M.) *Laveno* (p. 437).

From Como to Lecco, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

114. From Como to Milan.

30 M. Railway by *Monza* (comp. p. 453) in 1¼-1¾ hr.; 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by *Camnago* and *S. Pietro*, 27 M., in 1½ hr.). Tramway from Como to Milan (station at Como near the steamboat pier) by *Lomazzo*, *Saronno*, *Bollate*, *Novate*, and *Bovisa* (29 M., in 2-2½ hrs.). — *Omnibus* between the station at Como and the quay 30 c. (included in the charge for through-tickets).

Como, see p. 453. — On a hill near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises the lofty old tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. 5½ M. *Cucciago*; 8½ M. *Cantù-Asnago*; 9½ M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Camnago*. The hilly upland to the right and left is the fertile *Brianza*, with its numerous villas (p. 454); in the background the long, indented *Mte. Resegone* (p. 454). 15½ M. *Seregno*; 17½ M. *Desio*. Several tunnels.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 15,500; *Albergo del Castello* at the station; *Falcone*), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the '*Iron Crown*' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (5 fr.). The *Broletto*, or town-hall, of the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of the palace of Emp. Frederick I. The king's *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park. — 25 M. *Sesto S. Giovanni*.

30 M. **Milan.** — The Station (Pl. F, G, 1; *Restaurant*) is a handsome building adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (by day or night) 1¼ fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1-1½ fr. — Tramway from the station to the town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c.

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; *Hôtel Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour; *Grand Hôtel Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Al. Manzoni 29, R., L., & A. from 4½ fr.; *Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5, B. 1½, Omnibus 1½ fr. — Less expensive: *Grande Bretagne & Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino; *Métropole, in the Piazza del Duomo; *Rebecchino (Pl. p; E, 5), Via S. Margherita; *Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; *Manin (Pl. k; E, 2), Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; *Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; *Pozzo (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.; *Francia (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Eman. 19; Biscione & Bellevue, in the Piazza Fontana, next the Piazza del Duomo, R., L., & A. 3, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; *Central St. Marc (Pl. h; E, 6), Via del Pesce; *Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza S. Fedele; Ancora (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; *Lion & Trois Suisses (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele and Via Durini; all good second-class houses. *Hôtel-Pension Suisse, Via Visconti, commercial, etc.

Restaurants (*Trattorie*). **Biffi*, *Gnocchi*, see below; **Cova*, with garden, Via S. Giuseppe; **Rebecchino*, see above; *Guffanti*, Via S. Giuseppe; *Isola Botta*, near the triumphal arch (p. 460). — **Cafés.** **Biffi*, *Gnocchi*, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Cova*, see above; **Antille*, Via Aless. Manzoni; *Martini*, Piazza della Scala; *Delle Colonne*, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 460). — **Beer** ('*birra*') at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the *Birreria Nazionale*, opposite the cathedral; *Birreria Svizzera*, next door to the Hôtel Métropole; **Trenk*, Galleria de' Cristoforis.

Baths. *Bagno di Diana* (Pl. H, 2), outside the Porta Venezia; *Bagno Nazionale* (Pl. D, 8), outside the Porta Ticinese; *Bagno dell' Annunziata*, Via Annunziata 11; etc.

Cabs (*'Broughams'*) 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; from the station to the town, see p. 455.

Tramway every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city gates and to the Cimitero. — **Steam Tramway** to *Monza* (see p. 455) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to *Saronno-Como* (p. 453), *Giussano*, *Vaprio*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5), Piazza dei Mercanti 19, on the N.W. side of the Piazza del Duomo.

Theatres. *Teatro della Scala* (Pl. E, 4), the largest in Italy next to S. Carlo at Naples, open during the Carnival only. *Teatro Manzoni* (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro dal Verme* (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

Milan (more fully described in *Baedeker's N. Italy*), which was rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 315,000, exclusive of the garrison, or 373,000 including the suburbs.

The business-centre and also the most attractive part of Milan is the Piazza del Duomo (Pl. E, F, 5), formerly hemmed in by mean streets, but recently much extended, and now flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Gius. Mengoni*, which, with the majestic 'Duomo', present a very handsome appearance. This is also the focus of the tramway and omnibus system.

The ****Cathedral** (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and decorated with 98 Gothic turrets and 2000 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the munificent Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The **Interior, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass* windows in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the *Roof and Tower (ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely, and obtains a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli at Pirola's, Piazza della Scala 6, 1 fr.).

The ***Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. E, 5), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by *Gius. Mengoni* in 1865-72, and adorned with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4) rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggionno, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. — ***S. Ambrogio** (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the

4th cent., and re-erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce Homo' by *Luini*, and several ancient monuments. — ***S. Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., attributed to *Bramante*, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* far-famed ****Fresco of the Last Supper**, now almost obliterated (shown daily 9-4, 1 fr.; on Sun. and Thurs. gratis). — **S. Maria presso S. Celso** (Pl. E, 8), by *Bramante*, also contains good pictures. — **S. Maurizio** (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — ***S. Lorenzo** (Pl. D, 7) once formed part of Roman palace; the isolated **Colonnade* is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — **S. Carlo Borromeo** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The ***Brera** (Pl. E, 3; open daily 9-4, Sun. 10-2, closed on holidays), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Public Library* (300,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a *Collection of Coins* (50,000), the *Observatory*, *Casts* from the antique, an *Archaeological Museum* and a most interesting **Picture Gallery (Pinacoteca)*. In the court are marble statues.

Picture Gallery. Antechambers I. and II.: Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco da Oggionno*, the finest being *Luini's* Angels (Nos. 14, 26, 45, 49, 54, 68), works of a 'genre' character (2, 11, 13), and scenes from the life of Mary (5, 19, 42, 43, 51, 63, 69, 73); *47. Madonna with SS. Antony and Barbara; 25. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Adoration of the Magi. — Oil-paintings. 1st Room: 87. *Bernardino de' Conti*, Madonna; 106. *And. Solario*, Madonna. — 2nd R.: 159. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Mary in glory; 167. *Bartol. Montagna*, Madonna; 164. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 193. *Crivelli*, Madonna. — 3rd R.: 206. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Jerome, Anthony, and Francis; 209. *Bonifacio*, Finding of Moses; *P. Veronese*, 219. SS. Gregory and Jerome, 220. Adoration of the Magi, 221. SS. Ambrose and Augustine, 227. SS. Antonius Abbas, Cornelius, and Cyprian. — 4th R.: 248. *Titian*, St. Jerome. — 5th R.: 261. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna; *264. *And. Mantegna*, Large altar-piece; 265. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna; **267. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Study for the head of Christ in the Last Supper; **270. *Raphael's* famous 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504 for the church of S. Francesco in Città di Castello; 272. *Giotto*, Madonna; 273. *Mantegna*, Pietà. — 6th R.: 283. *Crivelli*, Madonna and Saints; *Giov. Bellini*, *284. Pietà, *297. Madonna; *300. *Cima da Conegliano*, SS. Peter, Paul, and John the Baptist. — 7th R.: 253, 254, 255. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Portraits. — 8th R.: 328. *Lor. Costa*, Adoration of the Magi; 331. *Guercino*, Expulsion of Hagar; 333. *Dossi*, St. Sebastian; 334. *Fr. Francia*, Annunciation. — 9th R.: Dutch and Flemish works. — 10th R.: 390. *Velazquez* (?), Dead monk; 442. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child with St. Antony of Padua; *446. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *447. *Rubens*, Last Supper; **449. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — 11th R.: 456. *Domenichino*, Madonna and saints. — To the left is a suite of rooms with modern pictures, sketches by academicians, casts, etc. — On the ground-floor is the **Museo Archeologico** (daily 12-3, adm. ½ fr.; Sun. 2-4, gratis), a collection of antique, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures and old frescoes, most of them found at Milan. Among the best sculptures are those by *Agostino Busti*, surnamed *Il Bambaja*.

The famous ***Bibliotheca Ambrosiana** (Pl. D, E, 5), open daily, except Wed. & Sun., 10-3 (fee 1 fr.; pictures on Wed. 10-12½, Sun. 1-3 gratis), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. Among the pictures is **Raphael's* cartoon for his School of Athens.

The **Museo Poldi-Pezzoli** (Pl. F, 4), Via Moroni 10, contains

an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Admission daily 10-4, on festivals 12-3; 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

The ***Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by *Ant. Filarete* of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello** (Pl. D, 3, 4), adjoining the *Piazza d'Armi*, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee ½ fr.).

On the N.W. side of the Piazza d'Armi rises the ***Arco del Sempione** (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade of the Milanese. In the older part is the so-called *Salone*, containing the *Museo Artistico* (daily 1-4; 1 fr.; Sun. 20 c.). Adjoining the W. side is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, ½ fr.; Thurs. gratis). At the W. entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico is the Piazza Cavour, embellished with a **Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi, erected in 1865.

The new ***Cemetery** (*Cimitero*; 50 acres in area), outside the Porta Tenaglia (Pl. C, D, 1), contains many fine monuments (several with marble statues of the mourners) and a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. *View of the Alps.

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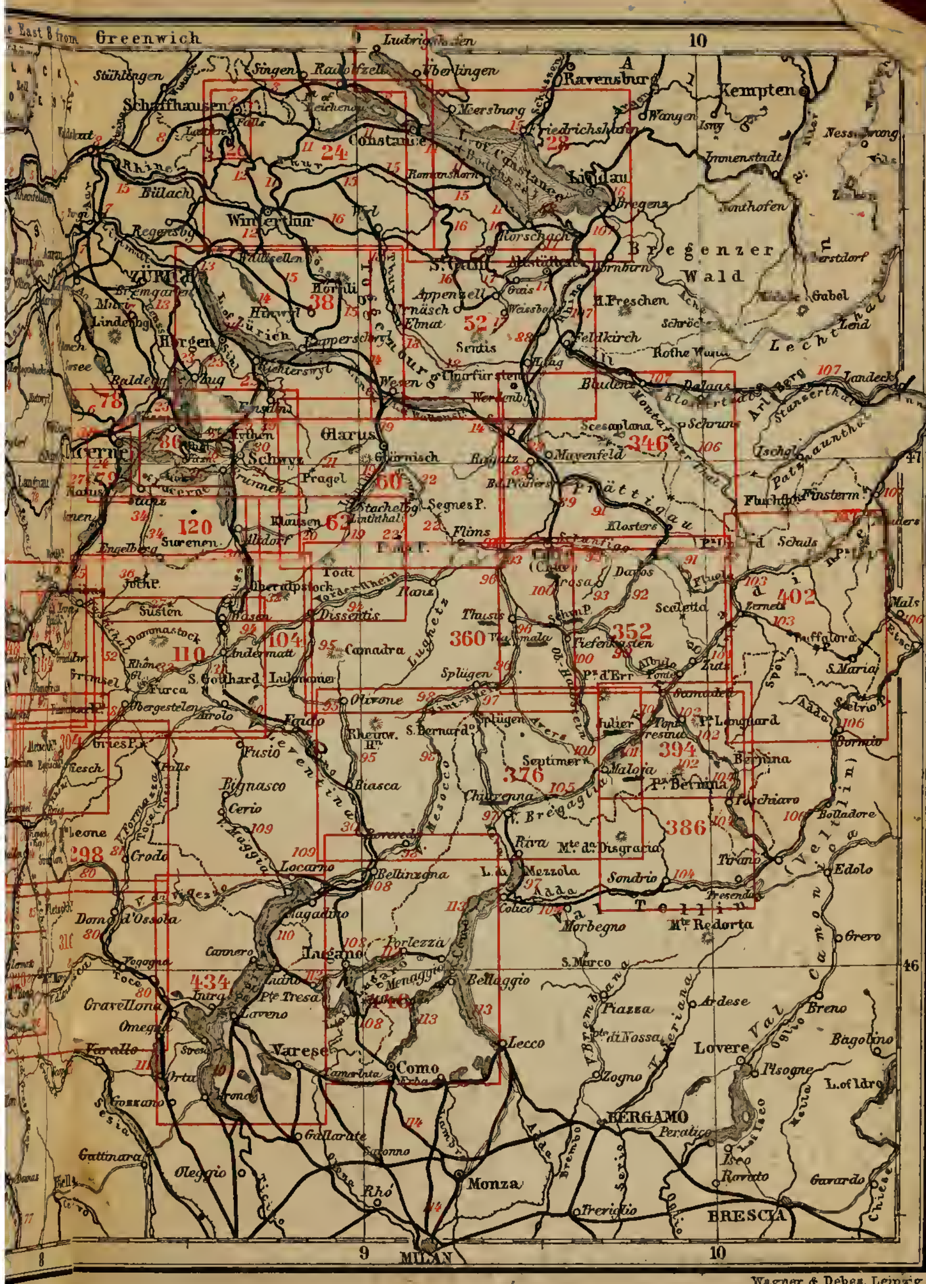

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